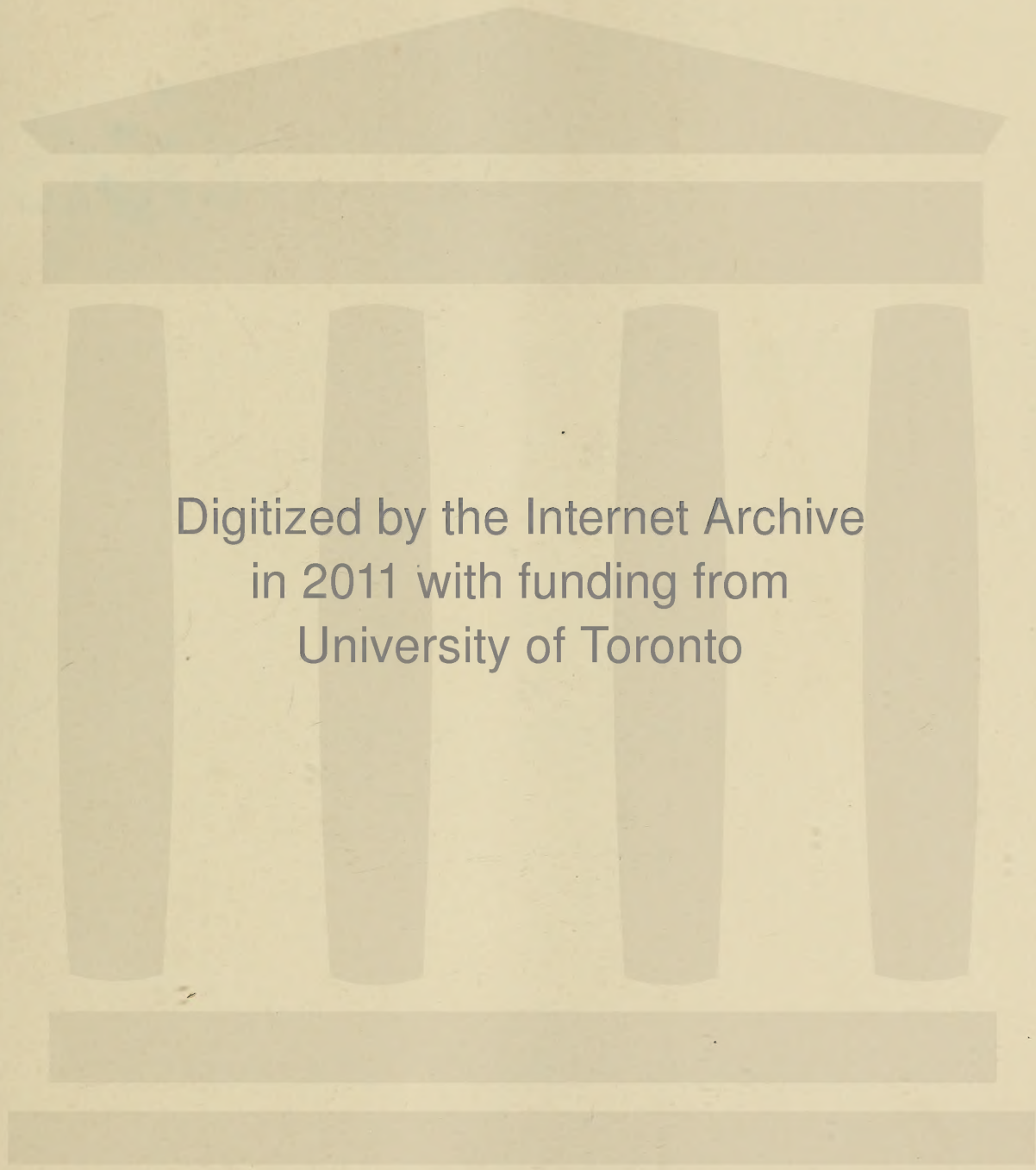
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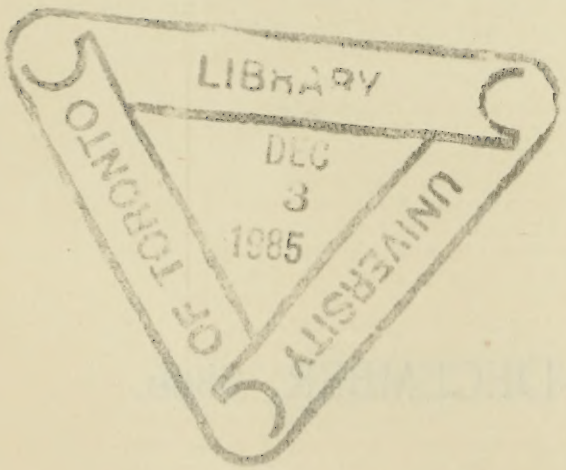
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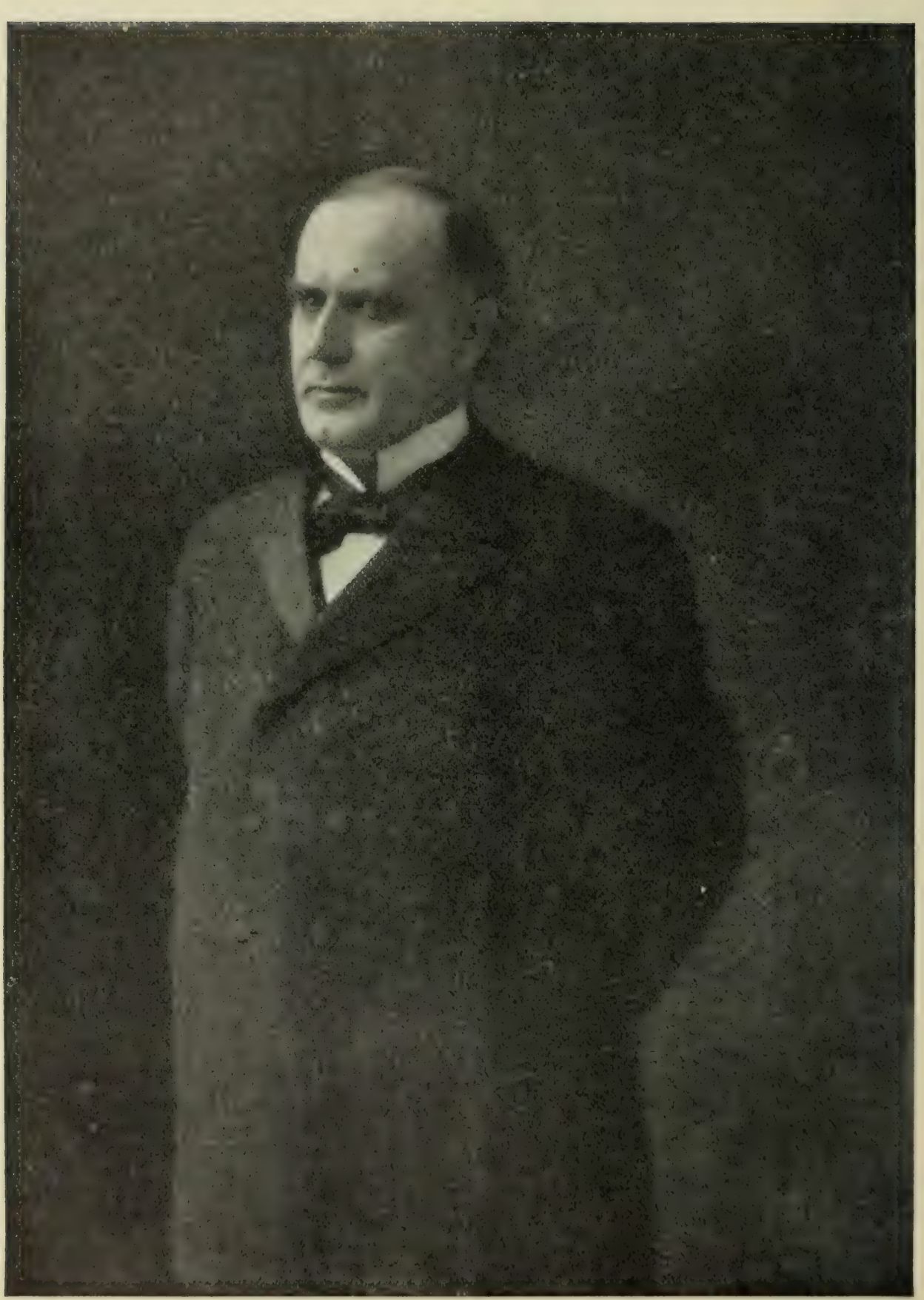
With portraits of Harold Frederic, Gilbert Parker, William Black, Rudyard Kipling, Félix Gras, Emile Zola, Richard Harding Davis, Mark Twain, W. E. H. Lecky and Robert Burns, and a literary cartoon.

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WILLIAM McKINLEY, OF OHIO.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIV. NEW YORK, JULY, 1896. No. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

According to the Programme.

The Republican Convention at St. Louis is already ancient history, and the attention of the country is fixed upon the marshaling of the Democratic clans for the tremendous struggle that seems destined to occur at Chicago in the second week of July. Thus far the expected has happened at every step in the unfolding of the season's political developments. For several months it has been clear that this year's campaign was to be fought upon well-defined questions of monetary and fiscal policy, and that ambiguous positions would not be tolerated. It was apparent to discerning men that the Republican party at St. Louis would nominate Major McKinley for the presidency, and would adopt a resolution declaring in the most unmistakable terms for the maintenance of the existing gold standard and against the free coinage of silver. Furthermore, it was equally well-understood that a group of Western silver advocates, led by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and his fellow members of the Senatorial free-silver group, would present a minority resolution in favor of free silver, and upon its rejection at the hands of the majority would withdraw from the gathering and immediately sever their relations with the Republican party. It was perfectly well known that these free-silver bolters would immediately issue an appeal to the country and enter into communication with the Populists, the free-silver Democrats, and the other organized bodies of free-silver advocates, with a view to forming the largest possible combination against the Republicans and gold-standard men. No cut-and-dried political programme ever moved to its consummation with greater smoothness than the one we have thus summed up.

The Gold Plank at St. Louis.

The Republican convention was unanimous to a man upon every plank in the elaborate and strenuous platform that was offered by the resolutions committee, except the plank declaring for the gold standard. Our readers will remember that last month we expressed the opinion that not more than one-tenth of the delegates to the St. Louis convention would represent the free-silver doctrine. Our estimate was not seriously amiss; for when the roll of the convention was called it was found that about one-ninth of the delegates were against the gold plank, so called, and in favor of Mr. Teller's resolution demanding free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The vote which rejected Mr. Teller's substitute was 818½ to 105½, while the vote which indorsed the majority proposition was 812½ to 110½. The money plank as actually adopted reads as follows:

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

This utterance has been accepted by the conservative business and financial interests of the country as entirely satisfactory to them. It is free from ambiguity, and it gives clear assertion to the idea that the United States ought to continue to measure values, and to interpret contracts which call for the payment of money, by standards that shall not be different from those recognized and employed throughout the great world of commerce and exchange. It accepts the judgment of a business world which has its universal laws and methods, and which denies that money standards can properly be made a local or a national affair.

Harmony in the Convention.

So fully predetermined was the course of the convention that the crowds of men who had assembled to share in what might prove to be the exciting scenes of a great occasion found little to reward their journey. The attempt on the part of Mr. Platt as leader of the New York delegation to make it appear that the adoption of a definite money plank was at first very doubtful, and that the outcome was due to his valiant efforts at St. Louis as a champion of the existing standard, was a bit of by-play intended to impress some of Mr. Platt's followers in his own state. The Republican party had made up its mind on the currency question weeks in advance of the convention; and the story widely published that the

doughty Mr. Platt compelled the reluctant Mr. Hanna to abandon a proposed monetary straddle, was purely apocryphal. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no other of the presidential candidates had made his desire for a strong sound-money plank so positively known to his supporters as had Mr.



HON. MARCUS A. HANNA, OF OHIO,
Chairman National Republican Campaign Committee.

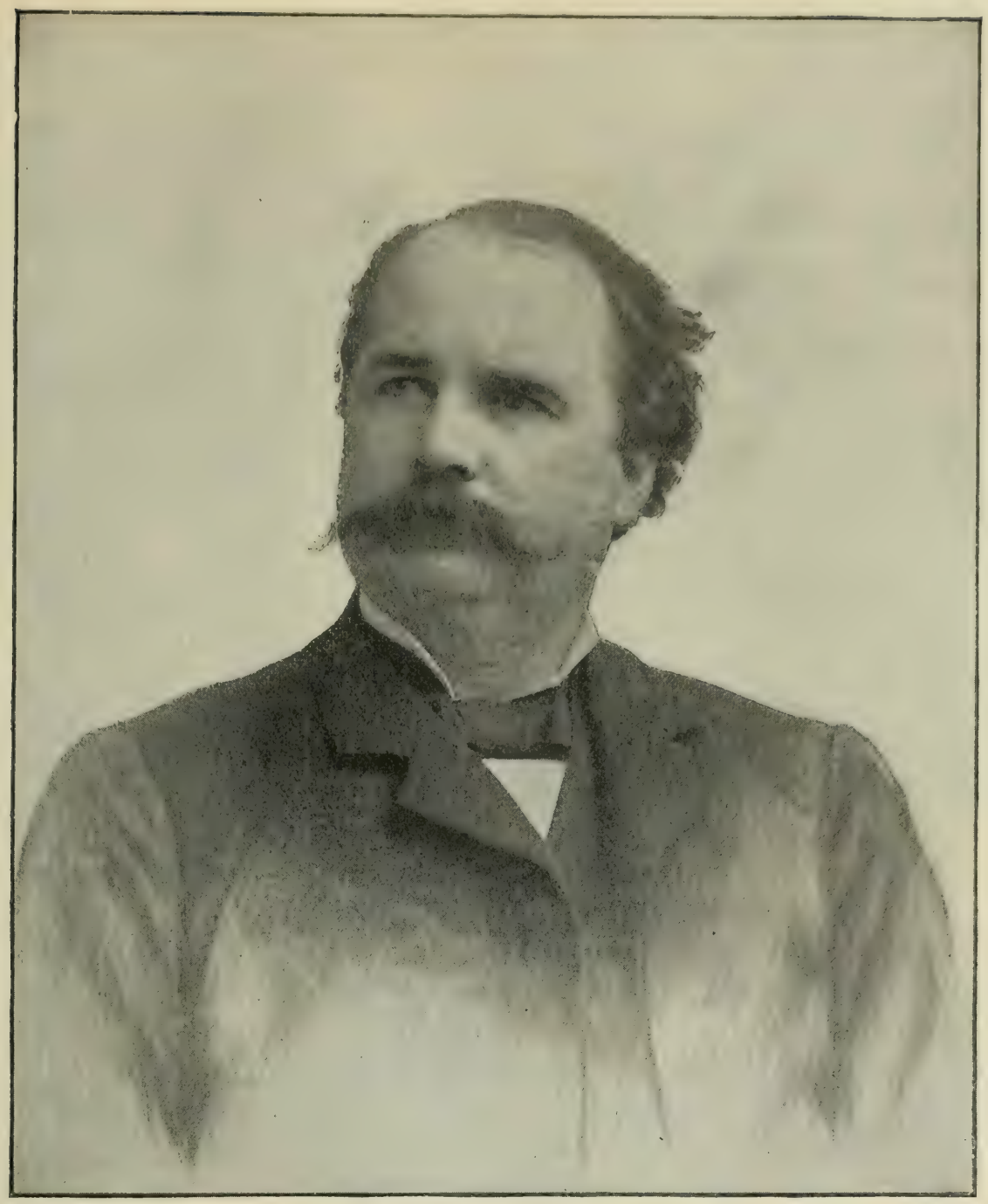
McKinley. It was entirely proper, even if somewhat stupidly perfunctory, that the other candidates should be presented to the convention and that their supporters should pay them the honor of a vote, although the result was a foregone conclusion. At the end of the roll call, Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, —who was permanent chairman of the convention, and whose eloquence and efficiency were rewarded with much praise,—announced that 661½ votes had been cast for William McKinley, 84½ for Thomas B. Reed, 61½ for Matthew S. Quay, 58 for Levi P Morton, 35½ for William B. Allison, and 1 for Don Cameron. Excepting that which had been led by Mr. Platt of New York, none of the opposition to Mr. McKinley had been of a disagreeable or personally malicious character ; and it was therefore entirely easy for the great convention to proceed at once to make the selection of the Ohio candidate heartily unanimous. A very influential minority of the New York delegates, led by Ex-Senator Warner Miller, had stoutly resented the tactics employed by Mr. Platt ; and doubtless the majority of intelligent Republican voters in the State of New York were in sympathy with Mr. Miller and the so-called "Better Element" of the party as against Mr. Platt and his machine organization. No Republican nomination has ever been more kindly received by the party as a whole than has that of Mr. McKinley.

Selecting a "Running Mate" for McKinley.

The question of a vice-presidential nomination involved enough of uncertainty to keep the delegates on the *qui vive* for a few hours ; but there was nothing disputatious or controversial in the friendly rivalry for that honor excepting Mr. Platt's offensive attempt to force Governor Morton upon the convention for the second place, contrary to the Governor's own instructions, and to the obvious embarrassment of those who were still pretending that their mission at St. Louis was to secure first place for Mr. Morton. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who made the nominating speech in behalf of Governor Morton, was able to checkmate Mr. Platt's humiliating scheme, and to convince the convention and the country that Governor Morton was not a yearning aspirant for two great offices at the same time. As a harmony maker,



HON. WARNER MILLER, OF NEW YORK,
Anti-Platt Candidate for Governor.



HON. GARRET A. HOBART, OF NEW JERSEY, VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

Mr. Depew was as felicitous as usual ; and doubtless the convention would have been very glad to nominate him for the vice-presidency if his approval could have been obtained. The desire of Mr. McKinley's supporters was to secure the consent of Speaker Reed to allow his name to be used for second place on the ticket ; but Mr. Reed cannot be blamed for preferring to keep his position of immense power and influence in the House of Representatives, rather than to enter upon the dignified but not directly authoritative office of the vice-president. Mr. Reed and Mr. Depew, therefore, not being available, the choice of the convention finally lay between the Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, and the Hon. Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee. Either of these candidates would have been acceptable to the Republican party as a whole ; but it was deemed wise to select an Eastern man, and Mr. Hobart was accordingly chosen upon the first ballot. It is true that the name of this gentleman is not a household word throughout the country, but he is very well known to the active Republican politicians by reason of his membership for some years in the National Committee, and by reason also of his prominent participation in national conventions and party conclaves. He has been the favorite of New Jersey Republicans for the United States senatorship on perhaps more than one occasion ; but New Jersey is usually a Democratic state, and that accounts for the fact that Mr. Garret A. Hobart has not hitherto been one of the conspicuous public men at Washington. The esteem in which his fellow-citizens of New Jersey hold him was shown by remarkable ovations, joined in by men of all parties, when he returned.



MRS. GARRET A. HOBART.

Who is Garret A Hobart?

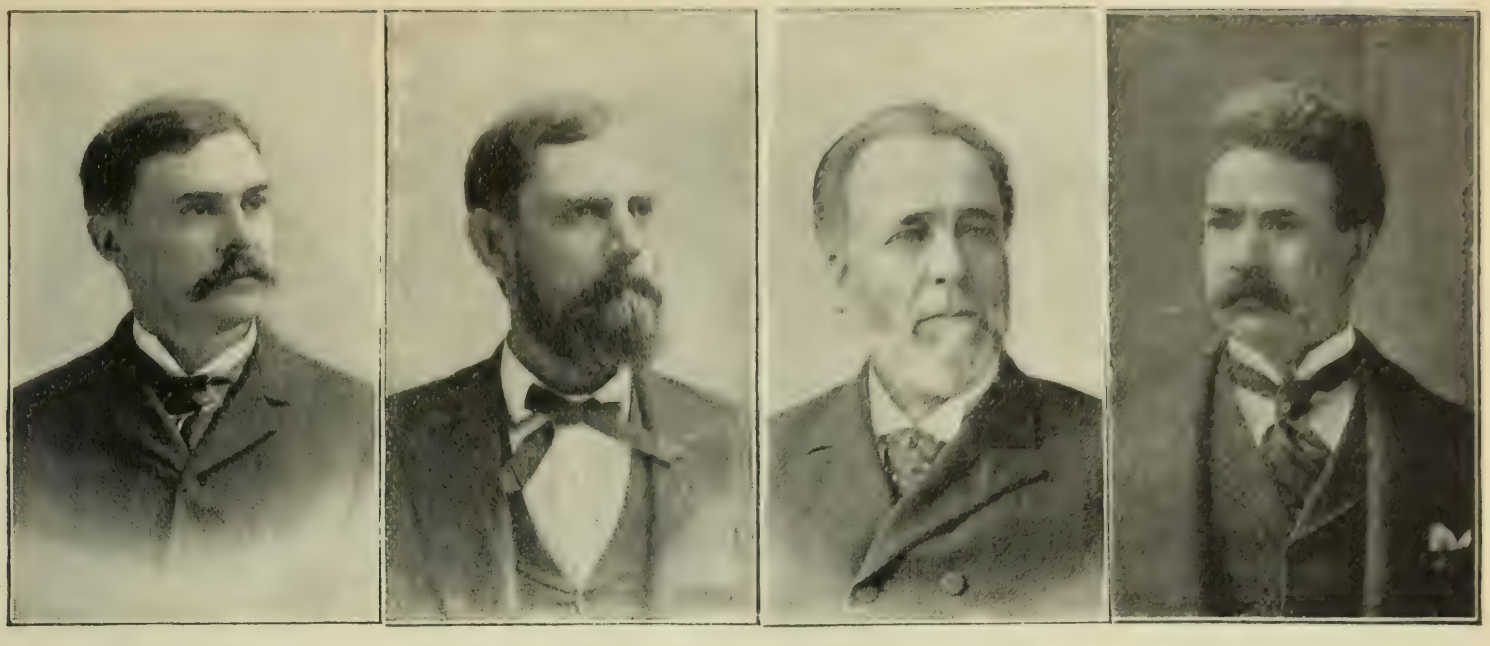
Mr. Hobart was born in Long Branch, N. J., 52 years ago, and is therefore one year younger than Mr. McKinley. He is a graduate of Rutgers College, and studied law in the town of Paterson, where he now lives. For thirty years,—that is, since he was 22 years old,—he has practiced law as a member of the Paterson bar. He has rendered his state much service in both branches of the legislature, and has been at different times Speaker of the House and President of the State Senate. In the recent regeneration of New Jersey politics and the rescue of the state government from a most corrupt and immoral control, Mr. Hobart has been one of the conspicuous leaders. He is a man of very considerable wealth, and is president of several local corporations in the nature of water companies, gas companies, street and suburban railways, and the like. He is also a member of the boards of directors of a great many manufacturing companies, and several railroad corporations. He is said to be a man of more than usually agreeable personality, who is greatly respected by all those who know him. He is one of the three arbitrators for the Joint Traffic Association,—a fact which testifies to the high esteem in which rival railroad companies have held him both for his ability and judgment, and also for his rectitude and impartiality. Mrs. Hobart is the daughter of the late Mr. Socrates Tuttle, one of the foremost lawyers of New Jersey, in whose office Mr. Hobart as a young man studied for his profession. One of the fortunate circumstances of Mr. Hobart's nomination lies in the fact that there is undoubted sympathy and friendship between him and Mr. McKinley.

The Vice-President Should "Harmonize."

It has sometimes happened in the Republican National Conventions that the vice-presidential place on the ticket has been awarded to a defeated and disgruntled faction, as a means of making it more certain that this faction will not sulk in its tents through the campaign. Thus the New York delegation,—which is usually at the centre of such plotting and mischief-making as the circumstances of a convention will permit,—expects as a matter of course to be placated and brought into line by being allowed to name the second member of the ticket. The consequences of this method of completing the ticket have not always been fortunate for the country. The vice-president ought to be one of the closest of the president's advisers, and he ought to be upon such terms of good understanding with the administration that in case of the presi-



THE HOBART RESIDENCE, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.



SENATOR DUBOIS, of Idaho. SENATOR PETTIGREW, of South Dakota. SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado. SENATOR CANNON, of Utah.

LEADERS OF THE FREE-SILVER BOLT FROM THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

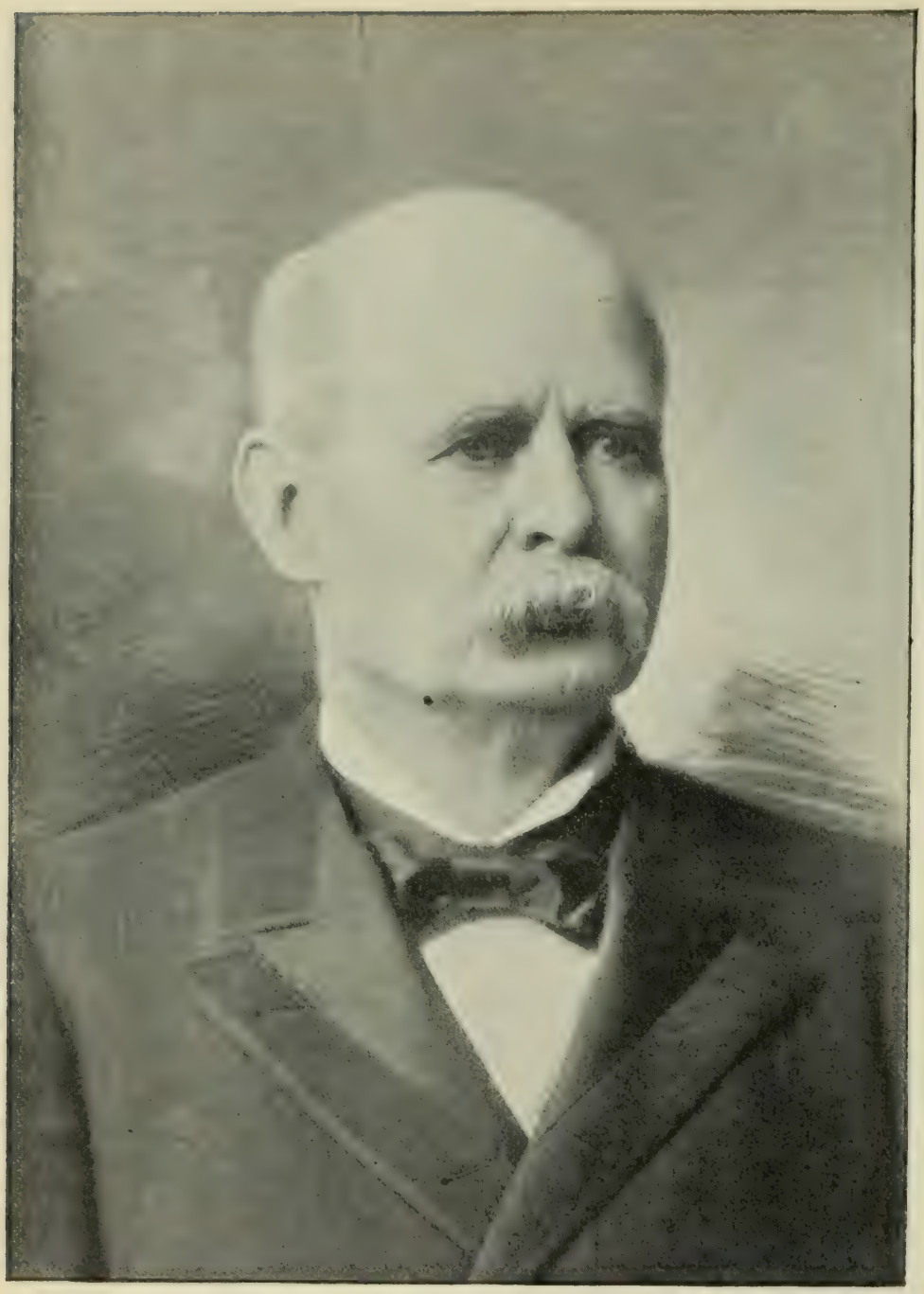
dent's death there would be no likelihood of any marked change of policy or any re arrangement of the cabinet. An illustration lies near enough at hand. As matters have stood during the present administration, the death of President Cleveland might have precipitated the most overwhelming financial panic this country has ever experienced. While Mr. Cleveland has been doing battle for the gold standard,—with a firmness and boldness that his enemies recognize and admit as freely as his friends, not hesitating to emit issue after issue of gold bonds in pursuance of his policy, his whole cabinet working with him in the most aggressive fashion for the maintenance of gold payments,—nobody has ever heard that Vice President Stevenson is in sympathy with the President. On the con trary, it has been generally understood that Vice-President Stevenson is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

A Case in Point.

Thus if, in any one of several emergencies which have arisen within the past two years, death had overtaken the President, nobody could have guessed the consequences. Vice-President Stevenson would have entered the White House, and in all likelihood the cabinet would have been promptly reconstructed. Congress having refused specifically to authorize the issuance of bonds, it is easy to believe that Mr. Stevenson would have thought it neither lawful nor expedient that he should fall back upon an obsolete statute of twenty years ago which by accident remains unrepealed, and borrow gold to keep replenishing the shrinking redemption fund. He might easily enough have felt himself justified in instructing his new Secretary of the Treasury that silver dollars are full legal tender, and that they are "coin" within the meaning of those laws which make government notes and securities redeemable in lawful coin of the United States. Gold would under such circumstances probably have commanded a premium, and the situation would have presented many very difficult and perplexing aspects. Nothing, therefore, could be more ill-advised than the nomination for vice-president of a man whose views of public policy upon the most pressing issues of the day are not known to be in harmony with those of the candidate for the presidency. In the case of the selection of Mr. Garret A. Hobart it happens, fortunately, that there is a complete understanding and agreement between the two men nominated at St. Louis; and, as regards the money plank in particular, the one candidate will stand as unequivocally for the maintenance of the existing gold standard as will the other.

The Protection Banner Flaunted High.

There remains little to be said about the other planks of the St. Louis platform. It was to be taken for granted that the resolutions would arraign the Democratic Congress and the administration of Mr. Cleveland for the revenue deficiency and the increase in the bonded debt, and that the expression of allegiance to the policy of a protective tariff would be more unqualified than at any previous time No man who has observed the drift of politics will deny that never before since the party was founded has the Republican camp had so few free traders in it as this year. The platform also demands the restoration of the reciprocity treaties, and it is promised that sugar and wool shall have protection restored to them. Discriminating duties in favor of goods imported in American ships are advocated as a plan for the more rapid growth of our merchant marine.



VICE-PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
From a new photograph.

A Clear-Cut Foreign Policy.

The planks which deal with our foreign relations are by no means timid or of doubtful meaning. The Republican party now stands committed to the following propositions, which for brevity we condense, while retaining in general the phraseology of the platform:

1. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them.

2. The Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States.

3. By the purchase of the Danish Islands, we should secure a much needed naval station in the East Indies.

4. American citizens and American property in Armenia and elsewhere in Turkey must be absolutely protected at all hazards, and at any cost.

5. The United States has the right, in reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine, to respond to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment.

6. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere.

7. [Touching the annexation of Canada], the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the full consent of its inhabitants is hopefully anticipated.

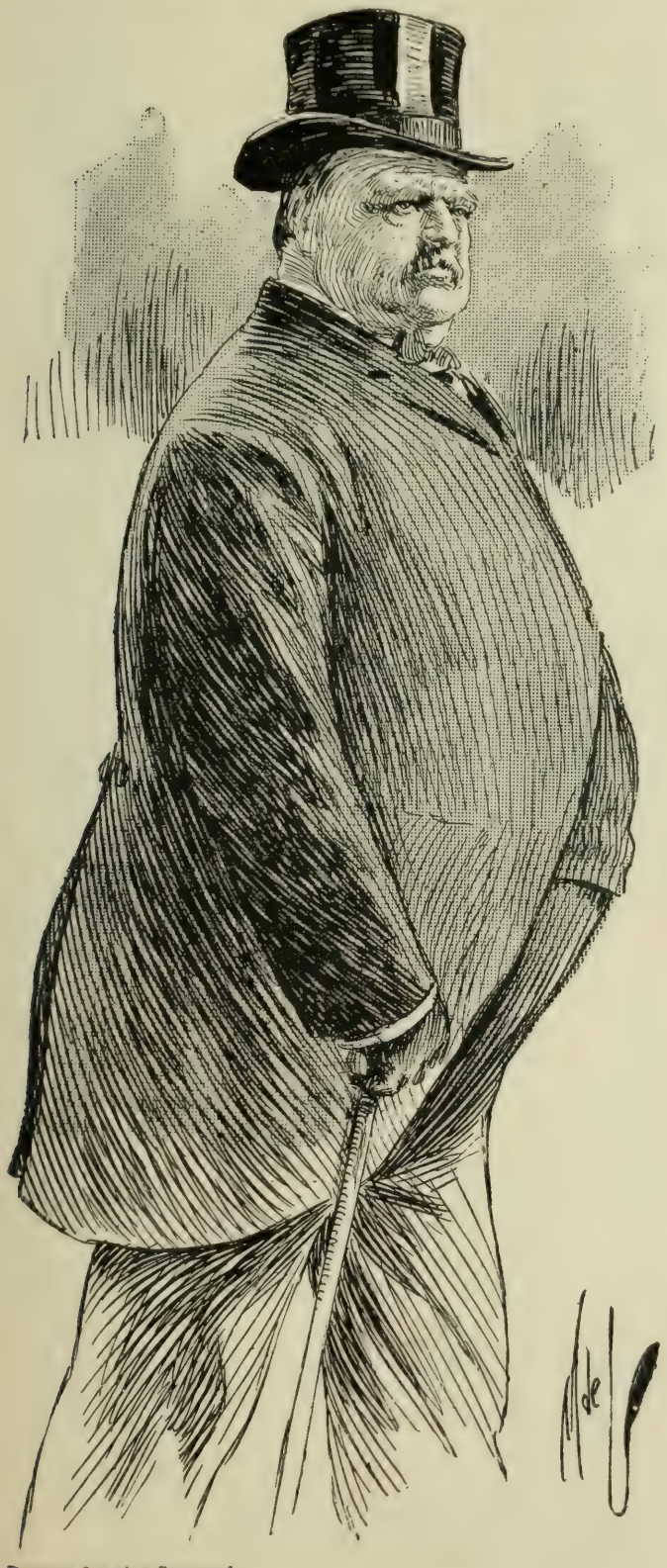
8. The government of Spain has lost control of Cuba, is unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, and cannot comply with treaty obligations; and therefore the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

These propositions are certainly definite; and, taken in connection with the proposed renewal of reciprocity treaties, they constitute a foreign policy that ought to keep the next Secretary of State sufficiently busy. Nothing is said anywhere in the platform about international arbitration.

The Other Planks.

As to the navy, the following sentence suffices to show where the party stands: "We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy, and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses." The subject of immigration is dealt with as follows: "We demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write." As to the reform of the civil service, the following plank is at once concise and satisfactory: "The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable." Other planks demand a free and unrestricted ballot, condemn lynching, favor a national board to arbitrate the sort of disputes that lead to railway strikes, and favor the pending homestead bill. Of those ambiguous platitudes which are so frequent in most American

political platforms only two can be found in this one. The first of these is a meaningless expression of sympathy "for all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality." The other informs us that the Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women, and proceeds with a number of sentences which are merely silly and which carefully make no allusion to the suffrage question. The platform as a whole is the most frank, straight-forward and well-constructed document of its kind that any great party in the United States has adopted for many years.



Drawn for the *Journal*.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Admission of Territories.

We have alluded to all its planks except one, which we have reserved for a little further comment, and which does not seem to us to be as honest and frank a statement of party policy as the rest of the platform. This plank deals with the admission of territories, and its first sentence sums it all up: "We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States." The remaining territories are not mentioned by name; but, as most of our readers know, they are New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. These three territories are actively clamoring for admission, and all of them had expected to secure the boon at the hands of Congress during its recent session. If there is one thing more than anything else that the Republican party, as the situation now shapes itself, has good reason squarely and avowedly to oppose, it is the admission in the near future of these three territories. A careful reading of the sentence quoted above will show that the platform makers did not intend to give an open and candid expression of opinion on this subject.

Some Recent History.

Several years ago the Republican party, believing itself under the practical necessity of admitting North and South Dakota and the territory of Washington, surprised the country by going further and admitting also Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. More recently, upon the urgent advice of leading Republican politicians, Utah has been admitted. It was believed that no matter how solidly Democratic the South might remain, and no matter how adverse might be the fortunes of the Republican party in the doubtful or variable states of the East, the Republican control of the Senate would be certainly assured for a long period of years by virtue of Republican success in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah. But what has been the result of this piece of party policy upon the position of the Republican party itself? If it had not been for the representation of these new states in the United States Senate, Congress last winter would have passed the Dingley bill for the relief of the revenues, and the President would have been accorded authority to borrow gold on advantageous terms. These very states which were relied upon to perpetuate the Republican control of the Senate, are now promising to hold the balance of power in the Senate in such a way as to make it impossible for the Republicans to enact any monetary or revenue laws for some years to come, even though McKinley should be triumphantly elected and the House of Representatives should continue to have as large a Republican majority as it contains to-day.

The Bolt Led by Western Senators.

The bolt at the St. Louis convention, though headed by Senator Teller and the Colorado delegation, was actively managed by Senators Pettigrew of South Dakota, Dubois of Idaho, and Cannon of Utah. Whether their cause wins or fails in the November election, these gentlemen will remain for some time to come in their seats in the United States Senate ; and they,—with several other Western senators elected as Republicans standing shoulder to shoulder with them, and by a coalition with the group of Populist senators,—estimate that it will be entirely feasible for them as a silver group to hold the balance of power and obstruct legislation at least for several years to come. The prospect is not a pleasant one for those who like definite action in public affairs. Nevertheless every far-seeing man must recognize the fact that the peculiar structure of the United States Senate bids fair to deadlock all important legislation touching financial questions, at least through the remaining years of the present century. In view of the fact, then, that the admission of these sparsely populated territories is proving to be the most injurious policy ever adopted by the Republican party, so far as its own welfare is concerned, there can be no important reason why Republicans should be zealous for the immediate admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, with the almost certain prospect of adding thereby six more anti-Republican, free-silver senators to the able group whose obstructive policy was so clearly disclosed last winter.



HON. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, OF NEW YORK.

Free Silver and the Democratic Situation.

Until the Maryland and Minnesota State Democratic conventions opposed the strongly running tide, the Western and Southern conventions had been declaring with such overwhelming majorities and such unmistakable enthusiasm for a free silver plank at the Chicago convention that it had begun to seem absolutely certain that the free silver men would not only find themselves with the simple majority needful to adopt a platform, but also with the requisite two thirds majority which the custom of National Democratic Conventions demands for the choice of the presidential nominee. The administration Democrats seemed to have lost their credit altogether. The Kentucky convention had followed the lead of Blackburn, repudiating Carlisle and gold; Secretary Hoke Smith had shown himself unable to influence the Georgia Democrats, Secretary J. Sterling Morton was similarly disregarded in his own State of Nebraska, Postmaster-General Wilson had a like experience in West Virginia, and there seemed no chance to avert the adoption of a free-silver platform, and the nomination of a free-silver candidate at Chicago. On the 17th of June President Cleveland issued a strong appeal to the sound-money Democrats. He urged them to do their utmost to prevent the party from taking a position which he believed would lead it to defeat and to ruin. Hon. William C. Whitney, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, who was on the eve of sailing for Europe, changed his plans and announced his intention to throw himself into the struggle between the Democratic factions. Mr. Whitney is considered the most consummate manager and tactician in the Democratic party. It was due to his strategy that President Cleveland four years ago received the nomination at the hands of an obviously reluctant and unwilling party. But the situation is quite different this year, and at best it seems a very forlorn hope that Mr. Whitney proposes to lead, in the early days of this month, at Chicago. He refuses to be considered as a candidate for the Presidency ; but it is not unlikely that if his efforts against silver should be successful, he would be obliged to accept a nomination on his own platform. Ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania is perhaps the most available of all the other Eastern candidates whose names have been mentioned.

Candidates at Chicago.

The attempt to induce the Democrats at Chicago to accept Senator Teller as their candidate is not very likely to succeed. The experiment of 1872, when Horace Greeley bolted the nomination of Grant and was accepted as their candidate by the Democrats, was too disastrous to be repeated twenty-four years later. Moreover, only one-fourth of the St. Louis delegates who voted for

free silver joined the group of bolters ; and the smallness of the secession detracted from Mr. Teller's prestige. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and Governor Matthews, of Indiana, are prominent aspirants, and they represent the class of men who, though willing enough to accept a free-silver platform, have not posed as free-silver apostles. Mr. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, who under different



EX GOVERNOR BOIES, OF IOWA.

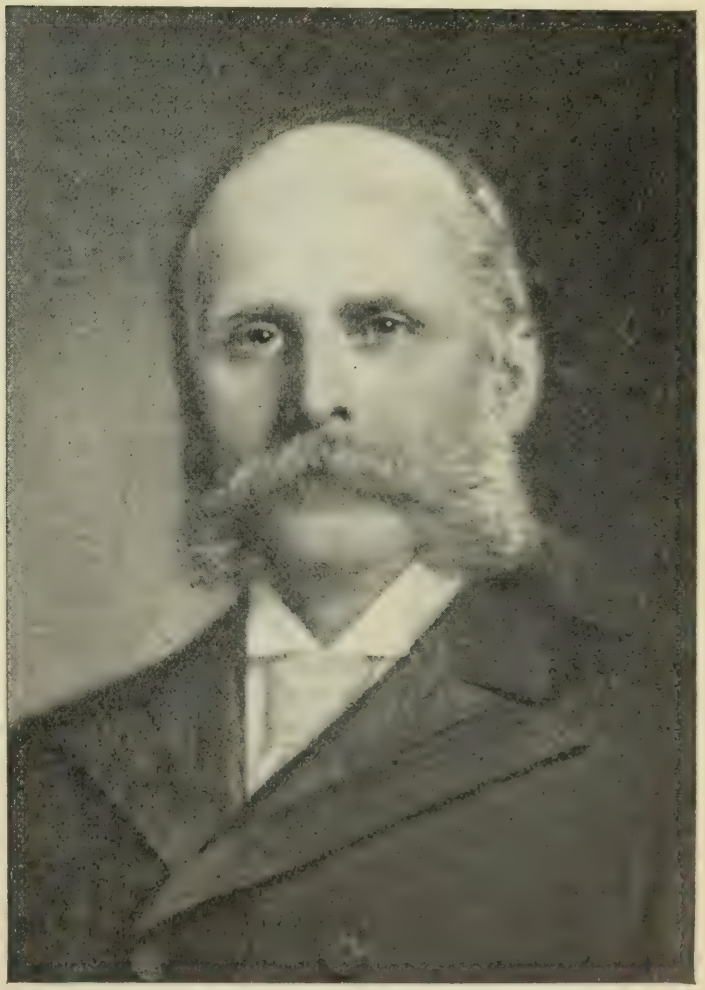
circumstances would be exceedingly prominent as a candidate, is not a free-silver man, and at the same time is not known as a strongly avowed advocate of the gold standard. If the free silver men have their way, Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa will be more likely perhaps than any other man to receive the nomination. It must not be forgotten that Vice-President Stevenson has a strong following, and that if he should make known his willingness to run upon a free-silver platform he might find himself, after a few ballots, the choice of the convention.

A Split Almost Inevitable.

Altogether the situation promises a convention of great excitement ; and a bolt is apparently inevitable, no matter which wing of the party may find itself in the majority. The chances are that the silver men will be able easily to prevent the adoption of a gold platform, and that the gold men, by virtue of the two-thirds rule, will be able to prevent the nomination of a free-silver candidate. The only logical outcome of such a situation would be the repudiation of the two-thirds rule, followed by the withdrawal of the gold men from the convention. In case of such a result, the sound money Democrats would nominate a separate ticket— when the ex-Republican "Tellerites," with the Populists, and the so-called Silver Party, meeting later in the month at St. Louis, would probably indorse the ticket nominated by the free-silver Democracy at Chicago. But the event is too near for any further attempt at prophesying ; and our readers will know for themselves before the middle of the month just what shape the presidential campaign is going to assume. Every one seems glad, led it be said, that there is a prospect of a fight to the finish on the silver question.

Meanwhile, the Prohibitionists.

The Prohibitionists freely admit that this is not their year. They held their convention in Pittsburgh in the closing days of May, and nominated for president Mr. Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, Md., and for vice-president Mr. Hale Johnson, of Illinois. These candidates belong to the so-called "narrow-gauge" wing of the party, holding to the view that it is the business of the Prohibitionists to stick to the temperance question and not to make opinions upon



HON. JOSHUA LEVERING, OF MARYLAND,
Prohibitionist candidate for the Presidency.

other subjects a test of allegiance. The attempt to capture the convention for free silver failed; and the platform as adopted deals only with the temperance question, taking the well-known position in favor of laws against the manufacture, import, export, interstate transport and sale of alcoholic beverages. The convention was a large one, and a test of strength between the factions was had on the question of the adoption of a free-silver plank. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 427 to 388. The "broad-gauge" men were led by Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas. Failing to impress their views upon the convention, this wing withdrew and nominated a separate ticket, headed by Mr. C. E. Bentley, of Nebraska, for President, and Mr. J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. The platform declared for free silver, woman suffrage and a variety of other reforms in addition to prohibition of manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks; and this faction will doubtless take a much livelier interest this year in the silver question than in the suppression of the rum traffic.

The St. Louis Tornado.

Every year, in late spring or early summer, when conditions of unequal temperature in the vast Mississippi valley cause conflict between hot and cold air currents, electric storms are generated and resistless eddies on a huge scale known as tornadoes are an accompanying incident of the atmospheric disturbance. Many of these tornadoes spend their force on the open prairie, while some of them cut clean swaths through dense forests. Sometimes, however, they devastate towns and villages, and in the month of May several such calamities were recorded. The most appalling, however, that has ever visited the Mississippi valley was the tornado which culminated in St. Louis on the afternoon of May 27. It swept across the city from the southwest, wrought devastation along the river banks, and tore through the heart of East St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the river. Nearly five hundred people altogether lost their lives in consequence of this storm, and the loss of property seems to have aggregated about twenty millions of dollars, half of the amount falling upon the residents of the city of St. Louis, while most of the other half was entailed upon property on the east side of the river. The track of the tornado lay somewhat south of the principal business district of St. Louis, but a considerable portion of the comely and prosperous city was swept away. Characteristic American energy and buoyancy will quickly rebuild the mutilated area and remove visible evidences of the disaster; but the memory of it all will remain as the greatest calamity in the history of St. Louis. Naturally the tornado distracted local attention from preparations for the Republican convention which was soon to meet in St. Louis; but the community quickly recovered its equipoise, and a little more than two weeks later the vast concourse of visitors from all parts of the country was received and entertained as if nothing had happened.

Adjournment of Congress.

The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, which came to an end on the eleventh day of June, was noteworthy for its brevity, as compared with the corresponding sessions of recent Congresses. For little else was the session remarkable. In the first few weeks of its life an unusual degree of interest was developed in the proceedings of this Congress by President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, but so far as Congress itself was concerned, the Venezuelan episode ended for the time being with the passage of the law creating the Commission. Then succeeded a long debate on Cuban belligerency, with the details of which our readers have been made familiar. It might naturally have been expected that the government's recent financial embarrassments, and the demonstrated insufficiency of the national revenues to meet the national needs, would have caused the prompt passage of some measure for the immediate increase of Uncle Sam's income. The crisis seemed to demand such action, and it was the part of broad and constructive statesmanship to secure it. But from the first it was perfectly evident that the Senate, as at present composed, would make futile every effort to amend the revenue system unless the House of Representatives could be induced to accept some proposition having in it the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. This



RUSSIAN PEASANTS AT THE CORONATION.

suggestion the House resolutely refused to entertain, and the result has been the utter absence of any legislation looking to present or future financial relief. In the face of this fact, the wisdom of passing a river and harbor bill calling for appropriations of $12,600,000 may be fairly questioned, and yet the repassing of this bill over President Cleveland's veto shows the determined attitude of both House and



THE METROPOLITAN OF KIEFF,
Who officiated at the coronation of the Czar.
Photograph by Denier, St. Petersburg.

Senate. The appropriations authorized for fortifications ($7,397,888) seem by no means extravagant when the defenseless condition of our seaports is considered, although this sum exceeds the aggregate of all appropriations for this purpose made since 1888. The naval appropriations were also liberal, as compared with those of former years, but the increase was by no means excessive. A few important bills await action at the next session, which will meet in December. Among these the bankruptcy bill, which has passed the house, and the Arizona and New Mexico statehood bills, which have been favorably reported, will probably receive early consideration. The Nicaragua Canal bill and the bill to liquidate the indebtedness of the Pacific railways to the government are also upon the calendar.

The Coronation of the Czar.

While the citizens of the United States are preparing to elect a ruler for four years, the Russian nation has in a sufficiently emphatic fashion approved of the succession of Nicholas II. to the throne of his father. The splendid pageantry at Moscow has been described at such length in the daily papers that it is unnecessary to attempt to condense into paragraph pemmican the square yards of magnificent descriptions which filled the press of Europe and America. The ceremony was very gorgeous and impressive. It cost $25,000,000, and some critics are asking to what purpose is all this waste. But a Russian coronation does not cost more, if we reckon the average life of a Czar at twenty years, than the United States or the United Kingdom will spend in a similar period over general and presidential elections. Considering the vastness of the Russian Empire, the inertness of the minds of the millions over whom the Czar reigns, and the immense importance of compelling both ruler and ruled to realize the existence of each other, it is unnecessary to regard the coronation ceremonial as excessive or extravagant. It is, indeed, more than probable that it was a very economical investment. The spectacle of the illuminated Kremlin and the swarming millions may have impressed some of the Asiatic delegates to such an extent as to nip, as with a frost, vague schemes of revolt that might have cost Russia ten times the millions squandered at Moscow.

The Church and the Czar.

The part played by the clergy at the coronation was to Westerners the most interesting and suggestive feature of the ceremony. The coronation took place in the cathedral. Before the Czar and his wife could take their seats, or be enthroned, they must kneel before the sacred icons. Before the coronation service began the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg confronted the Czar, and in a loud voice challenged him to make public profession of the orthodox faith before all his faithful subjects. Not until the Czar had done this, reading the solemn declaration in a clear, firm voice, was the ceremony permitted to proceed. After he had received the blessing of the Metropolitan, the Czar was free to crown himself, and the august ceremonial went on to the end without interruption, amid the singing of the choir and the sweet-voiced music of church bells. What a vista of victory of spirit over matter does not this coronation open up, and how little the fierce old predecessor of the Romanoffs, who selected the Greek faith rather than that of the Jew, the Moslem or the Roman, dreamed that the new creed would make its profession the indispensable preliminary to the assumption of the crown of Russia!

The Manifesto of the Coronation.

"Grant him, Lord, success in everything," sang the cathedral choir, "the Lord satisfy the desires of his heart and fulfill his intentions"—prayers destined not to be answered, for such boons are given to no mortal save to Polycrates, and then only as the precursor of doom. The Imperial manifesto announcing remissions of taxation and of punishment opens with a passage not unworthy the Church and Emperor of the peasant democracy of Russia:

> Be it known to all ye our faithful subjects,
> After we, by the will and grace of Almighty God, had fulfilled our sacred coronation to-day and had received the Holy Unction, we knelt at the throne of the King of Kings with humble and earnest imploring that He might vouchsafe to bless our throne to the welfare of our be-



THE CZARINA IN THE ROBES WORN AT THE CORONATION.

loved country, strengthen us in the fulfillment of our sacred oath, and enable us to continue the work handed down to us by our crowned predecessors, of completing the Russian nation, and promoting religious faith, good morality, and true enlightenment. Inasmuch as we recognize what all our faithful subjects stand in need of, and in particular turn our eyes upon the wretched and heavy-laden, whether their case be through their own fault or through forgetfulness of duty, our heart impels us to grant also the utmost possible relief, so that entering upon the path of a new life on this memorable day of our coronation, they may gladly be able to take part in the general jubilation of my people.

And so, amid great manifestations of jubilation, the pageant came to an end, and Russia now, with crowned and consecrated chief, enters upon a new period in her eventful history.

The Crowd's Tragedy.

The festivities at the coronation were marred by a frightful catastrophe which filled Europe with horror. Arrangements had been made to distribute a commemorative mug with some sausage, sweetmeats and sweet-cake to the multitude. Each parcel was not worth more in cash value than a rouble, or say half a dollar; but the rush to the place of distribution was so general that the officials charged with the task of



THE CZAR IN HIS CORONATION ROBES.

serving the million lost their heads and threw the gifts to be scrambled for. A scrimmage began, the like of which has never been known before. A great crowd in motion is one of the most destructive of known forces. There were about a quarter of a million people there; but supposing there were only 100,000 actually engaged in the scramble, and we average each person as weighing 112 pounds, twenty persons would weigh a ton, and 100,000 persons would represent 5,000 tons of solid matter moving tumultuously hither and thither. When once such a mass is in motion, it is impossible to restore its stability. So it was found in Moscow; for order was not restored until at least two thousand poor wretches had been trampled or choked to death, while as many more, lame and limp and mangled, were found mingled among the dead. The real fact seems to be that half a million peasants had gathered at Moscow from all parts of Russia, and that they were almost famished.

The Heir to the Austrian Throne.

While the United States is preparing to evolve its ruler, and Russia has solemnly installed its Czar, Austria-Hungary has had to lament the death of the heir-presumptive to Francis Joseph. The Archduke Charles Louis died

on May 19, at the age of sixty-three. His son Ferdinand is death-stricken with an incurable malady. After him the throne will go to Archduke Otto, unless he abdicates in favor of his son Charles, of whom nothing is known but his youth. Fortunately, Francis Joseph, although he has been on the throne for forty-eight years, is only sixty-six years old—quite a young man as monarchs go. It is to be hoped that he may live a long time yet, for his demise would almost inevitably let loose the winds which are imprisoned in that cave of Æolus—the Empire Kingdom.

The Pretender in France.

All this changing and installation of rulers seems to have spurred the Duc d'Orleans into action. This young man—Philip VII. of France, as he is *de jure*, although not *de facto*—has practically dismissed the Royalist Committee for objecting to his standing as candidate for a rural constituency :—

If you think that the French monarchy was constructed in the past and can be reconstructed in the future, by the affectation of inert and expectant dignity standing motionless on distants hores because of the greatness of it straditions, and deeming itself too lofty to mix with men and things, we are not of one mind, and I remain the judge of royal dignity.

So the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and the respectable royalist do-nothings with their "vain distrust of universal suffrage" are sent to the right-about, and Philip VII. will henceforth rule by divine right over his own candidature. He seems to have pluck and dash, and in the dreary monotony of Republican mediocrity these qualities, even in a pretender, may count for more than people imagine.

Other Thrones.

Strange, almost incredible though it may appear, the assassination of the Shah has not been followed by civil war. His successor so far has not even been threatened with the bloody struggle which, according to almost unbroken tradition, tests the divine right of the new Shah. Russia and England are pulling together at Teheran ; but if either one of them were but to hint that they would prefer another Shah, Persia would be delivered over to the flames of civil war. The death of Cardinal Galimberti removes one of the Papabili, or persons who are in the running for the Papacy on the death of Leo XIII. Readers of M. Zola's remarkable study on "The Rome of To day" will not need to be reminded of the commotion which such a displacement of personality may effect in the sacred college.

President Kruger and his Hostages.

From South Africa somewhat pacific news has at last arrived. After considerable fencing and manœuvring, President Krüger has released all State prisoners, including the four principals. The fine of $10,000 apiece was not remitted, and the punishment of banishment remains in force ; but its execution is suspended in the case of the prisoners who pay their fines and give their written word of honor that they will not take part, either directly or indirectly, in the politics of the republic. The four principals, who had been condemned to death, were released upon payment of $125,000 each, and Col. Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes was banished from the Transvaal. It is significant of the condition to which President Krüger has succeeded in reducing his adversaries that this decree should have been received with an outburst of gratitude. When Mr. Krüger, in the old days, arranged for the commutation of the sentences of the Free State burghers, whom he had compromised by his filibustering foray, he squared the matter for a five-pound note ; but nowadays a fine of £2000 and perpetual political disability is held to be a crowning act of mercy for which the recipients and their friends ought to be profoundly grateful. The English papers all think that President Krüger exacts a heavy price for treason ; but we in America think the Uitlanders are to be congratulated upon their easy escape from a scrape which might well have cost them their necks.

Mr. Rhodes and the Charter.

Mr. Rhodes is still occupied in the Matabele rising, and both at Cape Town and in London his share in the recent events continues to be very hotly discussed. The Cape Parliament, after a long debate, has refused to pass a resolution demanding the abrogation of the charter, and this more drastic resolution has been shunted in favor of a proposal to make an inquiry into the share the Cape government had in the raid. Mr. Chamberlain promised that a Paliamentary inquiry shall take place, but he postponed it until after the issue of Dr Jameson's trial, which means that the inquiry will not open till next January. More telegrams have been published by President Krüger, but they do not advance matters any further than they were before. Sir Hercules Robinson will be in London before these pages see the light, and until he arrives matters will probably remain pretty much as they are at present. Sir William Harcourt made the publication of the cipher telegrams the occasion for a vehement attack on the Chartered Company in the House of Commons, to which Mr. Chamberlain replied not without spirit.

Cecil Rhodes and William of Orange.

Lord Rosebery went down to Newton Abbot shortly after, and made a speech which, so far as South Africa was concerned, was little more than Harcourt and water. Lord Rosebery might have been inspired by the genius of the place to an utterance which would have been somewhat less Harcourtian than that in which he indulged. Newton Abbot was the place where William of Orange first hoisted his standard on English soil. The monument commemorating this famous episode in English history stands conspicuous in the main street of Newton Abbot close to the place where Lord Rosebery was speaking. Newton Abbot therefore represents the union between the Dutch and English for the purposes of securing liberty and Parliamentary government for an

oppressed majority. And Englishmen are also reminding the Dutch that William of Orange, while preparing for his expedition, entered into what the Free State burghers would call a "bloody complot," with a deliberation and a cynical disregard of obligations arising out of the comity of nations, to an extent which throws the worst that can be alleged against Mr. Rhodes into comparative insignificance. If James II. had been as prompt to deal with the invasion as President Krüger was to settle acounts with Dr. Jameson, we should probably have had William of Orange and his fellow conspirators branded as the greatest criminals of history. Fortunately for England, however, the Dutch filibuster succeeded, and by virtue of his success became one of the national heroes of Great Britain. Some day statues to Cecil Rhodes may be erected in the streets of Pretoria by the descendants of the men who have now exhausted the resources of the Taal in holding him up to popular execration.

Progress by Closure.

In English home affairs there is but little to record. The ministers have used the closure somewhat relentlessly in order to thrust the Education bill and Rating bill through the House of Commons. In the case of the Rating bill, a continuous sitting of twenty-two and a half hours—during which Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Lloyd George and several other members were suspended—was the practical method by which the opposition manifested their dislike to the dragooning methods of Mr. Balfour. It is, however, only natural that the Ministers having a majority, and a big one, should feel that they would be forgiven a good deal of high-handedness in using it, while they would never be forgiven a lack of capacity to wield the weapon which constituencies have placed in their hands.

The Objection to the Education Bill.

The Education bill, notwithstanding the large majority with which the second reading was carried, has not gained in popularity as its provisions are discussed. The ecclesiastics are no doubt supporting it, but there is a strong feeling among the teachers in opposition to a measure which is certainly not calculated to improve their status or to improve education. Even Mr. Diggle and his reactionary followers on the London School Board are revolting against the bill, and when it comes to be considered in committee it will probably be found that great changes, chiefly in the way of omission, are indispensable. But if it is to be successfully attacked it will have to be assailed from the educationalists' standpoint, not from the point of view that is taken up by the more active Nonconformists, who by advocating what they call the teaching of undenominational religion in the Board schools, have put themselves out of court. If the Liberals were to concentrate their efforts upon securing the teachers from arbitrary dismissal, in the same way that workhouse officials are safeguarded against injustice on the part of the Board of Guardians, they would secure the enthusiastic support of the whole teaching profession and lay a firm foundation for the emancipation of the teacher, who too often at present is compelled to serve as the unhappy Gibeonite of the parson.

The Commercial Revival in London.

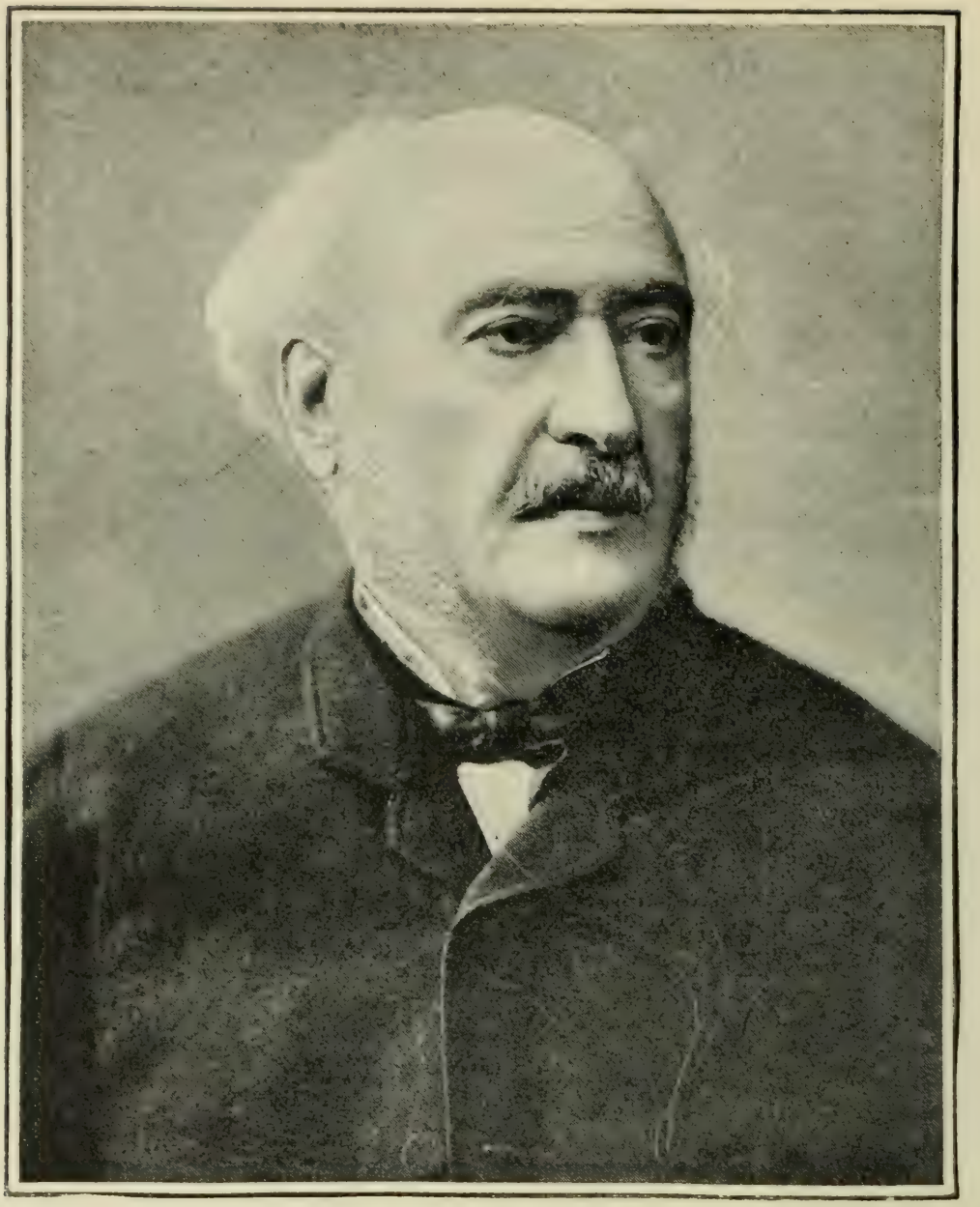
The long continued winter of commercial distrust seems to have disappeared in England, and in "the City" they have entered once more upon a period of company-promoting and financial speculation. Strikes are recurring here and there, which are a certain sign of a change, either upward or downward; and if the government should hurry through its Light Railway bill, there is reason to believe there would be no lack of money for carrying out schemes already projected for bringing the light lines into the heart of the English counties. The bicycle industry has at last been firmly established on the London Stock Exchange, and if Parliament passes the bill authorizing the use of horseless carriages, there will be another great stimulus given to a form of enterprise that could hardly fail to give new life to many a district which by the growth of great towns and great railways is left stranded.

Sepoys for Suakim.

Nothing fresh is reported from the Nile, where cholera is raging; but the original scheme of garrisoning Suakim with Sepoys is being carried out, notwithstanding the veiled menace of the extension of the Russian railway toward Herat. On the other side of Africa, in the Congo Free State, the trial of Major Lothaire for the judicial murder of Mr. Stokes has resulted in his acquittal. An appeal will probably be lodged, and it remains to be seen whether the superior court will approve of a decision which seems to set at defiance both law and justice. In Abyssinia the Italians are retiring within limits which can be defended without a ruinous expenditure of men and money, while the victorious army of King Menelek has been experiencing reverses which will probably tend to make it less difficult to deal with when the final settlement comes.

The Trouble in Crete.

The Ottoman Empire is like a smouldering heap of burning refuse. It reeks all over with smoke, and sometimes when the wind blows it bursts into flame. But as no one can say on what side of the rubbish heap the wind will play, so no one can predict where the flame will appear. All the provinces smoulder with discontent, and every now and then, under some unseen influence, that discontent leaps forth into active insurrection. Last month it was the turn of Crete, where there has been blooody work by the Turks in Canea, apparently by way of reprisals for the insurrectionary movement of the Christians in the hills. It is more dangerous to kill Greeks than Armenians; Crete, moreover, is accessible to warships, and the Sultan has therefore been sternly told that Europe will stand no nonsense in the Mediterranean. It is



THE LATE JULES SIMON.

rather hard upon the local Mussulmans, who will feel themselves most cruelly deprived of privileges which their brother True Believers enjoy to the full in Anatolia; but necessity knows no law, and however disagreeable it may be, the Sultan will have to stop the massacre in Crete.

The Late Jules Simon.

The eminent French statesman and scholar, Senator Jules Simon, died on the 8th of June in his 83d year. More than sixty years ago he was a professor of philosophy in the normal school at Paris and a rising young leader in the intellectual world. He soon became a professor in the Sorbonne, where he remained for a dozen years. He entered active political life just fifty years ago, and during all this half century has at no time been without marked political influence. His pen was active during a period of more than sixty years, and besides a vast volume of contributions to French journalism and periodical literature, he has left behind him a shelf full of valuable works in the fields of philosophy, ethics, sociology, and political science. Through his long life he was a consistent Republican. He was a member of various cabinets, besides serving as prime minister for awhile some twenty years ago. He was one of the most eminent members of the French academy, and, like the late Léon Say, was an expounder of the accepted English ideas of political economy. M. Simon was at the very centre of the best influences in French politics and French statesmanship, and his death is a loss to his country and to the world.

Death of Kate Field.

The death in Hawaii of Miss Kate Field has been made the occasion of many tributes to the memory of this gifted American woman. Miss Field was possessed of remarkable versatility, and was the foremost woman journalist of this generation. Her convictions were clear and strong, and her courage unshakable. For many years she had contended against ill health and had borne burdens which nothing but her unconquerable will could have sustained.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From May 18 to June 18, 1896.)



MAJOR J. W. THOMAS,
President of Tennessee Centennial.

OUR daily record of the doings of Congress (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS for January-June, 1896) closed last month on May 16, and is continued below to June 11, the date of final adjournment of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. This was the shortest "long" session of Congress in thirty years. Comparatively few measures of great importance were passed. Much of the time was devoted to the discussion of international questions. The tangible results of this discussion were the creation of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission and the passage of resolutions recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, but these latter had no further effect than to voice the sentiments of the Senate and House of Representatives on the Cuban question.

Of some economic importance were the bills repealing that clause in the Wilson tariff act which gave a rebate on alcohol used in the arts, and providing a tax on "filled" cheese; both of these bills passed, and received President Cleveland's approval.

There was considerable legislation affecting the Territories. Prize-fighting is now forbidden in the Territories by federal statute, and a year's residence is made a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in a Territory. Bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States were favorably reported, and will probably be called up during the next session.

The House passed bills providing an educational test for immigrants, establishing a Labor Commission, and defining acts of bankruptcy. The Senate will probably deal with these measures next session.

Of the money bills, those which attracted most attention were the fortification and river and harbor bills. The latter was passed over President Cleveland's veto in the last days of the session.

The following table shows the appropriations made at this session, in comparison with those made at the last session of Congress.

Title.	Amount this session.	Amount last session.
Agriculture	$3,255,532.00	$3,303,750.00
Army	23,278,402.73	23,252,608.09
Diplomatic and consular	1,642,558.76	1,574,458.76
District of Columbia	5,905,082.48	5,745,443.25
Fortification	5,397,888.00	1,904,557.50
Indian	7,390,496.79	8,762,751.24
Legislative, etc	21,518,834.71	21,891,718.08
Military Academy	449,525.61	464,261.66
Navy	30,562,739.95	29,416,245.31
Pension	141,328,580.00	141,381,570.00
Post Office	92,571,564.22	89,545,997.86
River and harbor	12,621,800.00	.....
Sundry civil	33,031,152.19	46,568,160.40
Total	$380,954,157.44	$373,811,522.15
Deficiencies	15,326,503.05	9,825,374.82
Total	$396,280,660.49	$383,636,896.97
Miscellaneous (estimated for this session)	425,000.00	297,667.37
Total, regular annual appropriation	$396,705,660.49	$383,934,564.34
Permanent annual appropriations	119,054,160.00	113,073,956.32
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations	$515,759,820.49	$497,008,520.66
Net increase this session over last session		$18,751,299.83



HON. TIMOTHY E. BYRNES, OF MINNEAPOLIS,
Who managed the great convention at St. Louis in the capacity of Sergeant-at-Arms.



THE LATE AUSTIN CORBIN.

May 18.—The Senate decides against an investigation of the Alabama elections of 1895....The House passes numerous minor bills under suspension of the rules.

May 19.—The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill (about $7,000,000)....The House discusses bills for the restriction of immigration.

May 20.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation bill ($10,763,888) and the amendment offered by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) to the copyright law, to prevent the piracy of dramatic and musical works....The House passes the bill to place an educational restriction on immigration by a vote of 195 to 26.

May 21—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill....The House, by a vote of 196 to 47, passes a private pension bill over President Cleveland's veto.

May 22.—The Senate adopts the conference report on the river and harbor bill, and debates the bill of Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) to prohibit bond sales without the consent of Congress....The House agrees to the conference report on the river and harbor bill.

May 23.—The Senate votes to table several revenue measures introduced as amendments to the "filled cheese" bill....The House agrees to the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill ($21,520,822).

May 25.—The Senate passes the general deficiency appropriation bill (about $10,000,000)....The House debates the bill to repeal the tariff rebate on alcohol used in the arts and sciences.

May 26.—The Senate debates the "filled cheese" bill and the bill to prohibit bond sales....The House, by a vote of 165 (104 Republicans, 56 Democrats and 5 Populists) to 69 (60 Republicans and 9 Democrats), passes the bill to repeal the clause in the Wilson tariff law which provides for free alcohol in the arts and manufactures.

May 27.—The Senate rejects the amendment to the "filled cheese" bill putting an extra tax of 75 cents a barrel on beer, ale and porter, by a vote of 34 to 27.... The House, by a vote of 111 to 97, concurs in the Senate amendments to the general deficiency appropriation bill appropriating money to pay the French claims and war claims.

May 28.—Both branches pass a resolution authorizing government aid to the people of St. Louis.

May 29.—The Senate passes the bill to repeal the free alcohol section of the Wilson law, and the bill to amend the list of fruits from which brandy may be distilled under the regulations....The House considers the contested election case of Johnston (Rep.) against Stokes (Dem.)

June 1.—The Senate debates the Indian appropriation and the Butler bond sales bill....The House decides that no legal election was held to fill the seat for the Seventh Virginia District.

June 2.—The Senate, by a vote of 32 to 25, passes the Butler bond bill....The House passes the river and harbor bill over the veto of President Cleveland by a vote of 220 to 60. The contest of James M. Mitchell (Rep.) against James J. Walsh (Dem.) for the seat representing the Eighth New York District is decided against Walsh on the ground of bribery at the election.

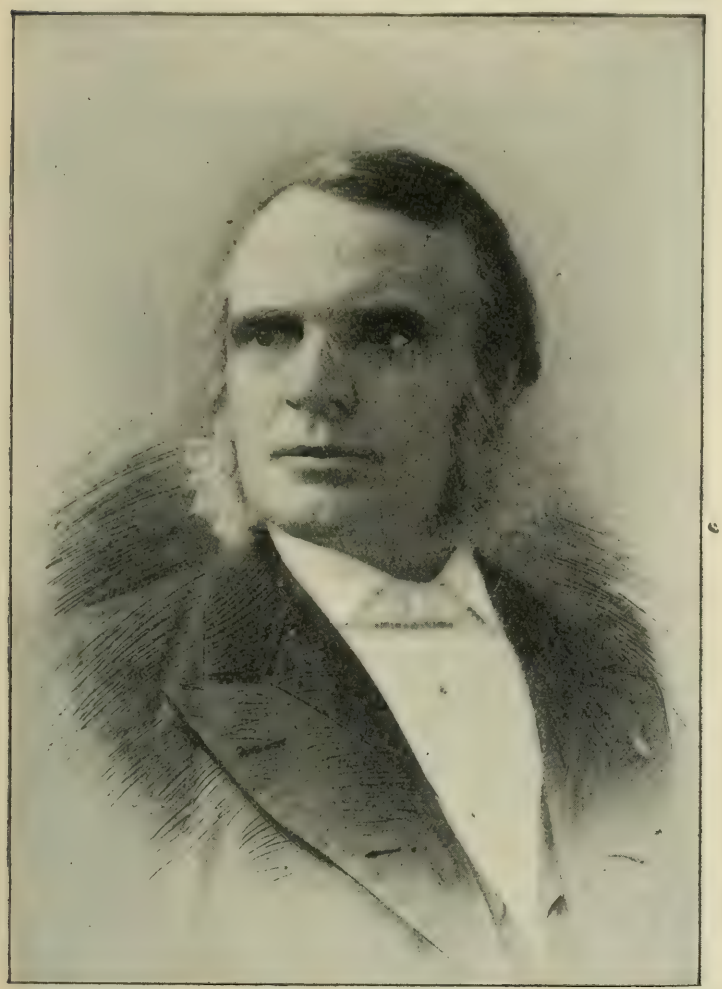


THE LATE GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, OF WISCONSIN.

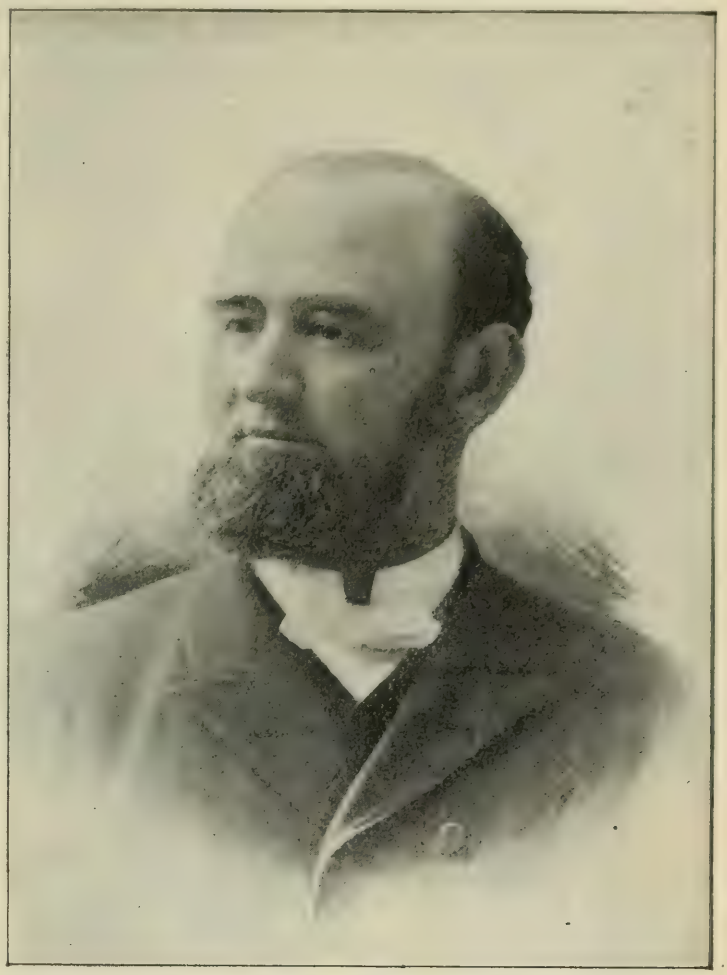
June 3.—The Senate passes the river and harbor bill over President Cleveland's veto by a vote of 56 to 5.... The House considers the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

June 4.—The Senate, by a vote of 37 to 13, passes the "filled cheese" bill without amendment....The House adopts the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

June 5.—In the Senate Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) speaks on his resolution for intervention in the case of the *Competitor* prisoners....Messrs. Lockhart (Dem., N. C.) and Downing (Dem., Ill.) are unseated by the House.



BISHOP-ELECT M'CABE,
of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



BISHOP-ELECT CRANSTON,
of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 6.—The Senate votes to insist on the construction of only two battle ships....The House, by a vote of 179 to 39, sustains President Cleveland's veto of the general deficiency appropriation bill, and passes substitute bill.

June 8.—The Senate passes the new general deficiency appropriation bill.. .The House passes various bills under suspension of the rules.

June 9.—Both Senate and House agree to conference reports on the naval and Indian appropriation bills .... A resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) to inquire into the award of contract for statue of Gen. Sherman to Carl Rohl-Smith is rejected....The House seats Mr. Aldrich (Rep., Ala.).

June 10.—Senate and House reach agreements on the sundry civil and District of Columbia appropriation bills....The Senate passes the contempt of court bill and the bill increasing the maximum annual pay of letter-carriers from $1,000 to $1,200 at first-class post offices, and from $800 to $1,000 at smaller offices....The House passes minor bills under suspension of the rules.

June 11.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress comes to an end with the adjournment of both branches to the first Monday in December, 1896.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 20.—Iowa Democrats, by a vote in convention of 670 to 275, declare for free silver coinage at 16 to 1, and instruct delegates at large to Chicago for ex-Governor Boies....South Dakota Democrats adopt a platform opposing free coinage, by a vote of 224 to 167, and send an uninstructed delegation to Chicago....South Carolina Democrats adopt resolutions in favor of Senator Tillman for President, advocating the abolition of the national banking system, and demanding free coinage at 16 to 1.

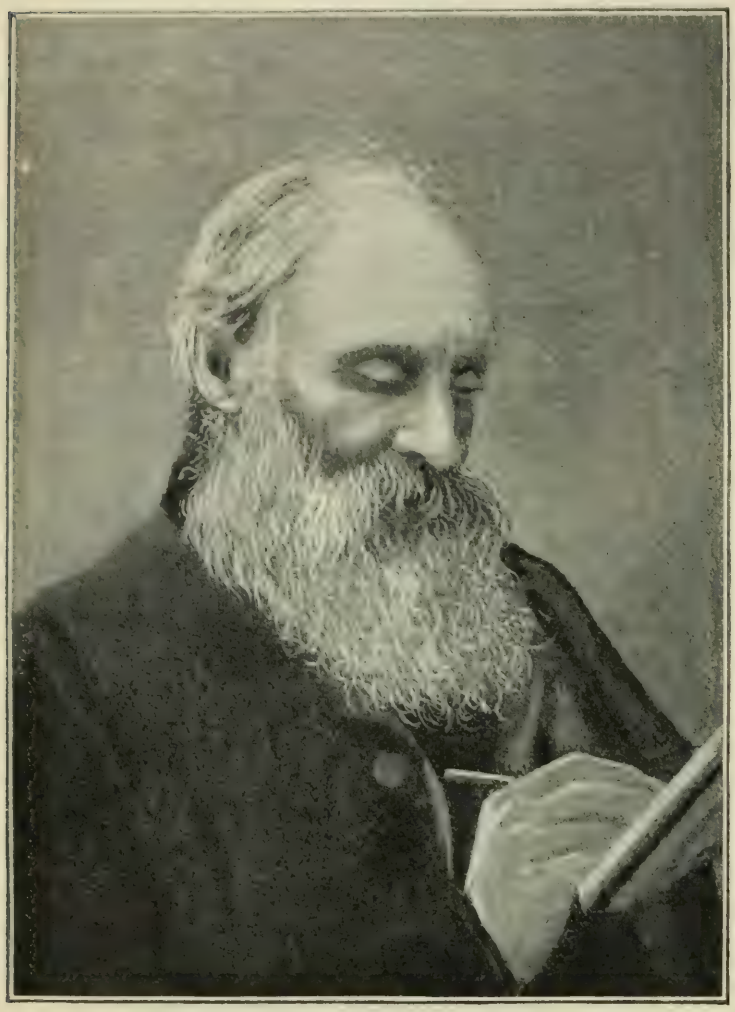
May 21.—Wyoming Democrats adopt a resolution in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1.

May 22.—The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court refuses to confirm the report of the special committee in favor of an underground system of rapid transit for New York City.

May 25.—The Rapid Transit Commission of New York City issues an address stating that the building of an underground railway by the city under the existing law is made impossible by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, from which there is no appeal.

May 26.—More than 2,000 men and 750 horses and vehicles of the New York City Street Cleaning Department parade on Fifth avenue.

May 27.—Vermont Democrats declare against free silver, and nominate Dr. J. Henry Jackson for Governor.



LORD KELVIN,
Who has served fifty years as professor of natural science in the University of Glasgow.

May 28.—The Prohibitionists, in national convention at Pittsburgh, nominate Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President; a proposed free-coinage plank in the platform is defeated by a vote of 427 to 387; two hundred bolting free-silver and woman suffrage delegates organize the "National" party, and nominate C. E. Bentley, of Nebraska, for President, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, for Vice-President.

May 30.—The Democratic primaries for delegates to the Kentucky state convention are carried by free-silver men in all but two Congressional districts. Nearly two-thirds of the delegates chosen are in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1.

June 1.—Congressional elections in Oregon apparently result in the choice of two Republican Representatives by narrow majorities; ex-Governor Pennoyer (Pop.) is elected Mayor of Portland....Annual parade of the police department of New York City.

June 2.—Maine Republicans nominate Llewellyn Powers for Governor, and adopt a platform favoring the gold standard.

June 3.—Kansas Democrats demand free coinage at 16 to 1.

June 4.—Kentucky Democrats declare for free coinage and instruct Chicago delegates to work for Senator Blackburn's nomination to the Presidency....Virginia Democrats instruct Chicago delegates to work for free coinage, by a vote of 1,070 to 542....The Chicago Civil Service Commission receive $10,000 from the Citizens' Association to aid in the enforcement of the law.

June 5.—Mayor Strong, of New York City, transfers from the exempt schedule to the competitive list, subject to civil service examination, 140 city offices.

June 6.—Utah Democrats declare for free coinage at 16 to 1, and the divorce of church and state....The Georgia Democratic primaries are carried for free silver by large majorities.

June 8.—Texas Democratic primaries go for free silver overwhelmingly....Arizona Democrats declare for free silver....Mayor Strong, of New York City, prefers charges of neglect of duty against Police Commissioner Parker.

June 9.—Governor Morton appoints on the Greater New York Commission: President Seth Low, of Columbia University; ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Controller Fitch, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Silas B. Dutcher, William C. Dewitt, George M. Pinney, and Judge Garret J. Garretson.

June 10.—The National Republican Committee votes to seat the McKinley delegates from Alabama in the St. Louis convention....Connecticut and Maryland Democrats declare for the gold standard.

June 11.—Minnesota Democrats, by a vote of 440 to 323, declare for the gold standard.



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY AND HIS SONS.

June 13.—The National Republican Committee chooses Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, for temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention....The United States Civil Service Commission places all so-called "laborers" in the classified service, subject to the rules.

June 15.—Louisiana Democrats select silver delegates to Chicago, and insert a free coinage plank in their platform.

June 16.—President Cleveland makes a statement of his views on the attitude of the Democratic party toward silver.... The eleventh national Republican convention meets in St. Louis....New Mexico Democrats endorse Bland for the Presidency, and adopt a free coinage plank.



HON. D. S. M'ENERY,
Senator elect from Louisiana.

June 17.—Vermont Republicans nominate Josiah Grout for Governor, and adopt a sound money platform...Maine Democrats nominate Edward B. Winslow for Governor, and adopt an anti-free coinage plank by a vote of 193 to 101....Arkansas Democrats nominate Col. D. W. Jones for Governor....West Virginia Democrats instruct Chicago delegates for free silver.

June 18.—The Republican convention in St. Louis nominates, on the first ballot, William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President, on a platform declaring for the single gold standard; twenty-one silver delegates, headed by Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Cannon, of Utah, leave the convention because of the gold plank in the platform....California Democrats instruct for free silver at Chicago.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

May 19.—Henry Labouchere announces in a manifesto the formation of an ultra-Radical group in the British House of Commons to work for the abolition of the House of Lords and the democratizing of Parliament.

May 20.—Anti-Parnellite members of the British Parliament resolve in favor of reconciliation with the Parnellites and the reconstruction of a united home-rule party.

May 21.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia make their official entry into Moscow.....Dr. Lueger is elected Deputy-Burgomaster of Vienna.

May 22.—The British House of Commons adjourns till June 1.

May 26.—Coronation of Nicholas II. as Czar of Russia at Moscow; the Czar's proclamation remits arrears of taxes in European Russia and Poland, and reduces the land tax one-half for ten years; enlarged freedom of residence is granted to exiles.

May 28.—The upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath passes the electoral reform bill which adds 72 Deputies, to be elected by universal suffrage, to the membership of the Reichsrath.

June 1.—Count de Thun and Hohenstein is appointed Premier Grand Master at the court of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, of Austria.

June 6.—Felice-Giuffrida, the Italian socialist, is elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Fourth District of Rome.

June 8.—Martial law is proclaimed at Barcelona, Spain, because of the explosion of a bomb, killing eleven persons....The Irish land bill passes second reading in the British House of Commons....In the German Reichstag, a clause in the trades bill forbidding commercial travelers to engage in retail business is attacked by the son of Chancellor von Hohenlohe....The new Hungarian Parliament buildings are opened with much ceremony.

June 16.—An irade is issued by the Porte appointing a Christian Governor of Zeitun, Armenia.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 18.—Venezuela agrees to pay the indemnity (about $8,000) demanded by Great Britain for the arrest and imprisonment of a British police officer, on condition that such payment be regarded as for personal damage, and not as affecting the boundary question.

May 20.—The Transvaal government substitutes sentences of 15 years' imprisonment for the death penalty in the cases of John Hays Hammond, Colonel Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, and George Farrar, convicted of treason; the other prisoners are either discharged or sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment.

May 25.—Russian, French and British warships are ordered to the island of Crete to protect Christian citizens from the Turkish soldiery....Premier di Rudini declares in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the Triple Alliance is necessary to Italy, and that Italy ought not to hinder relations between Russia and France.....The United States Supreme Court decides that the *Horsa* filibustering expedition to Cuba was in violation of the neutrality laws.



THE LATE PROF. CERNUSCHI.



THE LATE M. LEON SAY.

May 28.—The House of Assembly at Cape Town, South Africa, condemns the Transvaal raid, and offers assistance to the British Government in inquiring into the affair.

June 1.—The British Consul at Philadelphia revokes the registration papers of the alleged filibustering ship *Bermuda*, on the ground that the vessel is not owned by British subjects....Emperor Francis Joseph addresses the Austro-Hungarian delegation on the Triple Alliance.

June 3.—Ratifications of the treaty of the United States with Great Britain for the settlement of the claims of Canadian sealers in Bering Sea are exchanged between Ambassador Bayard and the Marquis of Salisbury.

June 8.—The Egyptian mixed tribunal decides against

granting funds for the expenses of the Soudan expedition.

June 11.—The four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee are released on payment of a fine of $125,000 each.

June 13.—The United States pays indemnities to the families of Italians killed in Colorado riots, to the Eng-



THE LATE MADAME SCHUMANN.

lishman shot during the New Orleans levee riots, and to British subjects ill-treated in Nebraska....A treaty between the United States and Mexico permits troops to cross the boundary to pursue and capture renegade Indians.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

May 18.—The Mexican government removes the duty on corn at the port of Vera Cruz for the relief of drought-stricken provinces by importation....The Pennsylvania Steel Company closes a contract for the erection of a steel arched bridge in place of the old Niagara Falls suspension bridge, to cost about $500,000.

May 19.—Mayor Hooper, of Baltimore, borrows $200,000 to provide for current city expenses and salaries.

May 20.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers meets at Detroit.

May 22.—Contracts for the completion of the New York State Capitol, at Albany, are awarded, the amount of the bids aggregating $1,356,388.

May 23.—The assignment of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, American operatic and theatrical managers, is announced.

May 25.—International Miners' Conference begins at Aix-la-Chapelle....Congress of the Co operative Union opens at Woolwich.

May 28.—The International Miners' Congress votes in favor of a legal eight-hour day.

June 4.—The "filled cheese" bill passed by Congress imposes a special tax of $400 a year on manufacturers of such cheese for each factory, and of $250 on wholesale dealers.

June 5.—The Niagara Falls hydraulic power plant and franchise are sold to Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York city, for $4,000,000.

June 9.—The Congress of British Chambers of Commerce is opened in London.

June 10.—The Nonantum Worsted Company in Boston decides to liquidate its affairs and go out of business, "in view of the depression prevailing in the woolen business and the uncertain outlook in this country." The capital of this company is $500,000; its surplus $600,000, and its employees number 900.

June 15.—The United Empire Trade League in London discusses the commercial federation of the British Empire.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS AND CELEBRATIONS

May 19.—The Methodist General Conference, in session at Cleveland, elects as Bishops the Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe and the Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston.

May 20.—The 250th anniversary of Andover, Mass., is celebrated....Queen Victoria's birthday is celebrated in London.

May 21.—The Presbyterian General Assembly meets in Saratoga, N. Y., and chooses as Moderator the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, of Chicago.

May 22.—The Baptist anniversary meetings begin at Asbury Park, N. J.

May 25.—The Methodist General Conference chooses the Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, of Louisiana, Missionary Bishop of Africa, to succeed Bishop Taylor, retired.

May 26.—The coronation of the Czar of Russia is celebrated with great pomp at Moscow.

May 27.—The first house built in Minneapolis is removed by school children to a site arranged for it in Minnehaha Park.

May 28.—Final adjournment of the Methodist General Conference at Cleveland.

June 1.—Celebration of the Tennessee Centennial.

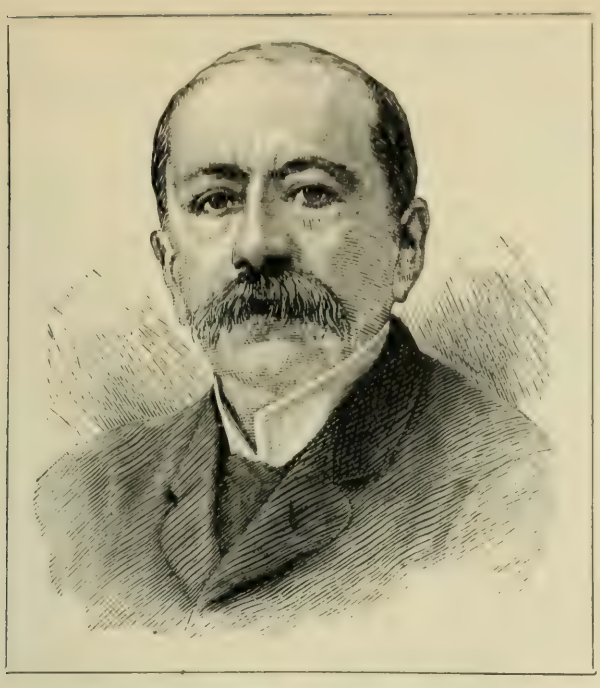


THE LATE COLONEL NORTH.

June 2.—Twentieth annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association in London.

June 3.—Opening of the second Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

June 4.—The National Conference of Charities and Correction meets at Grand Rapids, Mich.



THE LATE M. TRICOUPIS.



THE LATE BARON HIRSCH.

June 8.—Opening of the National Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

May 20.—Mayor Strong, of New York City, announces his appointment of 175 school inspectors under the new law.

May 22.—The faculty of Cornell University takes action providing for a single degree of A.B. in the college of liberal arts and sciences, instead of three degrees now granted....The award of contracts for the construction of buildings to cost $2,000,000, given by Sir Donald Smith for a woman's college in Montreal, is announced.

May 26.—It is announced that the bequest to Yale University of $200,000 from the estate of Thomas C. Sloan will be devoted to the library fund....At a meeting of business men in Baltimore a fund of $138,750 for Johns Hopkins University is raised.

May 27.—The name of the College of New Jersey at Princeton is changed to Princeton University by action of the trustees.

May 28.—Superintendent of Public Schools Jasper, of New York City, is re-elected by the Board of Education.

June 2.—The trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., appoint a committee to plan for the raising of an additional endowment fund of $1,000,000.

June 10.—The alumni of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., organize a movement to raise an endowment fund for that institution of $500,000.

June 15.—The semi-centennial jubilee of Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson, as professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow University is celebrated.

June 16.—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, head of the Greek department of Cornell University, is elected president of the University of Rochester, N. Y.

CASUALTIES.

May 18.—Fires in Nahant, Mass., in the woods near Concord, Mass., and in New Jersey and West Virginia forests, do much damage.

May 25.—Many persons lose their lives in terrific storms in Iowa, Illinois and Michigan.

May 26.—Fifty people are drowned in an electric car falling through a bridge near Victoria, B. C.

May 27.—In a tornado which passes over St. Louis and East St. Louis, more than 500 people are killed, many are injured, and property to the amount of more than $10,000,000 is destroyed.

May 30.—Between two and three thousand people are trampled to death during the people's *fête* at Moscow in connection with the Czar's coronation.

June 11.—Fire at a horse exchange in New York City results in the death of one hundred horses and a loss of $300,000.

June 16.—The British steamer *Drummond Castle* founders off the French coast, near the Ile de Molène; only three out of 247 passengers and crew are saved.

June 17.—Earthquakes and a tidal wave are reported to have caused the death of a thousand people in Northern Japan.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 19.—The Italian troops withdraw from Adigrat, Abyssinia.

May 21.—At the opening of the British yachting season the *Satanita* wins from the *Britannia* and *Ailsa*.

May 28.—M. Gaston Bruno Paulin, Paris, the French philologist, is elected to the seat in the French Academy made vacant by the death of Alexandre Dumas.

June 1.—Two negroes are hanged by a mob at Columbus, Ga.

June 15.—George H. Wyckoff, president of the bank of New Amsterdam, New York City, is shot and fatally wounded by a man later identified as George H. Semple, who commits suicide.

OBITUARY.

May 17.—Otto Camphausen, from 1869 to 1873 Prussian Minister of Finance, 83.

May 19.—Archduke Charles Louis, brother of Emperor

Francis Joseph of Austria, 63... Kate Field, the well-known writer and lecturer, 56.

May 20.—Mme. Clara Schumann, musician, 77.

May 21.—Gen. Silverio Martinez, a celebrated Mexican commander....Ebenezer Nelson, editorial writer on the Boston *Transcript*, 71.

May 22.—Ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, 64....Gen. John Coffey, of Alabama, 84. ..Dr. McIntyre, principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College at Toronto.

May 23.—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., 64....Rev. Dr. Thomas Henderson Pritchard, ex-president of Wake Forest College, N. C., 64.

May 24.—Dr. Carleton Pennington Frost, dean of Dartmouth Medical College, 66....Richard Sims, of the British Museum, 80....Edward Armitage, British historical and mural painter, member of the Royal Academy, 79.

May 25.—Gen. Louis Frederick Menabrea, Marquis de Val Dora, 87....Gen. Franz Kuhn, Baron de Kuhnefeld, 79....Lieut. Luther B. Baker, who had charge of the party which captured J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, 66.

May 26.—Victor C. Barringer, first American justice of the International Court of Appeals in Alexandria, Egypt.

May 27.—Ex-Congressman Walter Sessions, of Chautauqua County, N.Y., 72....Thomas Main, writer on engineering subjects, 68.

May 28.—Dr. William Smith, English author, 79.

May 29.—Sir J. Russell Reynolds, ex-president Royal College of Physicians, 68 ...Rev. H. F. Barnes-Lawrence, Canon of York, 78... Ex-Congressman Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina, 65....Prof. Gabriel Auguste Daubrée, distinguished geologist and mineralogist, 82.... George W. Latimer, the first slave hunted on Massachusetts soil, in 1842, 75.

May 30.—William Ivison, formerly a well-known American publisher, 82....Col. George A. Purington, U. S. A. (retired)....Marcus Mills ("Brick") Pomeroy, American journalist, 62.

May 31.—Ex-Mayor Edwin H. Fitler, of Philadelphia, 71....Dr. Homer Virgil Milton Miller, formerly U. S. Senator from Georgia, 82.

June 1.—Robert Colfax Avery Ward, one of the oldest citizens of New Jersey, 93.

June 2.—Ex-United States Senator Ozora Pierson Stearns, of Minnesota, 65....Dr. Asa Horr, founder of the Iowa Institute of Arts and Sciences, 78.

June 3.—Sir George Johnson, physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria, 78....Gerard Rohlfs, German traveler and explorer, 62....Thomas Tracey Bouvé, for many years president of the Boston Society of Natural History, 81.

June 4.—Austin Corbin, American railroad manager and financier, 69....Ernesto Rossi, the distinguished Italian actor, 67.

June 6.—Gen. Rafael de Quesada, Cuban filibuster, 61....Ex-Gov. Josiah W. Begole, of Michigan, 81.

June 7.—Wyatt Eaton, American artist....Rev. Sanford J. Horton, D.D., a prominent Episcopalian clergyman of Cheshire, Ct., 79.

June 8.—Jules Simon, ex-Premier of France and a distinguished author, 81....Captain John G. Bourke, U. S. A....Frank Mayo, American actor, 57.

June 9.—Dr. James William Cox, of Albany, N. Y., 68.

June 10.—D. H. MacDonald, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

June 11.—Sir George Webbe Dasent, English author, 79.

June 12.—Ex-Judge Isaac H. Maynard, of Albany, N. Y., 58.

June 13.—Ex Gov. Alpheus Felch, of Michigan, 90.... Mary Bucklin Claflin, wife of ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts.

June 18.—Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, of San Francisco, 58. ....Ex-Lieut.-Gov. E. H. Hyde, of Connecticut, 84.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

July will be an important month in American politics. The Democrats will gather at Chicago on the 7th, to nominate a President and Vice-President. Two weeks later the Populists and "Silver" men are called to meet at St. Louis. The action taken by these different bodies will have everything to do in shaping the coming campaign.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

The great Christian Endeavor meeting at Washington, July 8-13, will attract thousands of Endeavorers, young and old, even from distant parts of the country, and some from foreign lands.

On the same dates the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church will be in session at Jersey City.

The sixth international convention of the Young People's Union of the Baptist Church will be held in Milwaukee, July 16-19.

The gatherings at Northfield, Mass., beginning with the World's Student Conference, will occupy the greater part of July and August.

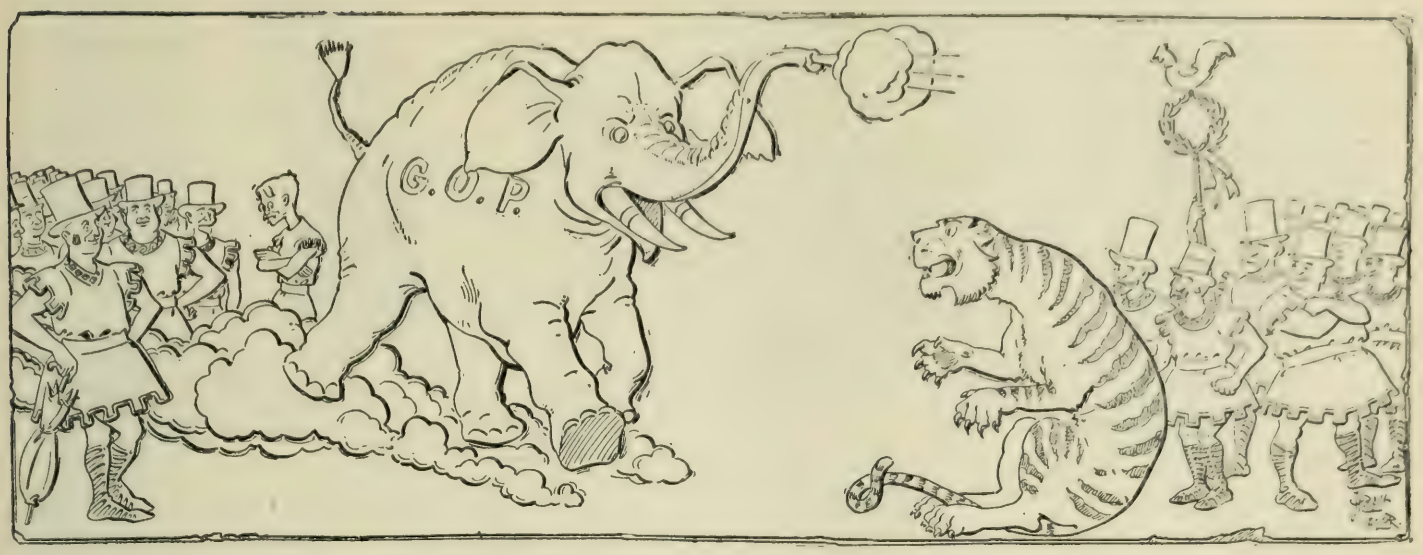
NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the National Educational Association at Buffalo, July 7-10, promises to be an important one. The concession of half rates and extension of tickets by the railroads insures a large attendance. Papers and addresses may be expected from Presidents Hall, Jordan, and Draper, Commissioner Harris, Bishop Vincent, Booker T. Washington, Brander Matthews, and many others. A meeting of the Council of Education will precede the general Association meeting, beginning July 8.



(From Buluwayo *Sketch*.)

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



AN ANCIENT ROMAN COMBAT, SOON TO BE REPRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



THE BUGLE CALL.

Mr. Cleveland sounded the keynote in his letter of June 17, and Mr. Whitney volunteered to carry the standard straight to Chicago.

From the *Herald* (New York).



A REMINISCENCE OF THE SESSION.

UNCLE SAM: "This Congress didn't do a thing to me, eh?"

From the *Herald* (New York).



"THE GOOD STORY"

HANNA TO MCKINLEY: "And that's how Platt did us up!"
From the *Journal* (New York)



SENATOR TELLER AS SEEN BY DAVENPORT AT ST. LOUIS.
From the *Journal* (New York).



HOW DEPEW AND PLATT CAME BACK FROM ST. LOUIS.

"Comrades, comrades, ever since we were boys;
Sharing each other's sorrows—sharing each other's joys."

From the *Telegram* (New York).



THE SILVER STORM.

GROVER: "It is mighty hard to carry eggs in a paper sack in a storm like this."

From *Texas Sifter*.



HOW GROVER CLEVELAND HAS BEEN PAVING THE WAY FOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

From *Judge* (New York).



THE POLITICAL "SCORCHER,"—APROPOS OF WHAT HAPPENED AT ST. LOUIS.

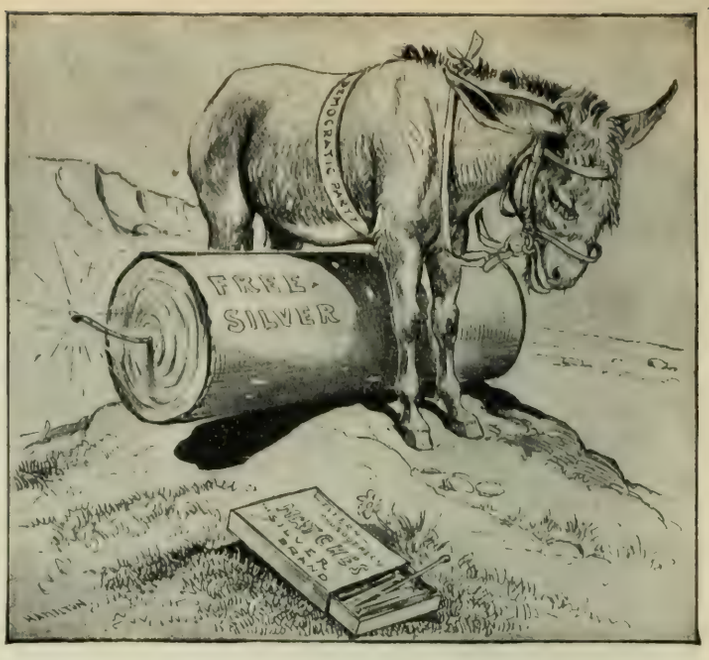
From *Judge* (New York).



THE "G. O. P.'S" GREAT ESCAPE.

McKINLEY: "And he never touched me!"

From the *World* (New York)



When this big fire cracker explodes, where will the Democratic party be?—From *Judge* (New York).



THE BEARDED LADY, MISS DEMOCRACY.

THE HON. GROVER CLEVELAND: "We draw the line at whiskers; they must go."

THE HON. WM. C. WHITNEY: "Off with the Populist beard!"

From the *World* (New York).



WHICH WAY, MISS DEMOCRACY?

From the *Advertiser* (New York).



THE APPLE WOMAN OF DOWNING STREET.

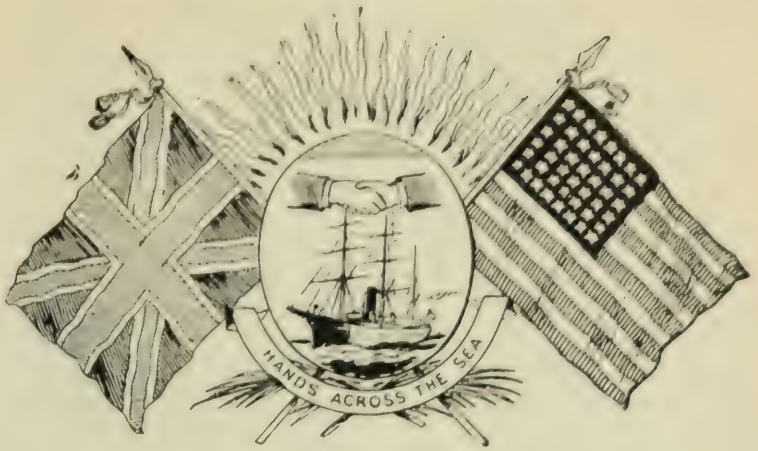
From the *Times Herald* (Chicago).



EMBLEM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The independent silver organization and the Populists hope to consolidate at their convention in St. Louis this month, when they will be known under the name of the American party, and use the emblem shown above.

From the *Journal.*



ESCUTCHEON OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE.

The above design, showing the British and American flags, with clasped hands and an ocean mail steamer, was drawn by Lord Grey the other day while on his way out to South Africa as administrator of Rhodesia. He offers it merely as a suggestion. Besides the Lion, the Eagle and the Australian Kangaroo, Canadian and South African emblems ought to be added.



RHODESIA'S PLIGHT,—HELP WANTED.

From the Pretoria (South African Republic) *Press.*



GOING TO ETERNAL SMASH.

"With a nigger sot on the safety valve
The furnace crammed with resin and pine."
Wreck of the Nancy Bell.

From the *Cape Register.*



ENGLAND IN EGYPT.—WANTED A "CHUCKER-OUT."

THE THREE NATIONS (to each other): "Here, *you* put him out!"
EACH (in reply): "No; you."
ALL: "Suppose the three of us have a try at him."

From the *Bulletin* (Melbourne).



ANOTHER "SPLENDID OFFER."

"Mr. Ziman, a London mine-company promoter now in Maoriland, offers to contribute £1,000 toward the cost of a £500,000 battleship for the British navy. The entire cost of the vessel to be subscribed by the Australasian public."—CABLE.

"Mein gootness! Isuk, think of der moral effect upon der British investor!"

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



HASTINGS TO RHODES.

THE SHADE OF WARREN HASTINGS (*loquitur*): "I added India to the Empire, and was impeached by Burke; you must never turn aside, Afric's hope and Afric's pride. Make the Empire greater yet. Let resignation wait."

From *Fun*.



AN UNEQUAL GAME.

CHAMBERLAIN TO KRUGER: "Who can play against such cards?"

From *Picture Politics*.

WILLIAM McKINLEY—A STUDY OF HIS CHARACTER AND CAREER.

BY EUGENE V. SMALLEY.



From a new photo. for San Francisco *Wasp*.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, SENIOR, the father of Governor McKinley, was one of the pioneer ironmasters of eastern Ohio. Beds of rather lean iron ore here and there, lying in close proximity to seams of bituminous coal, led to early attempts at iron making in the eastern counties of the State, where the pig metal could be hauled in wagons to the Ohio River or shipped on the canals constructed in the thirties and early forties. The elder McKinley seems to have inherited his bent for metal working from his maternal grandfather, Andrew Rose, who was sent home to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from the Revolutionary army, to make bullets and cannon. The Roses traced back to a Puritan ancestor who went from England to Holland with his co-religionists and followed the Pilgrims to America. The McKinleys are of the vigorous and prolific Scotch-Irish stock that has left as broad and permanent an impress upon the middle belt of the United States as the Puritan stock has left upon the northern belt, from New England to Oregon. The Scotch-Irish element never has had its full due at the hands of historians. Too much stress has been placed upon the influence of the New England element in the formation of our national character. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, central and southern Ohio and Kentucky it is from the Scotch-Irish strain of blood that has come a very large proportion of the statesmen, jurists and successful men of affairs. The dominant traits of this virile stock are industry, thrift, strong religious convictions and serious views of life. It is a large boned, muscular, long-lived race and it has kept up its fecundity to our own day, whereas the New England stock has become so barren that in its original home it hardly keeps its numbers good.

The grandfather of William McKinley, Senior, was a revolutionary soldier named David McKinley, who campaigned in eastern Pennsylvania and whose record is in the Pension Office at Washington. He was for a long time on the Revolutionary pension roll and died at an advanced age at the home of his grandson in New Lisbon, Ohio. The biographers of Governor McKinley all dwell upon the paternal line of ancestry in seeking for the currents of hereditary tendency which have gone to the making of the famous statesman and pay small attention to the maternal line ; yet a very slight acquaintance with the Governor's mother, who is now in her eighty-seventh year is enough to convince one that it is from her and not from his father that he gets his leading traits of character. He resembles her strongly in face, in manner and in many mental peculiarities. She was an Allison, of Scotch Covenanter stock. There were Allisons among the victims of Claverhouse's dragoons, and there were other Allisons who after long imprisonment for conscience sake left their homes in the Lowlands and sought religious freedom in the American colonies. Nancy Allison McKinley is an exceedingly competent, strong brained woman. She is the mother of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity and seven of whom are still living. The rearing and education of this large family, and the struggle with the straitened circumstances incident to life in the early days in Ohio, absorbed her energies and developed



Drawn for the *World*.

THE LATE WILLIAM M'KINLEY, SR.

her natural gifts of management, thrift and earnestness. She is profoundly religious and at the same time intensely practical. She imparted the stamp of her vigorous character to all her offspring. There was no black sheep in her flock. The children grew up to be serious, competent, independent men and women. William was the seventh child.

BIRTHPLACE AND EARLY HOME LIFE.

The senior William McKinley, born in 1807, lived to be eighty-five. He was only twenty years old when he married Nancy Allison, aged eighteen. He was interested in furnaces and foundries in Columbiana county for many years and most of the children were born at New Lisbon, but in 1843, when his seventh child was born, he was managing a furnace at Niles, in Trumbull county. The family lived in a long, low two-story frame building, in one end of which a country store was kept. The sojourn in Niles was of but short duration. The mother, always the guiding spirit in the household, was anxious about the education of the children, and Niles was only a petty village of ironworkers and its sole educational equipment was the country district school. About twenty miles to the south, down the Mahoning Valley, was the village of Poland, which possessed a seminary for boys and girls of the type of the New England academy—a type reproduced in many of the towns on the Western Reserve of Ohio. Mrs. McKinley set her mind on Poland as a good place to rear her large family and when the boy William was two years old she persuaded the father to make the important move. In Poland the McKinleys established themselves in a large white-painted wooden house, with green blinds, of a style of architecture very common on the Western Reserve and brought from New England by the first settlers. There was an L for the kitchen, and in the gable, which faced the street, was the customary rising sun device of painted slats. Maple trees stood in the yard and a white picket fence separated the little domain from the sidewalk. This house is still standing, but the birth-place house in Niles was recently demolished. In the Poland house young McKinley grew to manhood.

Poland is the southeastern township of the Western Reserve. The original settlers came from New England, and although on the south and east the population was largely of Pennsylvania Dutch and "Pennamite," or Pennsylvania English, stock, the Poland people preserved all the dominant characteristics of their New England ancestry. Until the great development of manufacturing in our own day, the Western Reserve was an offshoot of New England life that was more purely and peculiarly Yankee than Massachusetts or Connecticut. The



Drawn for the *World*.

MRS. NANCY ALLISON M'KINLEY (MAJOR M'KINLEY'S MOTHER).

people were keenly interested in the intellectual, religious and reform movements of the time. They were much given to religious controversy, but neighbor to the most devout Congregationalist or Methodist would be found the so-called infidel, or the "come-outer," who had left his church because it sanctioned slavery and who had dropped the Bible for the study of Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason." The early anti-slavery agitators, Garrison, Pillsbury, Henry C. Wright, Stephen and Abby Kelly Foster, made annual tours through this region, preaching liberty for the negroes of the South. Salem, about twenty miles from Poland, was a centre for the abolition movement and sustained a newspaper called the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, which was a Western



BIRTHPLACE OF MAJOR M'KINLEY AT NILES, OHIO.

echo of Garrison's *Liberator*. The anti-slavery orators frequently visited Poland while McKinley was a boy and in Poland was supposed to exist a station on the "Underground Railroad," where fugitive slaves from Virginia were concealed and helped along on their way to Canada under cover of the darkness of night. McKinley was eight years old when the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 was passed by Congress, and he remembers well the excitement that prevailed and the meeting held in Poland to which Ben Wade came from his home in Ashtabula county, and which adopted resolutions declaring that "come weal, come woe, come stripes, imprisonment or death," the people of that village would not obey the law and would continue to give food and shelter to the poor slaves fleeing from oppression. Thus young McKinley came in his boyhood under the same influences of agitation against slavery which Garfield felt in his early manhood and of which Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade were the leaders on the Reserve.

In the forties and the fifties the Reserve was the scene of much sectarian controversy. Alexander Campbell made frequent missionary tours in this region from his home in the neighboring Panhandle of Virginia, building up his new sect of the Disciples, based on the rejection of all creeds and the acceptance of the Bible as the only rule of faith and conduct. The Mormons built their first temple at Kirtland and then moved off in a body to Nauvoo, Illinois, under the lead of their prophet, Joseph Smith. Each of the old Protestant sects had grave doubts as to the salvation of the other sects. One branch of the Presbyterians thought it wicked to sing anything but psalms in church. The Methodists called their churches meeting-houses and put no steeples on them. They objected to jewelry and to all finery in dress and denounced dancing and card-playing as devices of the devil. The Baptists would fellowship with no one who had not been dipped in the water. The Dunkards washed each other's feet as a religious rite. Near Poland was a strong community of Germans called Omish, who wore no buttons and fastened their coats and trousers with hooks and eyes and strings for conscience sake. Over all the strife of the warring sects the Quakers exercised a benign influence. At sixteen, William McKinley, Junior, joined the Methodist Church, the church of his parents, and he has remained in its communion ever since. He is as tenacious of his religious opinions as of his views on a protective tariff, and here is shown the influence of his strain of Scotch Covenanter blood. To change his belief because of the changes in the currents of modern thought would not be a possibility for him.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EDUCATION.

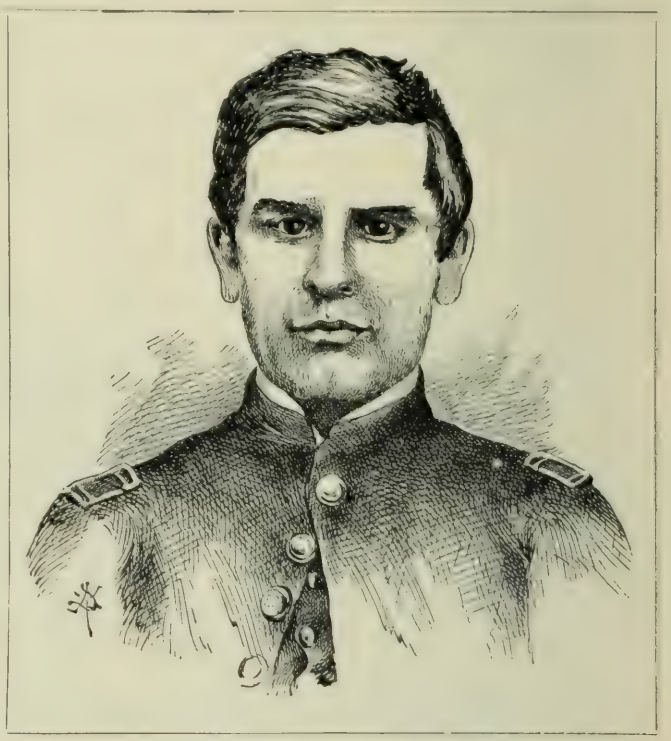
I like to dwell upon the environment of Western Reserve life which helped to form the character of the future statesman. I was myself born upon the Reserve, some forty miles from McKinley's Poland home, and I remember vividly the religious controversies, the anti-slavery agitation, the first movement for woman's rights advocated by Lucretia Mott, the numerous temperance revivals, the signing of the pledge as a boy, the debating club at the "Centre," where the farmers wrestled with the questions of the day, the influence of Horace Greeley's *Weekly Tribune*, great bundles of which came to every country post-office, the ardent desire of the boys and girls for higher education than the district schools afforded, and the wholesome, patient, self-denying life of the farms and villages. This region has produced a long list of men who have made their mark in our national history.

To Poland Seminary came ambitious young men and young women from the neighboring farms, eager for the book-learning of the schools and believing that its possession would open broad highways to success in life. Some engaged rooms and board at the rate of two dollars a week and others reduced this very modest cost of living by taking rooms alone and eating the victuals sent in to them weekly by their parents. None of these bright young peo-

ple felt that they were poor. They were all accustomed to the close economies of the farm life of that period, and were not in the least ashamed of them. The richest man in Poland at that time was not worth ten thousand dollars. A man with five thousand dollars' worth of property and no debts was thought to be well off. Mrs. McKinley helped out the narrow income of the family by taking boarders and herself did the cooking with the help of her girls. Young McKinley was an ardent student. It was his mother's ambition as well as his own that he should go through college and then study law, but whether this aim could be accomplished was always rather doubtful. The father was frugal, industrious and self-denying, but he had a large family to provide for and his earnings were small. William did what he could to help out the family income by one sort of work and another in vacation times. At one time it was almost decided that the plan for his education must be abandoned, but his elder sister Annie came to the rescue with the money she had saved as a school teacher. At seventeen he left the seminary so well advanced in his studies that he was able to enter the junior class in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. Illness obliged him to return home during his first college year, however, and the way was not clear financially for going back, so he taught a country school in a district near Poland the next winter. The little school house is still standing—a wooden box, with a door and two windows in front, three windows on each side, and in the rear a dead wall against which the boys toss their balls. In his study years McKinley was very fond of mathematics, but for Latin he cared little, although he always passed his examinations creditably. In the colleges and academies at that time mathematics, grammar and the dead languages constituted pretty much the whole stock of instruction. He showed no fondness for the debates of the literary societies or the orations of the regular Saturday school exercises, but he was known as a good essay writer.

FOUR YEARS A SOLDIER.

The Civil War put an end to McKinley's plans for completing his school education. In June, 1861, he enlisted at Poland in a company recruited in that village to join the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment of Infantry. He was eighteen at the time—a lad of medium height and muscular build, with straight black hair, gray eyes, deep-set under heavy brows, and a heavy chin that indicated a determined character. He marched away as a private in the ranks, trudging along the dusty road to Youngstown where the company was put aboard cars and sent to Camp Chase, at Columbus. He was one of the youngest boys in the company, although there were some who had exaggerated their age a little to get beyond the minimum of eighteen prescribed by army regulations, and there were few who were over twenty-five. The Twenty-third was a good average Ohio regiment of the first year's enlistment, before the bounties were given and drafting began, but it was peculiarly fortunate in its field officers. Its first colonel was William S. Rosecrans, afterward the commander of great armies; its first lieutenant-colonel was Stanley Matthews, afterward a senator and an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and its major was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward President of the United States. McKinley was not long in rising to the rank of sergeant; and a gallant and thoughtful action at Antietam,



WM. M'KINLEY AT NINETEEN.
(As 2d Lieut., Co. G, 23d Reg't. Ohio Volunteers.)

in furnishing the men with food and coffee while they were under fire, was brought to the attention of Governor Tod, who sent him a lieutenant's commission. He was a captain before the war closed and was brevetted major. He carried into his military service the seriousness and sense of duty that he had shown in his school life and he soon gained the friendship of the best officers in the regiment. Long afterward, when he was first a candidate for Governor of Ohio, Ex-President Hayes said of him: "Young as he was, we soon found that in business, in executive ability, young McKinley was a man of rare capacity, of unusual and unsurpassed capacity, especially for a boy of his age. When battles were to be fought or service was to be performed in warlike things he always took his place. The night was never too dark; the weather was never too cold; there was no sleet or storm or hail or snow or rain that was in the way of his prompt and efficient performance of every duty." For about two years he was upon Hayes' staff; then he went to the staff of Gen. George Crook and afterward to the staff of Gen. Carroll. When the war ended he was urged to ask for a commission in one of the new regiments formed for the regular army, but he

declined, having no taste for military life as a profession. Mustered out in July, 1865, he gladly returned to Poland, laid aside his uniform, hung up his sword and began the study of law. He valued highly his army experience, however, as a great educating influence, in patriotism, in discipline of mind and body, in the subordination of self to duty and in the intellectual development which he got from close association with older men of superior ability. He still looks back on those four years of campaigning as a more potent educational force than all the years he spent over Latin and mathematics in the seminary.

THE YOUNG LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

McKinley read law in the office of Charles E. Glidden, of Poland, who was elected judge of the Common Pleas court in 1865. Glidden was a rare man and he exercised a strong and lasting influence upon the character of the young soldier fresh from four years of hardships and fighting. His nature was singularly sweet and sound, and his perceptions in all matters involving questions of equity were as clear and direct as a demonstration in geometry. He was himself barely past thirty at this time and he made a companion of his law student. His gentle disposition, his high standard of conduct and the serious and judicial bent of his mind aided powerfully to turn the thoughts of the late staff captain into the channels of peaceful study and purpose. McKinley always speaks of Judge Glidden with accents which show that the relations between the two men were stronger than those of ordinary friendship and reached the heights of a deep affection. Judge Glidden had a career of marked success upon the bench and all the older lawyers in eastern Ohio cherish his memory and speak of him as a man who was peculiarly fitted for high judicial duties. McKinley was a hard student. The same tenacity and singleness of purpose which made him successful as a soldier he brought to bear on his law studies. He has never been a man of side issues. A few main aims in life he has pursued with a quiet and unswerving directness that has shaped circumstances and compelled fate. He was not a recluse or a bookworm ; he found time to mingle in the young society of the village, but the business in hand was to master the principles of the law and this he never for a moment forgot. After a year and a half with Judge Glidden he managed to get the necessary money to attend a course of lectures at the Albany law school, and in 1867 he was examined and admitted to the bar. Poland was a village of only a few hundred people and afforded no field for another lawyer. One of the most prosperous of the large towns of the region was Canton, which had then about five thousand inhabitants, was a county seat and was developing important manufacturing industries. McKinley chose Canton as a promising field for his efforts as a lawyer. In his choice he was influenced largely by a desire to join his elder sister Annie, who was already firmly established in the good will and respect of the people of that town as a teacher of unusual merit. The young lawyer felt a warm affection for his sister, who had come to his help at a critical time in his hard struggle for an education and who was intellectually very companionable to him. Annie McKinley was a woman of unusual capacity. She had excellent judgment in practical affairs and in her long career as a teacher in Canton she saved and wisely invested a modest competency. She died in 1890. It was through her influence that the father and mother removed their household from Poland to Canton in 1867. She understood the business advantages of the town foresaw its growth and appreciated the social and educational advantages that a young city could offer over the obscure village that had been the home of the family since her childhood. Northern Ohio was then making great strides in industrial development, based on the iron ores of the Lake Superior region, which were brought down the lakes by cheap water carriage to meet the fuel of the Ohio and western Pennsylvania coal fields. Canton did not engage in the smelting of ore, like the towns in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, but looked to the making of more advanced products of iron and steel, such as tools, implements and machinery.

Here the son of the ironmaster found himself, when he hung out his shingle as a lawyer, surrounded by a business public strongly interested in the protective tariff principle, which next to the maintenance of the American Union and the extinction of slavery had been the dominant idea of the Republican party. The county of Stark, however, of which Canton is the capital, was strongly Democratic in its politics. The population of its rich, rolling farming lands was largely Pennsylvania German in its origin--a stolid, sturdy, unprogressive race, which clung to open hearths and Dutch ovens built under sheds in the dooryards long after the invention of cooking-stoves ; toilsome, thrifty and moral, but immovable in their political attachments. The powerful currents of thought in the war-time had not much disturbed their rock ribbed Jacksonian Democracy. They accepted the offensive epithet of Copperhead and bore the sneers and denunciations of the returned soldiers, because they believed that the Federal government had no constitutional right to coerce sovereign states. They were bitterly hostile to the proposition to bestow the elective franchise upon the negroes. McKinley was an ardent Republican. To him Republicanism meant union, freedom and progress—the cause for which he had fought for four years. If political ambition had been uppermost in his mind at that time he would not have selected Stark county for his home. Nevertheless he was drawn into politics almost as soon as he had his first brief. In the autumn of 1867 there was a hotly contested gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, and a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to colored men was submitted to the popular vote. The Republicans carried the election, but the amendment was lost. In this canvass McKinley made

his first political speech and it was in favor of the suffrage amendment. The place was the little village of New Berlin, and the orator, then twenty-four years of age, spoke from the tavern steps to an antagonistic audience. Men who heard that speech say that it was strong and logical and insist that they then foresaw a great career in public life for the young lawyer. However that may have been, it is certain that McKinley was at once welcomed by the Republican county leaders as a valuable recruit and was given numerous appointments in that campaign and in the Presidential campaign of 1868 to speak at town-halls and school-houses throughout the county. By 1869 he had become generally acquainted in the county and was well thought of as a rising lawyer and a good political talker of a serious and thoughtful type, and in the latter year the party managers asked him to run for prosecuting attorney and to undertake what seemed to be the hopeless task of overcoming a strong Democratic majority. He canvassed the county assiduously ; his talk was persuasive and not antagonistic ; he had courteous, kindly and simple manners that made the country people like him, and to everybody's surprise he was elected. The office of prosecuting attorney is regarded as a great prize by young Ohio lawyers, not for the compensation, which is small, but because it gives them an opportunity to show their mettle in the courts in criminal trials and opens the way to private practice. At twenty-six William McKinley, Jr., had his feet firmly planted on the first rounds of the ladder of success.

MARRIAGE AND DOMESTIC LIFE.

Two years later, in 1869, occurred what in the life of every serious-minded man must be the most important event of all—marriage. In Canton lived the veteran Ohio journalist, John Saxton, who established the *Ohio Repository* in 1815—the year of Waterloo—and carried on the paper until his death at an advanced age. He had the distinction of being the journalist of longest continuous service in the whole country west of the Alleghanies. One of his sons, James A. Saxton, became a banker, a capitalist and a man of large and varied business affairs. One of the daughters of the banker was Ida, a girl of many personal charms, a tall blonde, with large, expressive blue eyes, a winning manner and a quick intelligence. She was well educated and after her graduation from Brook Hall Seminary, at Media, Pennsylvania, the father sent her to Europe with her sister to give her a broader view of the world and fit her for the earnest duties of life. The older sister had married and gone to Cleveland to live and the father hoped that Ida would form no early love attachment and would remain in his home to brighten his life. It is said that he systematically discouraged the addresses of all young men and that for the purpose of giving his daughter a serious bent he persuaded her on her return from the foreign tour to go into his bank as his assistant. There Ida was installed as cashier. He had won a comfortable fortune, but his theory about girls was that they should be taught a business that would make them independent of marriage and enable them to be self-supporting in case the parents should leave them without sufficient property for their support. Lawyer McKinley had frequent occasions for dropping in at the Saxton bank and it was not long before Ida's bright eyes, charming manner and intelligent chat had made a complete conquest of his heart. No doubt the same thing happened to other young men in Canton, who transferred their accounts to Saxton's bank that they might have an



THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. M'KINLEY AT CANTON, OHIO.



From a drawing for the *Herald*.

MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

excuse to meet the pretty cashier, but the ambitious young attorney, whom most of the Canton girls regarded as too serious to be good company, attracted Ida. Banker Saxton soon learned that love is stronger than any theories of life and he yielded graciously to the inevitable. He thoroughly liked and esteemed McKinley. The marriage was celebrated on January 25, 1871, in the quaint old Presbyterian church where Ida's parents and grandparents worshiped and where the girl taught a class in the Sunday School. The young bride was warmly attached to this church, but she immediately transferred her allegiance to the Methodist Church as a proof of her affection for her husband, who had been in the Methodist communion since his sixteenth year.

The married life of these two young people began under the happiest auspices. Mr. Saxton gave his daughter a pretty house on the best street in the town. McKinley had by this time built up a good law practice and his income was sufficient to maintain the new home in modest comfort. The future seemed to stretch away like a broad and sunny path, bordered by flowers, but in a little time the shadows of great sorrows fell and left ineffaceable marks of suffering on the characters of the loving husband and wife. Two children were born to them, and both were claimed by death before the eldest reached the age of four. The grief of the young mother wrecked her health and left her a victim to a nervous disease which made her a cripple for life, able to walk only with pain and with a supporting arm. The devoted husband saw before him the tragic vision of a childless life and the companionship of an incurable invalid. No man ever accepted such a situation with more cheerful self abnegation.

He made himself the faithful and skillful nurse of his unfortunate wife and gave every hour he could spare from his work to the task of lightening her sorrows and cheering her broken life. This course he has pursued unfalteringly for more than twenty years, without admitting in his own secret thought that he has been doing anything worthy of praise. His wife's condition cut him off from most of the social pleasures which men enjoy—the easy-going fellowship of clubs and smoking-rooms, of hunting excursions and pleasure trips, of dinners and receptions ; for, once free from his duties as a lawyer or as a Congressman or Governor, he always returned to his wife's side, feeling that she had need of his companionship. When the wife realized the lasting character of her affliction she determined that she would not allow it to interfere with her husband's public career, and she would have forced herself to be content with a far less measure of care and affection than he has given her, but it was not in his nature to be less devoted. The remarkable unity and continuity of conduct which has been a marked feature of his military and political career showed itself in his domestic life as a natural result of his organization. He could not be himself and be otherwise than faithful and tenderly devoted to the wife of his youth and the mother of his dead children. His home tragedy has no doubt intensified the natural gravity of his character and has given to his face the lines of sternness and asceticism which are noticeable when it is in repose, but it has not in the least soured his disposition. On the contrary, it seems to have imparted additional sweetness and strength.



MRS. M'KINLEY (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN LAST MONTH).

FOURTEEN YEARS IN CONGRESS.

Major McKinley was beaten when he ran a second time for prosecuting attorney of his county, in 1871, and for five years he did not come before the people for any elective office, but he never failed to appear on the stump in a political campaign and he soon gained recognition as one of the best platform speakers in the state. He was wanted outside of Stark county, and his stumping tours made him known to the people in the other counties of the Eighteenth Congressional district, then made up of the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning and Carroll. No doubt he had his eye on the House all this time. There has never been anything accidental in his political career, and "trust to luck" was never one of his maxims. He has built up his political influence slowly and solidly and always by methods that were straightfoward and legitimate. In 1876, the year that Hayes was elected President, he announced himself as a candidate for Congress. He did not say that his friends were urging him to run or make any false pretense of reluctance to enter the race. He wanted to go to Congress, he believed himself capable of doing good service there for the district and State, and he said so in plain terms. The sitting member was in the field for another term, but the custom had prevailed for a long time of shifting the office from county to county, giving two terms to each, and the sitting member was not strong enough to break down this tradition. There were a number of aspirants and McKinley was nominated on the second ballot. His renomination in 1878 followed as a matter of course and was conceded to him by acclamation, and in 1880 he was again nominated without much effort; but in 1882, the year of Republican disaster that followed the assassination of Garfield and the unpopular beginning of the Arthur administration, he had a hard fight in the convention, where Columbiana county claimed the nomination by right of the old custom of rotation, and in the election he came out with only eight majority. His seat was contested by his Democratic opponent, but the Democratic House at Washington permitted him to hold on until near the end of the last session before putting in the contestant by a party vote.

McKinley was thirty-four years old when he entered the House in December, 1877. Samuel J. Randall, the great Democratic protectionist from Philadelphia, was speaker and the Republican leader was James A. Garfield. The young man from the Eighteenth Ohio district, with the Napoleonic face, the quiet manners and the grave, pre-occupied look, soon attracted attention by the deep interest he showed in all economic questions. The great champion of protection at that time was William D.

Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in continuous service, and a living cyclopedia of facts on all subjects relating to tariff, taxation and industrial conditions. "Pig-iron Kelly" he was nicknamed, on account of his persistent advocacy of high duties on iron. McKinley may be said to have sat at the feet of Kelly during his first two terms in Congress. When visiting newspaper men asked the old occupants of the reporters' gallery who that young man was that so strikingly resembled the pictures of Napoleon the reply was usually, "Oh, that's old Pig-iron Kelly's lieutenant, Major McKinley, of Ohio." The old Philadelphia statesman warmly appreciated this attitude of pupil to master on the part of the serious and studious young member from Ohio, and he more than once said that when he left Congress he hoped that his mantle as the leader of the protectionists would fall upon McKinley's shouders. Whether McKinley then looked forward ambitiously to the possibilities of future leadership I cannot say, but he certainly took every means at hand to equip himself for the position that afterward came to him as a conceded right. He was a hard student of the history of tax and tariff measures and of their influence on industrial conditions, and his memory became a storehouse of facts that served him as keen weapons in debate. When he was put upon the Ways and Means Committee, at the session which began in 1881, taking Garfield's old place, his fitness for the work was acknowledged on all hands. During his first term the House heard but little from him, but before the close of his second term he had won a reputation as a singularly clear and logical debater, who had a great talent for marshaling facts in order like a column of troops and throwing them against the vital point in a controversy. He had a pleasing voice of good, strong quality, he never rambled, he told no anectodes, he indulged in no sophomoric flights of oratory; he went straight to the marrow of his theme by processes of argument and illustration so clear, simple and direct that he won respect and admiration from both sides of the House. One of his leading opponents used to say that he had to brace himself mentally not to be carried away by the strong undercurrent of McKinley's smooth and persuasive talk.

After 1882 all of McKinley's nominations for Congress were given him by acclamation. He had become much the strongest member of the Ohio delegation and nobody wanted to contest the district for his seat. Democratic legislatures tried three times to throw him out of Congress by changing the boundaries of his district so as to make it heavily Democratic on national issues, but he overcame every hostile majority until 1890, when the old Republican counties of Mahoning and Columbiana were left out in the gerrymander and the two unwavering Democratic counties of Wayne and Holmes were added to Stark so as to put McKinley in a district with a hostile majority of nearly four thousand. He made a tremendous fight against hopeless odds, stumping the district from town to town, and he cut down the adverse majority to 303, polling 2500 more votes than had been given to Harrison in 1888. His defeat made him Governor of Ohio the next year, and the people of the state rebuked the partisanship that threw out of Congress the most prominent and the most useful of all the Ohio representatives by giving him a substantial majority of about 21,000.



MAJOR M'KINLEY AS CONGRESSMAN.

THE CHAMPION OF THE PROTECTION IDEA.

McKinley's first speech in Congress was on the tariff and his last speech was on the same theme. From the beginning of his public career he has been the unfaltering, sturdy, consistent and intelligent advocate of the principle of protection to American industries by tariff duties imposed with the purpose of keeping the cheap labor products of European and Asiatic countries out of

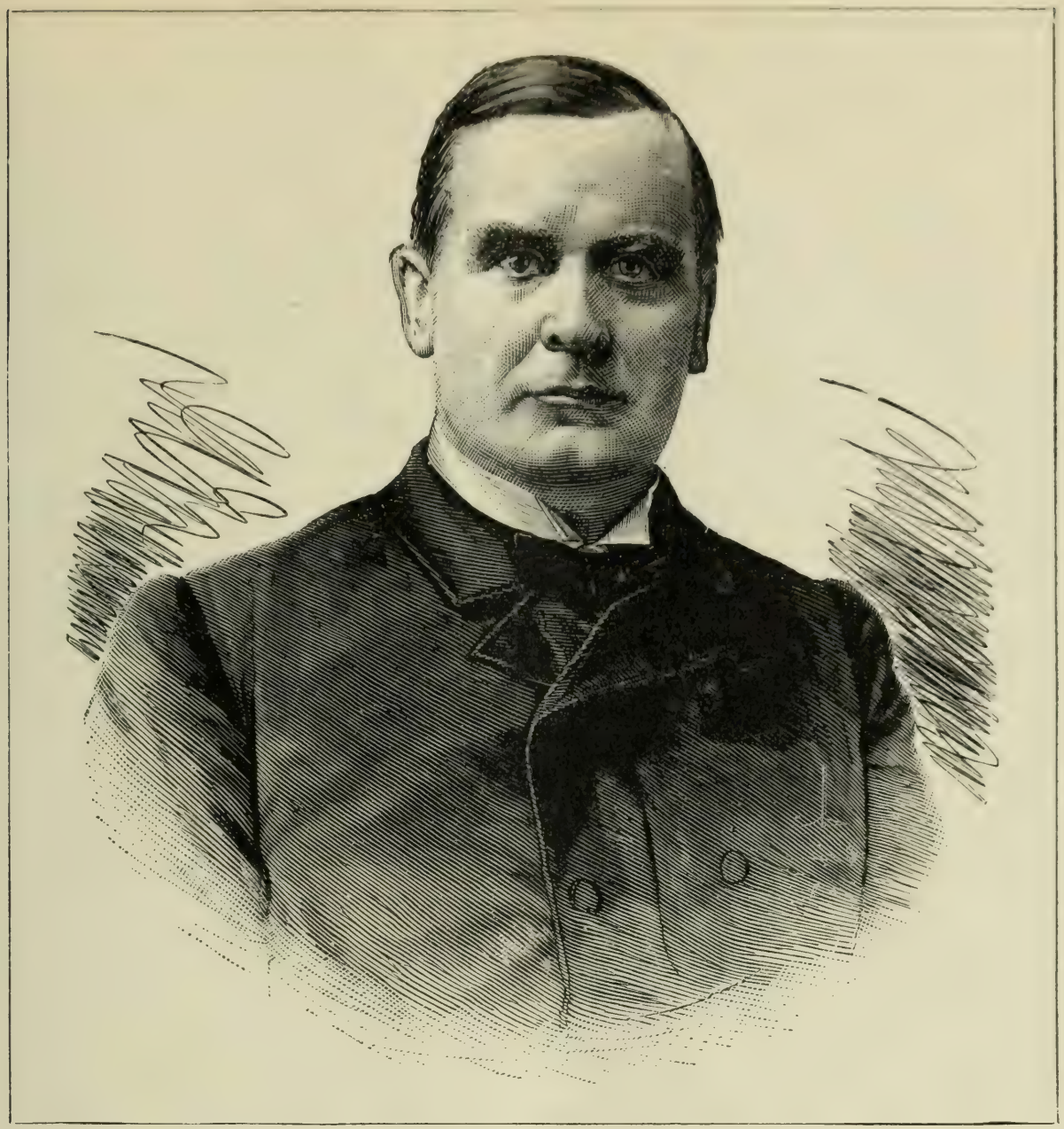
our vast and desirable American markets. He is not, as was Garfield, for such protection as will lead to ultimate free trade. He believes that free trade is a dream of theorists, which would bring industrial ruin and poverty to the United States if it were put into practice, benefiting no class but the importing merchants of the seaboard cities. He has no patience with tariffs formed to "afford incidental protection." Tariff bills, he thinks, should aim primarily at protection, and tariff legislation should be scientific and permanent, with a view to the continuous prosperity of the industrial classes. This was the chief aim of the McKinley bill, passed when he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. No doubt other minds in both House and Senate helped to frame that measure, but McKinley's thought and work were on every page of it. When the Republican party was defeated in 1892, largely through public misapprehension of that measure and before it had received a fair trial, McKinley was one of the few Republican leaders who continued to breast the adverse current and who never faltered a moment in the faith that the tide would set back to protection. Others wanted to change front and abandon the high protection principle. He refused, and proceeded to realign his party on the old line of battle. He set out to educate public sentiment anew, and during his memorable stumping tour of 1894 he made 367 speeches and spoke in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. For eight weeks he averaged seven speeches a day, ranging in length from ten minutes to an hour.

To understand the strength and sincerity of McKinley's convictions on the tariff question one must be somewhat familiar with his environment in Ohio. The portion of the state in which he lives has become a great hive of shop and factory industries during his lifetime. He has seen his own town of Canton grow from a population of 4,000 to one of 35,000. A little east of him and in his old eighteenth district is Youngstown, which had 2,500 people when he lived in Poland and has now 35,000. Salem, nearer his home, has increased from 2,000 to 10,000. Akron, about twenty miles north of Canton, claims 40,000 people and had not more than 3,000 when McKinley was a boy.

All these towns, and a dozen more in the same section of Ohio, such as Niles, Massillon, Alliance, Mansfield and Wooster, have prospered thus notably on the basis of protected manufacturing industries. Cleveland, the city of the region, had perhaps 100,000 people when Major McKinley was first elected to Congress in 1876 and has now 325,000, and all its growth in these past twenty years has come from the development of iron, steel and allied industries. Is it any wonder that McKinley should be an ardent champion of protection with these striking object lessons all around him, or that he should have welcomed the leadership and instruction of William D. Kelly, as soon as he reached Washington, and should then have begun the task of studying the history and science of tariffs? Nor was it alone in the towns of Ohio that McKinley thought he saw the manifest benefits of protective legislation. His home county of Stark is one of the richest and handsomest farming districts in the United States. The rolling landscape presents views of agricultural prosperity which recall the Midland counties of England. The farmsteads, flanked by apple orchards and grain fields and pastures, peer out upon the well-kept highways through screens of cherry trees, maples and lilac bushes, and the big red barns speak of good care for stock and of abundant harvests. All the land is tilled or grazed save the wood lots, of which every farmer has one of from five to ten acres, to furnish fuel and to give his children the delights of an autumn nutting season and of a fortnight of maple sugar making in the early spring. The farms will not average much over eighty acres in extent and the farm-homes give unmistakable evidences of absence of mortgages and of all the means needed for rural comfort. It will hardly be controverted that the prosperity of this large rural population and this almost ideal condition of farm life is due to the fact that there is a market in the many manufacturing towns for everything the farmer has to sell, whether it be currants or cattle, pigs or poultry, apples or asparagus. If Stark county depended solely on raising wheat to ship to Europe and cattle to feed eastern cities it could not possibly present its present aspect of a dense rural population living in a condition of prosperity that to a European peasant would seem to be opulence. Major McKinley has had before him this cheery spectacle of rural progress and comfort beside that of the growth of the towns ever since he hung up his sword and opened his law books. If he had not been gifted with a mind prone to original thought and research he would have absorbed his tariff views from his environment.

A GREAT CAMPAIGNER.

Ohio has produced two of the three greatest political campaigners of my day—James A. Garfield and William McKinley. I need hardly say that the third was James G. Blaine, of Maine. The chief qualities that go to the making of a really great stump orator are simplicity and directness of statement, a clear, far-reaching voice, a winning personality, an inborn faculty for giving to spoken thoughts such a projectile force as will secure for them a lodgment in other minds, and finally, physical endurance. All these qualifications McKinley possesses to a high degree. He has not as wide a range of thought and illustration as Garfield had, and he is not as magnetic and as spontaneous as Blaine was; but neither of those two superb orators had as great a gift for going straight to the understandings of plain people as he possesses. He never tells



MAJOR M'KINLEY AS CHAMPION OF THE TARIFF OF 1890.

a story in his speeches ; he is the personification of seriousness and earnestness. He quotes no poetry, he strives for no merely oratorical effects ; he never abuses his political antagonists or the opposition party. He always starts out to convince the understanding of his hearers ; then, when he has presented his facts and set forth his processes of reasoning, quietly, logically and persuasively, he warms up, his deep-set eyes glow, his form seems to tower, his voice rings out like a trumpet and he drives in his argument with sledge-hammer blows of short, sonorous, epigrammatic sentences. He has wonderful staying qualities. He is never exhausted. To every fresh audience he brings the charm of a vigorous presence. He has extended his stump-speaking work from his county to his Congressional district, from his district to his state and from his state to the whole country ; and I do not believe there is a public man of this day who has made as many addresses or talked to as many people. During his great stumping tour in 1894, which unquestionably won for him the presidential nomination, more than two millions of people in eighteen states heard his voice. Once he made seventeen speeches in twenty-four hours. At Hutchinson, Kansas, thirty thousand people assembled to hear him, and in Topeka his audience was estimated at twenty-five thousand.

Major McKinley is charged with being a man of one idea. It is true that a very large number of his speeches have dealt with the tariff question, but he is by no means deficient in grasp of other public issues and in a stout volume of his addresses which I have before me I find that he has treated on public platforms the following topics, among many others: Free and fair elections, equal suffrage, labor arbitration, public schools, the American farmer, civil service reform, the American volunteer soldier, the silver question, the eight hour law, the Hawaiian treaty, the American workman, and in memorial

addresses the characters and careers of Garfield, Grant, Logan, Hayes and Wm. D. Kelley, and that he has brought to all these themes the same evidences of careful study and of sincere conviction and has displayed in their treatment the same power of clear and direct presentation which characterize his many speeches on the tariff.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Major McKinley was twice nominated for Governor of Ohio by acclamation and twice elected, the second time by the phenomenal majority of 80,995—a majority that was the most thorough popular endorsement possible of his first administration. The Governorship of Ohio is an office of more dignity than real power. The State constitution gives to the chief executive no right of veto over bills passed by the legislature and he therefore forms no part of the law-making power. When a bill has passed both houses it is signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House and then becomes a law. The Governor may address the legislature in messages on pending matters of general state concern, but it would be regarded as highly improper for him to use his personal influence with members for or against any bill. The only exception to this rule of unwritten law is where some measure is under consideration which contravenes or seeks to give effect to a plainly declared principle of the party which elected the Governor, a principle set forth in its platform and passed upon by the people at an election. Concerning such measures a Governor may put forth the influence of his personal views and his political station. It would therefore be absurd to go over the mass of Ohio legislation from January, 1892, to January, 1896, the period covered by Governor McKinley's term, to make points for or against him in the present presidential canvass. For that legislation he was not responsible.

The appointing power of an Ohio Governor is pretty closely limited to members of the boards which manage the numerous penal, benevolent and educational institutions of the state and of such commissions as are instituted by the legislature for temporary service, but even this power is restricted by established custom. Most of the boards are composed of five members and the custom is that three shall be taken from one of the two great political parties and two from the other. In the past it has often happened that boards have been legislated out of office bodily by partisan majorities in the General Assembly, to give the party in power a chance to fill them with its own people, but the progress of opinion brought this vicious practice to a close some time before McKinley entered the State House.

Governor McKinley's messages to the legislature were a suprise to political opponents who regarded him as a one-idea statesman. They showed an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the state and a broad comprehension of all matters affecting public interests. He discussed the problems of taxation, and the very serious problems of municipal government; he urged the building of good roads, opposed the careless authorization of local indebtedness that had become an evil; he favored short sessions and little legislation; he advocated laws for the protection of workingmen engaged in hazardous occupations, and he was a notable champion of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees. It was largely through his influence that a state Board of Arbitration was established, and that the great coal miners' strike in the Hocking Valley and in the Massillon region was brought to an end. Ohio history will rank McKinley among the really eminent Governors of the Buckeye state—with Vinton, Meigs, Chase, Brough, Dennison and Hayes.

PERSONAL TRAITS.

William McKinley is a stockily built man of medium stature. His body is long above the hips and this peculiarity makes him look to be much taller when he is sitting down than he really is. His frame is muscular and he must have had great physical strength as a young man. The head would be called massive and an unusually large part of it is in front of the ears. The upper lip is noticeably broad, the chin is large and firm, the nose of good size and symmetrical shape, the forehead wide and high, and the eyes are large and of a dark gray color. They are shaded by projecting brows and at night they appear to be almost black. The hair is thin and straight and is just beginning to turn gray. The habitual expression of the face is one of gravity and kindness. If the phrase did not sound too sentimental the fittest words to characterize McKinley's look would be a sweet seriousness. His manners are very cordial and they do not seem to have been cultivated for political popularity, for you will note many little acts of kindness and attention that are not called for by ordinary politeness. He is as amiable with secretaries, stenographers and servants as with senators and governors. He accompanies his visitors to the hall door and cautions them about the steps, on which an electric street lamp throws a mass of shadow from the foliage. He is not in the least effusive—on the contrary his habitual attitude in conversation is one of reserve—but the friendliness of his manner impresses you as genuine. He usually dresses in black and wears a frock coat buttoned up, with either the tri-colored rosette of the Loyal Legion or the copper button of the Grand Army in the upper button-hole. This and a very old fashioned plain gold shirt-stud and his wedding ring are his only ornaments. His house is neatly furnished in the manner of village homes, and there is nothing noticeable in its interior except the library, which is stocked with books on history, biography, politics and economic science and displays on its walls some good engravings and photos of statesmen and war heroes.

McKinley's tastes are all simple and his habits of living have not been much changed since he was a young attorney. He eats heartily of plain food, has

a good digestion, sleeps well and takes very little exercise. His daily walk to his mother's house, which is about a half a mile from his own, is about all the muscular activity he gets. He does not make use of wine or liquors, although he is not a prohibitionist, and he has no desire to enforce his own habits in this respect on other people. He smokes four cigars a day, having lately prescribed this limit, finding he has been smoking too much. His social recreations consist in going out with his wife to some neighbor's house to take tea and spend the evening, but a great many people come to see him, and his house has always an inviting atmosphere of informality and friendliness encouraging to men and women to drop in for a chat with the Major and his wife. Every Sunday he goes to the Methodist church, which is the handsomest church edifice in Canton. There he has his membership and his pew and he is one of the sturdy pillars of the denomination. At the same time there is nothing of the bigot or the religious controversialist in him. He never discusses religion with the people of other faiths. He has his own belief and he is entirely willing that they should have theirs. He owns property which would be worth in good times about fifty thousand dollars. It is all in Canton and most of it is in the form of a business block. His failure in 1893 grew out of his endorsement of paper for a friend who ran a little bank in Poland. All of his property and all of his wife's property was then put into the hands of three trustees and they managed matters so as to pay off the debts and save all the real estate holdings of the McKinleys in Canton. It is said that the Major derives from his rents an income of between three and four thousand dollars a year.

The Major, as all his friends call him, is a fluent and interesting conversationalist. His voice is of an agreeable pitch and well modulated. His favorite topics are national history, the characters and influence of famous statesmen of the past, recollections of many prominent Americans of the present generation with whom he has come into personal association, incidents of the Civil War, and memories of early times and early friends in Ohio. His range of reading is not wide and does not go much into the fields of pure literature. Its chief tendencies are to history, biography and political economy. He reads the leading magazines and half a dozen daily papers. His favorite New York daily is the same paper copies of the weekly edition of which he used to put into the subscribers' boxes in Poland when he was a clerk in the post-office forty years ago. Occasionally, when on a journey, he reads a popular novel.

ANOTHER OHIO PRESIDENT.

Seven Presidents of the United States were born in Virginia--Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler and Taylor; but only the first four of these made their political careers in that State. It is now nearly half a century since the last Virginian by birth, Zachary Taylor, occupied the White House. New York has given the nation four Presidents--Van Buren, Fillmore, Arthur and Cleveland, and they were all citizens of that State at the time they held the office. Three Presidents were born in North Carolina—Jackson, Polk and Johnson, but, singularly enough, all three were elected as Tennesseeans. In Ohio were born four Presidents—Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison, but Grant was elected from Illinois and Harrison from Indiana. If McKinley is elected Ohio will rank next to Virginia as a mother of Presidents. General Garfield used to account for the great prominence of Ohio men in public life in his time by saying that on the soil of Ohio met and mingled the two best strains of American blood, the Virginia strain and the New England strain All signs in the political sky now point to the election of McKinley in November, and we may well ask ourselves what sort of a President is this fifth son of Ohio, in the list of twenty-four occupants of the White House, likely to make? The question is not an enigma. The man has been eight een years in national politics, and for much of the time a conspicuous figure; his character is an open book, and his convictions on public issues are on record and may be read by all men. We may expect from him a conservative, pure administration. I believe that it will be sturdily American in its policy, for McKinley comes from our great mid-continental plain and is not, like many men who live upon the Atlantic rim of the country, largely influenced by European thought and example. Its dominant ideas will be protection and sound money McKinley will unquestionably use the influence of his position to restore to our tariff statutes the principle of ample, scientific and symmetrical protective duties. He will oppose all efforts to detach the money of the country from the present standard in use by all the great civilized, commercial nations of the world, whether by the issue of irredeemable paper or by giving to an unlimited quantity of silver a legislative fiat value greater than its actual value as a metal. He will not, I am confident, aim to make a one man power of the administration. Having appointed a strong cabinet, made up of representative men of his party, he will distribute the duties and responsibilities of government among them, as contemplated by the constitution, and hold each minister accountable for the work of his own department. He will be accessible to all men who have legitimate business with the Chief Magistrate and he will carry to the highest station in the land the courtesy and dignity which he has unfailingly displayed as a Congressman and a Governor. He will be a harmonizer for his party, for he has none of the domineering temper and stubborn egotism that breed political strife and create personal antagonisms. Among the early Presidents his prototype will be Madison and he will most resemble Hayes among our later Presidents. He comes from the great, sturdy, independent, moral and earnest American middle-class that forms the solid basis of our whole political and social fabric.

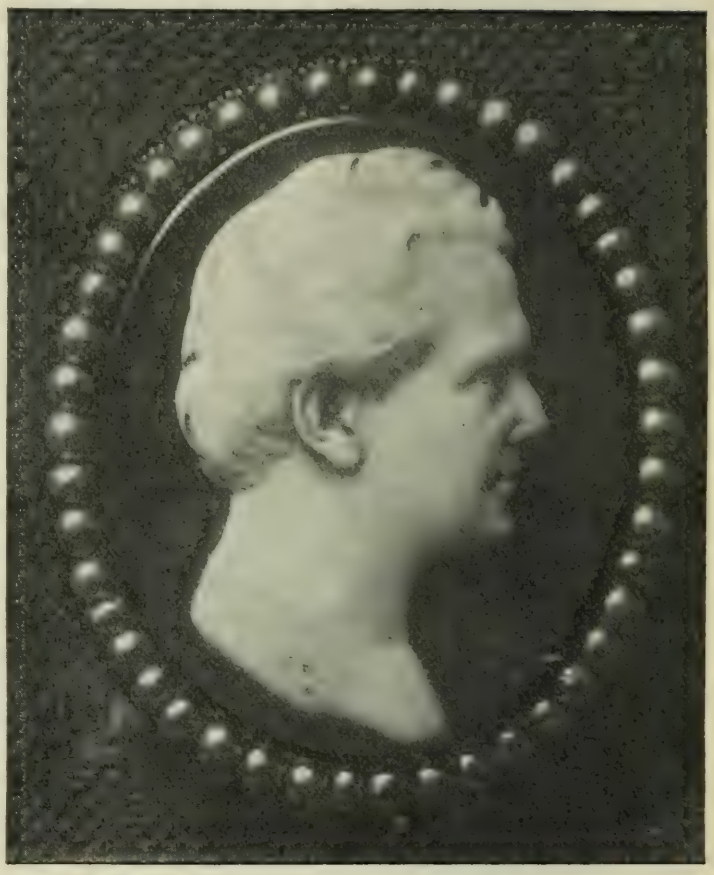
"STAND BY THE FLAG!"

THE STORY OF A PATRIOTIC SONG.

FORTY YEARS ago the Fourth of July oration, as an expression of the patriotic feeling of the country, was at its best. The great men of the day contributed their services by delivering orations commemorative of American Independence: Webster Clay and Benton, and, in our own state, Silas Wright, Governor Wm. L. Marcy, Governor Seymour and Wm. H. Seward had delivered orations worthy of the cause and worthy of themselves. One of these patriotic meetings was held in the city of Albany, this state, in the year 1858, in the largest public building in the city. But who the orator was on that occasion I have forgotten, and I imagine the oration itself left no permanent impression. But one feature of that gathering has not been forgotten nor soon will be. When the orator had lapsed into silence and the plaudits had ceased, "a poem by Mr. John N. Wilder" was announced by the chairman. Mr. Wilder at that time, I think, had scarcely reached 40 years. He was known as a rising lawyer, as a poet who had contributed a number of verses which had been published in the newspapers of the day; and he was known as a man of high character and an American through and through. Mr. Wilder possessed a very flexible and sympathetic voice with very clear enunciation, which he could use with fine effect.

From the recital of the very first stanza the interest of the audience was at once aroused. "Stand by the Flag!" was the legend, the inspiring motto of his poem. First the stars, then the stripes, came in review; then the appeal to "Old Glory" in history, so vitally connected with our national life; and as he slowly and effectively recited the poem the interest of the audience, attested by the perfect stillness that prevailed, increased, until when he closed with the fine couplet of the concluding stanza the enthusiasm of the people broke out in prolonged cheering, handkerchiefs were waved, and the entire audience seemed lifted to its feet as the cheering continued. I never saw a finer exhibition of an aroused patriotic feeling than was manifested at that time; it made the celebration, the poet and his poem memorable in old Albany's annals. A sad and additional impressiveness was given the occasion by the fact that just eleven days after delivering his poem—on the 15th of July, 1858,—Mr. Wilder died in the full promise of his early manhood.

Five years later, in December, 1863, the writer of this, then serving on the staff of that grand old soldier, General George H. Thomas, was on duty at Chattanooga, occupying with General A. J. Mackay, Chief Quartermaster of the army, a house on Cameron Hill as headquarters. The army was recuperating after the hard fought, brilliantly won battle, when Thomas and his army covered themselves with glory. Officers and men were being ordered to the front to take the places of those killed in battle or lying in the hospitals. One day there strolled into our headquarters Captain Wm. F. Hartz, assistant quartermaster in the regular army, and a graduate of West Point Military Academy. He had just arrived, having been ordered to report to General Thomas, and by him to General Mackay, for assignment to duty. After the usual salutations had been exchanged Hartz proceeded to give us an interesting account of himself. He was in Texas when war was declared, and before he could get out of the state was captured by the forces of Earl Van Dorn and held a prisoner until he had been exchanged. Then, having finished the account of his experience, he started up and said, "Now I will give you a song;" and in a clear sonorous tenor—for he had a fine voice—to the well-known English air "Cheer, boys, cheer," Hartz proceeded to sing—
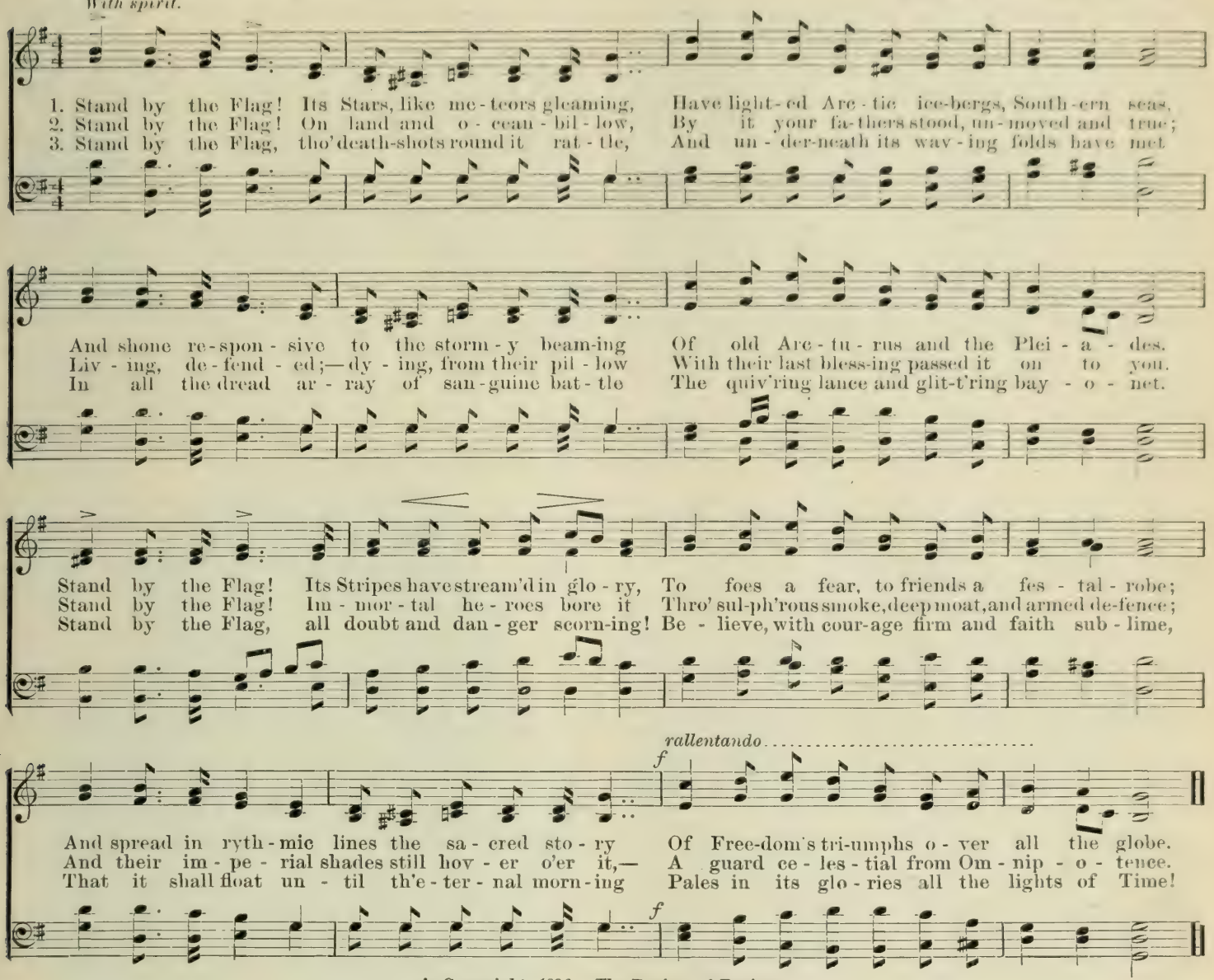


MR. JOHN N. WILDER. (Photographed from cameo.)

"Stand by the Flag! Its stars, like meteors gleaming,
Have lighted Arctic icebergs, Southern seas,
And shone responsive to the stormy beaming
Of old Arcturus and the Pleiades."

STAND BY THE FLAG!*

Words by JOHN NICHOLAS WILDER. Music by MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.

With spirit.



* *Copyright, 1896. The Review of Reviews.*

Stand by the Flag! Its stars, like meteors gleaming,
Have lighted Arctic icebergs, Southern seas,
And shone responsive to the stormy beaming
Of old Arcturus and the Pleiades.

Stand by the Flag! Its stripes have streamed in glory,
To foes a fear, to friends a festal robe,
And spread in rhythmic lines the sacred story
Of Freedom's triumphs over all the globe.

Stand by the Flag! on land and ocean billow,
By it your fathers stood, unmoved and true;
Living, defended; dying, from their pillow
With their last blessing passed it on to you!

Stand by the Flag! Immortal heroes bore it
Through sulphurous smoke, deep moat, and armed defence;
And their imperial shades still hover o'er it,—
A guard celestial from Omnipotence.

Stand by the Flag though death shots round it rattle,
And underneath its waving folds have met
In all the dread array of sanguine battle
The quivering lance and glittering bayonet!

Stand by the Flag, all doubt and danger scorning!
Believe, with courage firm and faith sublime,
That it shall float until the eternal morning
Pales in its glories all the lights of Time!

When he had finished his singing—and he gave us all the verses, my surprise and interest increasing to the end—he said, "Isn't that a good song to write?"

"Yes," I replied, "it is; and I thought so when I heard it recited by its author, Mr. John N. Wilder, in Albany, five years ago." And then I gave the little company there assembled an account of Mr. Wilder's recital of his poem, as given above. Subsequently it was again and again sung in that little headquarters house, and on one occasion, as I recall, by Mr. Harrison Millard, the well-known composer of this city, who was then on staff duty in Chattanooga. Mr. Millard died in this city a few years ago. How Captain Hartz became familiar with the poem I do not know. The many readers of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin's delightful books will be interested in learning that she is the daughter of Mr. John N. Wilder, and that she has kindly allowed the REVIEW to reproduce the cameo portrait of her father.

It has been felt by the writer of these lines that so fine a poem, especially at this time of the revival of patriotism, should be better known to the public, and that it should not be dependent upon an English melody for its expression. And I am very glad to avail myself of an opportunity supplied by the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to give it wide circulation in all parts of the country through the medium of his magazine. It is hoped that the music on the page preceding will not be found ill-adapted to the expression of the spirit of the noble ode, whose distinctively American character, with the total absence of any sectionalism, will surely commend it to the favor of intelligent, patriotic Americans everywhere. MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, June, 1896.

DR. GRAY'S TRIBUTE TO MAJOR BRIGHT.

The other day the editor of the Chicago *Interior* paid his respects to Major Marshal H. Bright in the following characteristic sentences:

We do not know the military history of the editor of the *Christian Work*, only that he was in the war, and came out of it with the rank of Major. Then we learned that he was employed in a place of trust and responsibility in a New York bank. But he had the fatal gift of—literary beauty, and it led him into the by and forbidden paths of religious journalism. We suppose he amused himself out of banking hours by writing. At any rate his talent attracted attention, and he followed his inclination. It was quite a surprise for him when he was called for—but it was one of those military surprises which usually result in a capture. We cannot locate the date of his entrance upon religious journalism accurately, but think it was in the year 1873; and very soon every journalist knew that a new, original, forcible and very bright pen had reinforced the craft. In 1875 we met the Major in New York, and found him as taking personally as he was in literature. His widowed mother was one of the most refined and lovely of ladies, and to her he was devoting his life. Never was a mother more blest in a son, and never was a son more devoted to a mother. They were, both of them, charming people, and one would look far for a more pleasing picture than of a mother whose every wish was anticipated by a son. She died two or three years ago at the close of a serene and beautiful old age. We remember an incident, perhaps, fifteen or eighteen years ago, when one of the religious papers disparaged Major Bright personally. Then came a testimonial which had not before, in our observation, been given to a religious editor. The attack was sharply and simultaneously resented by about a dozen religious papers; and a prompt and ample apology was made. This demonstrated, in an unexpected way, the hearty good-will in which the Major was held by his contemporaries—and yet nobody is more capable of taking care of himself in a literary scrimmage than he. He has come off decidedly first best in all that we have noticed, during the near quarter of a century. The *Christian Work* has long been a great paper, Mr. Hallock, the proprietor, holding the same editorial relation to it that Mr. Bowen held to the *Independent*. For many



MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.

years Major Bright has only been responsible for the editorial columns. His home and study are in Tarrytown, on the Hudson. There he does his work in a sunny room, into the open windows of which, in summer, float the breezes, the rustle of leaves and bird-song. The walls are lined with book-shelves. He keeps a neat and orderly table—a rarity among editors—and so gets more than the usual share of brightness out of life for himself and for his readers.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN POETS.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

SOME of the most beautiful and sympathetic interpretations of life in verse that have been made during recent years have come from the pens of the Latin American poets, and yet these writers are but little read outside of their own countries. The list of those who have written inspired poems in the present generation in the mellow and melodious language of Calderon and Cervantes is long, and it includes those whose personal history has been as remarkable and picturesque as the work that they have produced; in South America the poems that have found favor have been voices of life; the experience has been the soil of the orchid, and the reason for it; in the land of picture and bloom, of



CARLOS GUIDO Y SPANO,
The Longfellow of Argentina.

the billowy pampas and the gleaming Andes, poems are the creations of what the singers have felt or done: they bloom.

During a recent visit to the Argentine Republic and to Chili it was my privilege to meet Señor Don de la Barra, the friend of Balmaceda, and once the Chilian minister to England, the author of several books on Greek forms of verse and on rhythmic expression, one of the most courtly and scholarly men in literature. He wrote the grand ode which opened the Chilian exposition, one of the few of the poetic interpretations of art and science that in recent times have been adequate to really great occasions. In this ode one hears the music of the march of machinery, and finds his heart in the new triumphant progress, and sees the soul of the living and inspiring age:

A abrirse va el palenque;
Los émbolos se ajitan
I unísonos palpitan
Los pechos i las máquinas
En rítmico latir.
Salve! triunfal Industria
Divinidad incruenta!—
En tu crisol fermenta,
Obra de nuevos Cíclopes,
Radiante el porvenir.

Apréstanos las alas
Del cóndor eminente,
I en tu taller ardiente
Vigor halle el espíritu
I el pueblo libertad.
Venid, naciones todas!
La luz i la esperiencia
Del arte i de la ciencia
En armoniosa síntesis
Amigas desplegad.

In this musical verse one feels the agitated machinery, and its harmonious rhythms, and is prepared for the noble exclamation:

Hail, Triumphal Industry!
Divinity, without bloodshed!
In thy crystal fermament,
Go forth the works of the new Cyclops
Resplendent!

The wings of the condor are made to gleam over the great workshop of human progress, and with this vision in his imagination, the reader is prepared for the force of the line:

Come, all nations!

I met in Buenos Ayres Señor Carlos Guido y Spano, the Longfellow of Argentina, a most lovely and beautiful character, whose identification of his work with his life is as marked. He won the heart of the Argentines by his sympathy with the public suffering during the yellow fever epidemic in 1871. He is an old man now; he has come out of life in public service with clean hands, and like many who have lived for others, has not accumulated a fortune for himself. But he has gained that which is more than material wealth. The people of the purple republic are very proud of their venerable poet, of his philanthropy and integrity, as well as his verse, and they are about to present to him a home and a tribute out of their ample purses, that he who has loved them may pass his serene old age amid the evidences of their grateful affection. He

has a beautiful face, refined by the sympathies of his thought and heart, and one that recalls Longfellow at seventy years of age. There are few poets whose lives have been more ideal.

I shall never forget some of his thoughts when he graciously allowed some Americans to make him a visit.

"I do not know," he said, with a face of illumination, "what the value of my verse may be, but this I do know, that the people love me, and in that I am content." The words have the spirit of a poem, and they could have been spoken only by one who had made a noble poem of his own life.

He was born in 1829. His father was one of the great leaders of the liberation. Looking up to the picture of San Martin, the liberator of Argentina, Chili and Peru, and to that of his father, who was an inspiration in the great struggle for liberty, he said: "My father was an eminent man in his day; he was better than that, he was a good man."

He called himself "a child of the people." He has modestly named his poetical works "Hojas al Viento" (Leaves to the Wind).

The South American verse is largely confined to three subjects, patriotism, love and the soul. Señor



EDUARDO DE LA BARRA.
Chilian Poet.

Don de la Barra has written a notable work, published in Santiago de Chili, 1787, on "Elementos de Metrica Castellana" (Elements of Castilian Metres), in which he illustrates the art of the Iberian tongue. There is great beauty in the forms of many South American poems, and those forms are well worthy of study and imitation. The South American poets usually make their rhythms after the inspiration of the compelling theme; they sing as the joy of the



STATUE OF SAN MARTIN AT BUENOS AYRES,
The Liberator of Argentina, Chili and Peru.

day makes the vibration of the wing of the bird, as the winds find the reeds, and the brook flows. Take, for example, the following verse from a Venezuelan poet:

ESPERANZA.

Seest thou yon lone and silent tomb,
Where bloom the flowers and children play?
I see—but ah, I have my Hope
Not there—but far, far, far away!

Seest thou yon cloud of azure hue
On heavens fair bosom sport and play?
I see—but ah, I have my Hope
Not there—but far, far, far away!

Nor mossy tomb, nor changing sky
Can be my rest, nor thought can stay,
For while God lives, I have my Hope,
Not here—but far, far, far away!

The rhythm here is mellowed by repetitions, and takes the color and music of the theme and thought. So also in the following forms of the heroic sonnet:

GÜEMES.

En su corcel con impetu lanzado,
En la diestra la espada refulgente,
Noble el semblante, altivo el continente
Cuza veloz el paladin osado.

De Vilcapujio vengador airado,
Avanza con la furia del torrente,
Y en el confuso batallar ardiente
Triunfante ajita su pendon sagrado.

¡Güemes no ha muerto! su heroismo aun late!
Se alzara de la tumba que lo encierra
Si el patriotico espiritu se abate

Y estremeciendo la argentina tierra,
Convocará con su clarin la guerra
Otra vez, sus centáuros al combate.

Leopoldo Diaz.

And in those popular love verses:

Recorro los caminos solitarios
Siempre pensando en *ti:*
Tú, en tanto, alegre en medio del bullicio,
¡ No te acuerdas de *mi!*

Huyo de la ciudad tumultüosa
Siempre pensando en *ti:*
Tú, en tanto, ufana, sonriendo acaso,
¡ No te acuerdas de *mi!*

Por los sitios desiertos voi errante,
Siempre pensando en *ti:*
Tú, en tanto, recorriendo los jardines
¡ No te acuerdas de *mi!*

Mas cuando suena la campana un dia
Doblando junto a *ti;*
Cuando pase mi entierro por tu calle,
¡ Te acordarás de *mi!*

I walk in solitary ways
Always thinking of *thee.*
Thou, gay in the midst of the crowd,
Dost not think of *me.*

* * * * * * * * *

But, when the passing bell one day
Shall toll near to *thee,*
And my form is borne through the street,
Then wilt thou think of *me!*

And in these, even more dulcet and melodious rhythms:

Comparo tus ojos
Con esos luceros,
Que, temblando siempre cuando tú los miras,
Alumbran el cielo.

Comparo tus labios
Con esas violetas,
Que, temblando siempre cuando tú las tocas,
Perfuman la tierra.

Comparo tu alma
Con las mariposas,
Que, temblando siempre cuando tú las cojes,
Mueren en la sombra.

I compare thy eyes
With those lights,
Which trembling always when thou admirest them,
Illume the Heaven.

I compare thy lips
With those violets,
Which trembling always when thou touchest them,
Perfume the earth.

I compare thy life
To those butterflies,
Which trembling always when thou hurtest them,
Die in the shade.

As remarkable as it may seem to those unacquainted with South American literature, the Latin American poets are almost as numerous as their orchids of verse. When, at a literary meeting, I asked an Argentine writer, what books I should read in order to become intelligent in regard to the country, he said: "There are many; you should read our poets first; I will send you to-morrow a list of the authors of books that I think you ought to study in order to become acquainted with the literary spirit of our republics." I will give here the memoranda that he sent me, without alteration. It contained the names and works of many Argentine writers of whom I had not so much as heard. I made a study of it for those works that most appealed to me. As the author was a recognized authority in works of literary art and value, my readers who would begin the like study, may find suggestions and directions in it—most of these Spanish American authors are Argentines, the product of a single republic:

Vicente Fidel Lopes—historiador y literato.
Vincente G. Quesada—literato.
Cárlos Guido y Spano—poeta notable—"Hojas al viento."
José Marmol—literato y poeta -obras Amalia—El peregrino, etc.
Nicolas Avellaneda—constitucionalista.
Pedro Goyena—constitucionalista y escritor.
José Manuel Estrada—constitucionalista.
Bartolomé Mitre—historiador, poeta y traductor (Dante).
José Maria Pas—historiador (sus célebres memorias).
Domingo F. Sarmiento—escritor notable (Civilizacion y Barbarie y muchas obras de educacion.)
Eduardo Gutierres—escritor (costumbres criollas).
Estanislas S. Zeballos—literato (Hayne—Espevicion á la Pamp, etc.).
Estéban Echeverria—poeta—obras (La Cantiva) (Avellaneda) (Levantamiento del Sud) (Don Juan) y poesias liricos como "Canto al Plata."
Miguel Cané—literato.
Osvaldo Manasco—escritor.
Joaquin Gonzales—literato.
Luis Domingues—historiador argentino.
Saldias—historiador argentino "Historia de Rosas."
Lucio V. Mansilla—literato (sus célebres "Causeries").
José M. Moreno—codificador.
Nicolas Calvo—constitucionalista.
Miguel Navaro Viola—literato.
Eduardo Wilde—escritor.
Luis V. Varela—literato.
Márcos Sastre—escritor notable de obras de educacion primaria.
Pastor Obligado—escritor.
Rafael Obligado—poeta—"Santos Vega."
Joaquin Castellanos—poeta—escritor.
Calixto Oyuela—poeta.
Juan Maria Gutierres—poeta.
Ventura de la Vega—poeta—"El César" y otros.
Angel J. Carranza—historiador argentino.
Juan M. Larsen—escritor y literato.
Vicente Lopes y Planes—poeta (Triunfo Argentine) Himno Nacional.
Esteban de Luca—poeta—Arpa perdida y otras poesias.
Olegario V. Andrade—poeto—Prometeo—Nido de condores—Vuelta al Hogar.
Dean Funes—Historiador "sus ensayos."
Juan Cruz Varela—poeta—"Batalla de Ituzaingó" y otras.
Florencio Varela—escritor y poeta.
Alberdi—célebre jurisconsulto.
Veles Sarsfield—codificador y periodista.
Guillermo Rawson—orador.
Ricardo Gutierres—poeta—"Salmo de la vida"—etc.
Mamerto Esqué—orador sagrado—literato.
Labardén—poeta—"Lucia Miranda" drama.
Estanilas Del Campo—poeta—"Fausts" relación criolla.
Leopoldo Dias—poeta.

Gervasio Mendes—poeta.
Rafael Mendes—poeta.
Martin Coronado—literato.
Manuela Gorriti—escritora notable.
Mariano Pelliza—historiador.
Carlos Uriarte—literato.
Eugenio Cambaceres—escritor—"Silvidos de un vago," etc.
Oristobulo Del Valle—orador y jurisconsulto.
Amancio Alcorta—constitucionalista.
Enrique E. Rivarola—literato.
Andrés Lamas—historiador.
José Tomas Guido—historiador.
José Nicolas Matierys—literato.
Benigno T. Martines—historiador.
Martin Garcia Meron—poeta.

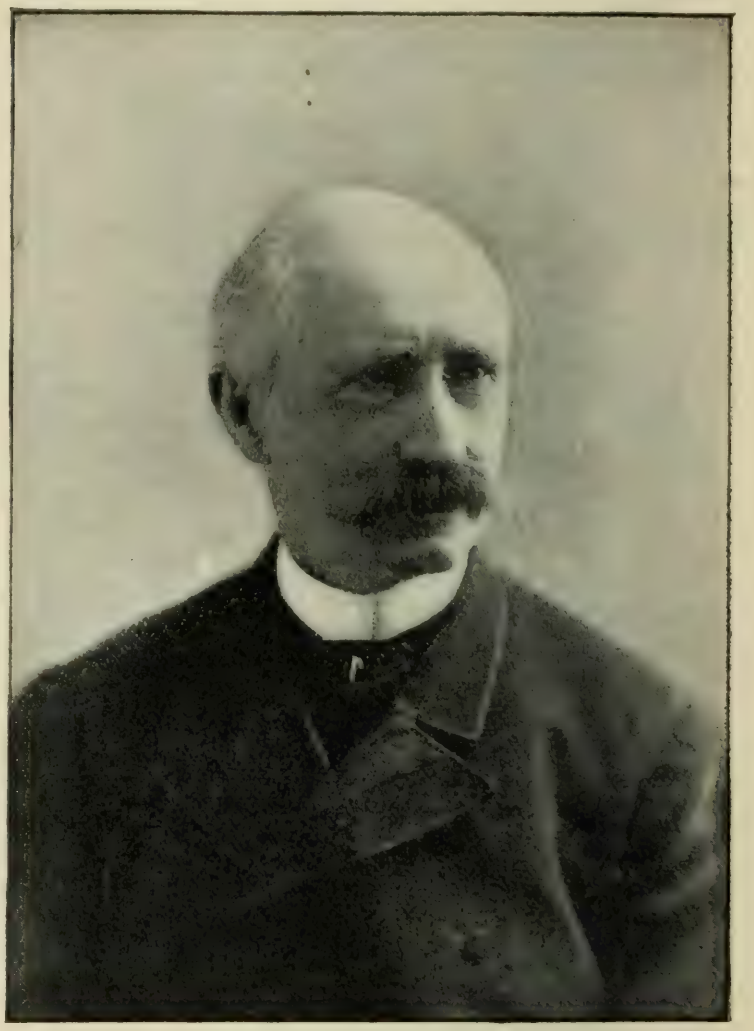
The memoranda should be useful to the librarian, for the study of South American literature, now limited to a few people, must soon be greatly enlarged, with the new educational and commercial progress. Edwin Arnold is reported as saying that the greatest development of the three Americas is likely to take place on the plains and table lands of the Andes, and the writer of "Social Evolution" has a like view. "Buenos Ayres," said the great educational President, Sarmiento, the friend of Charles Sumner and Horace Mann, "will one day become the greatest city in either America," The prophecy may not come true, but the city of the purple seas, skies, and cattle kingdoms, is already one of the most beautiful cities in all America, and her literature is following her Italian sense of Art.



DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO,
Argentine Author, Educator and Statesman.

Æneas did not end his journey at Rome; he is building a new empire under the Andes, and if this empire does not fulfill the visions of the prophetic writers that we have quoted, it unquestionably will develop a great future, and the iris of it is already in the sky.

The most romantic of the Argentine poets is Don Estevan Echeverria, whose Gouchor like soul, caught the spirit of the pampas, and interpreted



LUIS DOMINGUEZ,
Argentine Poet and Statesman.

it to the world. His home was the saddle, and his Parnassus the purple splendors of the plains. He sung as he flew on his steed; the muses followed him. He felt the heart of nature beat, and what he felt, he wrote. He lived when barbarism was dying, and the new age of civilization was flinging into the air the golden spears of the dawn. His early fancies made of little account the restrictions of the critic. "A Savage of the Pampas," he made a voyage to France, and his studies in the wandering gave to his after work a certain coloring of sentiment and philosophy. In his poem "La Cantiva," he describes the vast and solemn pampas, and the originality and sweep of his theme, and the force of his picturing will ever give the work a fascination which belongs to true interpretation, whatever may be its other defects.

Don Luis Domingues, poet, literator and Argentine statesman was born in Buenos Ayres. After the time when he published his first poems he engaged himself in numerous poetic studies, for the inspiration and correction of his style. He produced many forms of lyrical poems; and songs of

love—of his country and domestic life, with equal power, and described with rare skill the natural history and customs of his own land. Besides his articles in the periodicals of the Plata, he produced works of merit, among others the history of Argentina. He was engaged in public work in Uruguay and Argentina. He was active in the national and provincial congresses of his own country, and was eminent for patriotism, social position and worth of character. He, for a time, filled the office of minister plenipotentiary of Argentina to Peru.

Don Jose Marmol, whose beautiful tomb is a shrine in the marble walls of the Recoleta of the Palermo of Buenos Ayres, was of gentle blood. He was for many years the librarian of his native city. He had the poetic fire of Echeverria; he felt the grandeur of his native skies, seas, plains and mountains, but he united a refined culture with his work, and tamed his glowing visions with the law of art.



BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA,
First President of the Argentine Republic.

It is delightful to listen to this sympathetic and affluent interpreter, as he touches his chords to the "Tropics:"

The Tropics—shining palace of the Southern Cross,
Whose founts of life o'er all creation pour
Their wealth of splendor and their vital power!

When Nature saw her third creation fail
She fled the poles and to the Tropics climbed.
God said "Enough"—She was the future world

She caught his breath, and his reflected eye,
And set on high her primal throne of light
Bathed in the amber of celestial air.

She showered roses, oped her crystal springs,
Her finest carpet she with lilies spread,
And myrtle flowers, and filled the trees
With winged songs, and set her bounds
With rivers longer than the tides of sea.

It is a strange event in the history of the literature of the lands of the Southern Cross, that Salaverry, the soldier, whose end was tragic, should have written the stirring peace poem of his own, or of any age. In this poem the grand pulse beat for humanity is expressed in martial words that lose their force by translation:

"Ye warriors of freedom ye champions of right,
Sheathe your swords to sweet harmony's strains,
No bayonet should gleam and no soldier should fight
Where Liberty glorious reigns.

"Melt your lances to ploughshares, your swords into spades,
And furrow for harvests your plains,
No shock of the battle should startle the shades
Where glorious Liberty reigns.

"But Plenty should follow where Peace leads the way,
And Beneficence waken her strains,
Let the war bugles cease and the peace minstrels play
Where Liberty glorious reigns.

"Nor honor is won from battlefield red,
Nor glory from tumult and strife,
That soldier is only by godlike thought led
Who offers his country his life."

Don Juan Godoy whose sublime and glorious ode to the Cordilleras of the Andes will compare with Coleridge's "Hymn in the Valley of Chamouni," was born in Mendoza, in 1873. He is one of the greatest of the later South American poets. At Mendoza, San Martin organized his army for the liberation of Chili and Peru. The trans-Andine route starts from here, at first following the windings of the Mendoza River. The Cordillera here is thirteen thousand feet high, and over it looms the stupendous dome of Tupungato, in its winter of eternal silence, sheeted with spotless snow. Beyond it rises Aconcagua, higher than Mont Blanc would be were it to wear Mt. Washington for a hood—and whose base is lost in the mysteries of the ocean world. The sight of these peaks probably became a haunting vision to Godoy, and although before such a theme, language struggles for utterance, he produced a most sublime apostrophe, one that to read is an eternal recollection. His thoughts in this ode can be produced, but the music of the poem can only be known through the Spanish tongue, as witness the opening lines:

En que tiempo, en cual dia, ó en que hova.
No es grandioso, soberbio é imponente
Altísima montana,
Tu aspecto majestoso!
Grande, si el primer rayo de la aurora
Se refleja en las nieves de tu frente
Grande, si desde in medio del espacio
El sol las illumina.
Y magnifico, en fin, si en el ocaso.
Tras de la onda salada y cristalina,
Su disco fefulgente se ha escondido
Dejando en tu alta cumbre,
Algun rayo de luz que nos alumbre,
Aunque no veamos ya de do ha partido.

Mighty Cordilleras,
When comes the hour when thee I do not find,
Majestic, grand, sublime,
Grand when the sun's first ray
Thy brow of snow reflects;
Glorious, in space, when high ascends the sun;
Magnificent, at last, when leaves the sun thy peaks,
Gleaming in splendor o'er the crystal waves!

Some of the thoughts of this apostrophe, which is really an ode to liberty, have an awesome sublimity:

The Condor in his flight
Leaves clouds behind him,
And ascends the skies,
But has never left
The impress of his gory talons
On thy crests of snow!

Again:

What were the Alps, the Caucasus
The Pyrenees, the Atlas and the Apennines
If they were neighbors to thy front
O Chimborazo!

Immense Cordilleras,
Where the ice sheds not a rain drop,
In the blaze of day, but whose pedestal
Uplifts a peak colossal, that appears
The pillar of the firmament.

The female poet who has the South American ear and favor is Dona Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda who was born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1816. She caught the spirit of liberty, and one of the finest of her poems is a sonnet to Washington.

A WASHINGTON.

No en lo pasado á tu virtud modelo,
Ni copia al porvenir dará la historia,
Ni el laurel immortal de tu victoria
Marchitarán los siglos en su vuelo.

Si con rasgos de sangre guarda el suelo
Del coloso del Sena la memoria,
Cual astro puro brillará tu gloria
Nunca empañada por oscuro velo.

Miéntras la fama las virtudes cuente
Del héroe ilustre que cadenas lima
Y a la cerviz de los tiranos doma.

Alza gozosa, América, tu frente,
Que al Cincinato que formó tu clima
Le admira el mundo, y te lo envidia Roma.

The past could give no model of thy virtue,
Nor history any copy; the centuries
In their flight cannot wither
Thy immortal laurel.

If with gashes of gore the native land
Of the statue of Sena guard his memory,
Thy glory that has never known a shadow
Will live a pure and brilliant star.

While Fame recounts the deeds
Of the illustrious hero who broke the chains
And tamed the neck of tyrants.

America, rejoice, and lift thy front.
For admires the world, and envies Rome
The Cincinnatus, whom thy clime gave birth.

Beautifully sings Avellaneda to "Hope" (*A la Esperanza*).

Come, O thou Diva, I implore thy favor,
Show me the vision of thy winsome face,
I ask not fame or wealth: I only ask thy place.



GERTRUDIS GOMEZ DE AVELLANEDA.

Let me but share in some fair coming day
A cottage thatched and isled in verdure, 'mong
The fragrant branches where birds tell their love.

Peaceful tranquillity shall there
My soul exempt from fear and care.

The city's inpure air will not come there,
Nor palaces of ostentatious life
Shut out my sun.

There Envy will not wend her way,
Nor Calumny, nor Perfidy,
Nor Covetousness,

But in the evening, I will wait to see
The tired laborer pass the brookside by
Who brings a happy family support.
'Tis such as he, a village honors
With his simple work.

The solitary palms and willows green
Shall be my temples; there shall rise my prayers,
With the pure fragrances of buds and flowers.

So pictures Hope, beyond ambition's dreams,
The pathway of my soul; there I shall be
A mountain oak, a rock amid the sea.

We have given here an outline of the thought of this grand poem—an outline merely, as a picture of the ideal of a true Latin-American poet, whom all American women should honor. "Come O Then Diva," is a notable page of philosophical poetry, as a conclusion of introspection and an interpretation of life.

The great poet and poetic scholar of Chili is Senor Don de la Barra, although Guillermo Matta has been called the Byron of this land of progress between the oceans and under the mountain towers. The verse of the former rings with hope, and has the tinge of the glory of new horizons, while that of the latter is melancholy and misanthropic, a vision of clouded stars.

Eduardo de la Barra was born in Santiago de Chili on February 9, 1839. He belongs to a diplomatic family, and received the most liberal education. A diplomat, as well as a man of letters and of almost universal knowledge, he was a coadjutor of Balmaceda, and left Chili and took up his residence in Rosario in the Argentine Republic, after the great Chilian President fell. He accepted an educational appointment in Argentina, which he held until changing politics made his return to Chili favorable. He is a gentleman of fine face, quick sympathies, liberal views, and Castilian manners. He has published several volumes of poems, and his life has been written by Leonardo Elit. (1889).

But the most popular of the Latin-American poets, and one of the true children of genius of the world, is Manuel Acana, a descendant of a humble family, who was born in Saltillo, Mexico, in 1849. His history is romantic and touching; in some points it resembles Chatterton, for it ended in clouds and darkness; his sun went out at noon. His poetic endowments were exalted and multiple; he was a voice of the democracy of Mexico, and so of the spirit of South American republics. His fiery zeal for the democratic principle, for the cause of the people, was toned and refined by a nature full of pure and true affections. He loved his father with a fervor that has seldom found in verse so intense an expression. Amid his rising fame he was true to his simple home, and it is the home poet, like a Horace, a Scott, a Goldsmith, a Longfellow whose verses creep into the heart of the world. His patriotism, his love of his father, and a shadowy romance that brings a touch of pity to his last young days, has made him at once the Keats and the Burns of Latin America. One who could write:

"Mi Madre, la que vive todavia, puesto que vivo yo."

would never want for hearts or readers. The poets of sympathy outlast all the others.



THE LAST OF THE GOUCHORS—THE WANDERING MINSTRELS OF THE PAMPAS.

He was an enthusiastic student of the sciences, and he founded a literary academy in Mexico, of which he became the guiding light.

His genius was self-consuming; the sword was too sharp for the scabbard. His beloved father died, he was unhappy in an affair of the heart, and with his own hands he closed the door of life, and so left a shadow on his works and his memory.

His poem on the death of his father called "Tears" is tears, if ever words were such.

"Over my cradle
Where ever the songs of night lulled me to sleep
The blue sky floated;
Two stars were there that beamed when they saw me.
To-morrow when I lift my eyes towards the shadowy space
Over that cradle will be a void.

Thou art vanished—of the book of darkness
I have not the knowledge or the key.
In the grave wherein thou slumberest
I know not if there be room for love;
I know not if the sepulcher can love life,
But in the dense obscurity I know
There lives a spark that glows and trembles.
I know that the sweetest of all names
Is that I utter when I call on thee.
And that in the religion of remembrances
Thou art the God I love.

Father sleep—my trembling heart
Sends thee its song, and leaves thee its farewell.
My love illuminates thy lonely grave
And over thee in the eternal night
That veils thy tomb my soul will be a star."

His poem on the "Fifth of May" is a picture of his love for Mexico, for whose welfare and glory he was willing to die:

My country,
God gave thee a soldier in every man
And in every soldier a hero!
Thou hast entered a new era,
An era of progress and glory,
To thee it comes to-day
Heaven's kiss of love
Upon thy banner,

* * * * * * * * *

There is something pathetic in the songs of these errant Gouchors, whose homes were their saddles, and whose estancias were the plains. They recall the days of Gumez, and his free, wild horsemen, and the romances of a picturesque but tragic barbarism that is forever gone. The water carrier listens at the veranda as he hears the guitar attuned to these themes as the North American lad would do at a tale of Marion's men. The patriots of the plains of the Silver-land who breathed liberty in the



MAGDALENA GUERMES DE TEJADA,
Gouchor Minstrel.

air is a theme that must ever haunt the growing republics of the Sun.

South America has glorious singers and songs, but the greater are to come. The countries of the South temperate zone are pulsing with literary activity and expectation, and Aconcagua is a new Parnassus, and is likely to be the last in the West.

Poets came in brotherhoods at the dawn of the new era, as prophetic heralds, and as inspired and inspiring leaders, and, again, in the decline of an epoch they appear as *raconteurs*. The poets of the dawn have already appeared in the ten republics of the Andes, and have sung the songs of liberty and love, of the wide pampas, the majestic rivers and groves, and the orchid haunted plateaux. In the faded and gone incarial days poets sprung into the life and inspirations of the golden temples of the Children of the Sun. There was the most poetic race of Indian civilizations. The land of poetry was there, and is there. The end of the long march of the Aryan people toward the West must come in Argentine, Chili and Peru. The Italian emigration to this new Italy is one of art. The mixed race of Argentines, Chilians, Peruvians, Italians, English, French and German is making a new nation, and beautiful Buenos Ayres and Santiago show what that nation will be. The development of the United States has been the wonder of the nineteenth century. The surprise and glory of the twentieth century is likely to be the achievement of the republics of the sun and of the Southern Cross, of which the poets are already singing and are more gloriously to sing in the supreme century before us.

South America loves to sing of her heroes of the liberation. There is Andean like air in the chorus of her song to Bolivar (*El Libertador*).

"Compatriots, the day is at hand,
The day great Bolivar was born,
The Alcides new, the tyrant's terror,
America's love and glory."

"*Dulce Patria*" the national song of Chili, the vow in which is sometimes sung by the army kneeling, has lines as inspiring:

"The strife and the warfare is ended,
And we hear the glad rejoicing of the free!
He who yesterday was our invader,
Can no longer a brother be.
On the field now our banners are gleaming,
Three centuries of stain thus redeeming!
And at last we are free and victorious—
Here in gladness our triumph revealing!
For the heritage of heroes is Freedom,
At whose feet sweet victory is kneeling!

CHORUS.

Land beloved! Our vow now receive,
Vows which Chili upon thine altar swore;
She shall be the grave of free men,
Or th' asylum 'gainst tyrants evermore!"

The national air of Brazil opens as nobly:

"May the glorious sun shed a flood of light
O'er Brazil with its hallowed sod.
Despots never again will our land affright—
Never more will we groan 'neath the rod.
Then with hymns of glory resounding,
With new hopes for the land we adore,
Loyal hearts for our country rebounding,
Let our song ring from mountain to shore.

CHORUS.

Liberty! Liberty!
Open wide your pinions grand;
Thro' tempest dire and battles' fire,
Oh, guard our native land."

This was the hymn of the Proclamation of the Republic, and the words were by Medeiros e Albuquerque.

O my country
Sooner than see thee bound again
In slavery's chain, I'd give my life for thee.

The last poems written before his pitiable end have a Shelley-like sadness:

My mother who is livng yet,
Since I myself am living,
Cradled me in her arms
In hours of hope and bliss.
My father, in infinite love
Gave me his caresses.
Since those hours
Three and twenty years have passed away,
My home has vanished from my eyes

And she who holds Heaven in her arms
The mother of my love
Wakes me no longer in the morning.

Farewell, for the last time,
Love of my love,
Light of my shadows,
Soul of my flowers,
My youth, my lyre, Farewell.

If Sarmiento did not write verse, his prose is poetry. His "Fecunda" translated by Mrs. Horace Mann under the title of "Life in the Argentine" reads like an epic. The first President of Argentine, Rivadaiva, was a literary man. The two literary presidents, Sarmiento and Rivadavia, were agreed on the educational problem of their times. "The primary school," said Sarmiento, "is the foundation of national character," and Rivadavia — "La escuela es el secreto de la prosperidad de los pueblos uncientes" (the United States).



STATUE OF SIMON BOLIVAR,
Lima, Peru.

The bazars of the Argentine cities abound with the poems or love songs of "the Gouchors," or the wandering minstrels of the pampas. These native singers improvised music to the guitar. There was much poetry in the gypsy life of these wanderers, a sense of the sublime and beautiful in nature and free existence, and their collected songs will one day have their picturesque suggestions for the artist. That the semi-barbarous Gouchors should produce poets is in itself an illustration of the universality of the divine gift, which the work of Echeverria has illustrated to the world.

Some of the noblest of the patriotic poems of Argentina are dedicated to the memory of San Martin, the greatest of Creoles, the liberator of Argentina, Chili and Peru. This hero merits an epic poem. He would have been included in "Plutarch's Lives," had he lived in the early heroic age. After achieving the independence of Argentina, he was offered the supreme direction of the affairs of the Purple Republic, but he answered, "I did not fight for place." After the battle of Maypu, Chili would have presented to him ten thousand ounces of gold, but he replied: "I did not draw the sword for gain." Peru tendered to him the crown of the old incarial plateaux, but he said: "The presence of a fortunate general in the country where he has won victories is detrimental to the state; I have achieved the independence of Peru; I have ceased to be a public man." His motto was: "Thou must be that which thou oughtest to be, else thou shalt be nothing." After his memorable interview with Bolivar, on that poet-tuned night under the fiery arch of the equator, when he entrusted his affairs of the republics of the south temperate zone to the Emancipator's hands, he prepared to exile himself from his native land, for the peace of the liberated people. He sailed for France, and there and in Belgium lived in poverty for many years. His body was brought back to Buenos Ayres, where it was virtually crowned dead, at a funeral such as the world has seldom seen.

Simon Bolivar and San Martin had the qualities of epic heroes, and their achievements will doubtless furnish inspirations for literary art that will be worthy of the Andean peaks and plains. South America not only promises to be the new poet's land, but one where the epic strain will follow the present prophetic period of reed and song.

THE WORLD'S SPORTING IMPULSE.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

THERE are certain seasons in the life of every normal man when he feels a sudden and irresistible impulse to take to the woods or at least to exchange open air, swift movement and muscular activity for the office and mental drudgery. With some men, not the least useful or skillful in the business occupation they have chosen, this call for a return to nature recurs in curiously precise cycles, and this is true of beings in far more artificial surroundings and more absorbing professions than that delightfully absurd old darky whom Mr. Edwards described ; who was a model farm hand and servant for eleven months out of the year, only to surely and mysteriously disappear in the twelfth, vanishing and reappearing without giving a suspicion of the details of the hiatus, until accidentally detected in his joyous recourse to a camp fire and stolen roasting ears.



THE WORLD AWHEEL.
From the Chicago *Times-Herald*.

The whole world seems to be feeling some such impulse just now. There is an open air movement almost revolutionary in its degree and which cannot by any means be accounted for by any theories of a more numerous leisurely class. People are bicycling, yachting, running, jumping, fishing, hunting, playing baseball, tennis and golf, to an extent which is new in this generation. Nor is any considerable fraction of these people of the class whose wealth makes some such diversion inevitable ; they are the workers in stores and offices of the great cities ; typewriters, elevator boys, barbers, physicians, lawyers and clergymen—in short, "the people." If it be true that the times are too strenuous, that Americans are a nation of dyspeptics because they work too hard and take too little physical exercise, the signs of 1896 are very promising of better things.

But if there were no fresh awakening of interest in any but one of these sports, and if there were only the bicycle as a new factor in our life, it would still amount to a revolution in *mores*. It would be weak to heap bicycle statistics on the heads of readers who have each day a procession of evidence on every smoothly paved street that the world is awheel It is literally true that the burden of proof is on every man, woman and child to show what physical or financial disability prevents him or her from owning and using a bicycle, and the conventional subject of the weather has been totally cashiered in favor of comparative bicycle notes. The bicycle and its advantages present every opportunity for universality of interest. One does not have to be an athlete to ride a bicycle, but can partake on a wheel of the delights usually restricted to athletes ; after the initial cost, the wheel is marvelously inexpensive, even without counting on the credit side the gains to health ; above all, it can be used with charming results at a moment's notice, if one have only a half hour between the closing of the office and dinner ; and is at home alike on the city street and the country road.

It would be interesting to know what increase the bicycle has brought in the proportion of people who take regular exercise of any account ; but without any data one can easily see the percentage must run up into figures of many hundreds. The consequence is a gain to the race at large of incalculable value. An eminent physician says that no one thing has so benefited mankind within two hundred years as the invention of the bicycle, and that the millions of people now using wheels are not only "reaping the benefits themselves, but are preparing the way for future generations which will be born of healthy parents." The busiest physicians have found it necessary to learn to ride in order to understand the needs and queries of their patients, and since the number of the riders is so great that a tremendous majority must be of a class who find it necessary to use discretion in their wheeling indulgences, it has come about after the first flurries of learning that the methods of riding and construction of the machines have generally been



"LIFE'S" PROPHECY OF COMING ANCESTRAL PORTRAITS.

governed closely and wisely by the demands of health and symmetrical muscular development.

Nowadays the world may easily be divided into people who wheel and people who do not, and the former class seem to hold the balance of power, possessing as they do the solidarity due to this single enthusiasm. The bicycle has become a power in economics and politics. Its association, the League of American Wheelmen, successfully fights the great railroads and is hearkened to by municipal and state legislatures. When the wheelmen of Chicago wanted to visit a far western meet they insisted that their fares should be at one-half price, and the railroads were terrorized into submission by the threat of having 150,000 wheelmen solidly arrayed against them. The transportation lines in many states have been forced to do away with express charges on bicycles and treat them as checkable baggage. In several localities the local bicycle associations have decided that owners of wheels ought to be generally taxed $1 a head for the sake of obtaining better cycling roads, and forthwith the legislative powers bowed before them. In the New York City streets sprinkling carts made uncomfortable riding, and an ordinance was at once obtained obliging the water cart drivers to leave a strip of unsprinkled asphalt three feet wide next to each curbing. Legislators are busy with expert testimony on the question of the danger of carrying small children on bicycle handle bars. The League of American Wheelmen is an institution which any Presidential candidate would be loath to offend.



"IF DOUGHTY DEEDS MY LADY PLEASE."

"Mamma, Mr. White says he is longing to give you your first bicycle lesson."—From *Punch.*

The manufacture of these machines that are spinning noiselessly over every road that offers a respectable track has brought into profitable investment so many million dollars and so many thousand workmen that a statement of the figures would go far beyond the point where the mind is able to grasp the magnitude of the situation. But there is an economic conservation of energy in analogy with the physical law. The wealth of bicycle labor and manufacture has not been gained without corresponding losses, and there is a fresh surprise each day in the reports from tradesmen who have suffered by this tremendous diversion of enthusiasm and consumption. With the confectioner and the barkeeper and the tobacco manufacturer we cannot have more than a personal sympathy. The average philosophic citizen is willing to hear that 700,000,000 cigars that were smoked last year will be saved in 1896, and will be satisfied with the sight of gaily spinning wheelmen who are opening their pores and breathing large gallons of fresh air instead of loafing at home and smoking. No business men complain so loudly of the bicycle's inroads as the jewelers. The young man whose ambition was to possess a handsome watch and who donned it as a symbolic *toga virilis*, now gets a bicycle. The theatre managers say that ruin is in the air if people do not soon stop riding; and one can well believe them after watching the swarms of lamps like will o' the wisps moving rapidly and noiselessly up the Boulevard between 7 P.M. and midnight. The manufacturers of clothing are just as badly off. Every day hundreds of men burn their ships behind them and appear at the office in bicycle suits, with the construction of which their quondam tailors





"Oh, did you see a gentleman on a bicycle as you came up?"

"No; but I saw a man sitting at the bottom of a hill mending an old umbrella."—From *Punch.*



THE NEW EXPRESSION

and attitude observable in young ladies of to-day at church parade and elsewhere is supposed to be the result of constant devotion to the bicycle.—From *Punch.*

had nothing to do, which do not need to be pressed and creased; which are very cheap comparatively, and which last longer, except in certain parts which shall be nameless and which can easily be made double. The shoemaker is aghast at the slump in heeling and half soling, and the hat maker does not approve of those cheap hats which have no assailable dignity to begin with, and which, therefore, practically last forever. And the plight of the horse



LOVE'S ENDURANCE.

MISS DOLLY (to her fiancé): "Oh, Jack! This is delightful! If you'll only keep up the pace I'm sure I shall soon gain confidence." (Poor Jack has already run a mile or more and is very short of condition.)—From *Punch*.

dealer, the stable keeper and riding master is obvious.

Both bicycling and the other new game—new so far as America is concerned—of golf, are having a marked effect on the popular method of passing the Sabbath. People who do not allow wheeling in their families on Sunday are now regarded as strict Sabbatarians, and while the same cannot be said perhaps of golf, still numbers devote themselves to it of a Sunday afternoon who would not think of playing tennis or baseball on that day. The practice of wheeling on the Sabbath clearly results in a net gain of righteousness, even if one does not consider the effect during the remainder of the week on the disposition of the cyclist. Perhaps it might be shown that the attendance at church was less, and yet we see in the papers every day accounts of the entertainment of cyclists by progressive ministers, of sermons preached inviting them to church, and of processions of wheelmen going there. But admitting that some falling off from church attendance is to be looked for,—when one considers the amount of loafing and drinking on the Sabbath which wheeling is taking the place of, there is not much temptation to pessimism on this score.

Within its necessarily restricted limits the game of golf has made strides in the favor of Americans which would seem marvelous were it not for the much more rapid advance of wheeling. Where only three years ago a solitary golf course in America was a curiosity and a mystery, there are thousands of men and women of all ages who have become fair average players; there are courses about Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Aiken, S. C., Thomasville, Ga., and a dozen other points, with, however, Boston and Philadelphia in the lead as golfing centres. It is to be hoped, by the way, that some one will disabuse the public mind of the belief in the word "links" as applying to any golf course. The links of England are sea meadows, and the grounds outside of Denver could not be more solecistically described than by the phrase "golf links."

The game was without a doubt helped into general favor by its usual association with aristocratic surroundings. It is one of the oldest games, indeed, and has been for centuries the sport of princes. But, as a matter of fact, in its older habitats it is not by any means restricted to princes or noblemen or millionaires either. The famous St. Andrew's Links themselves are a public course, and the English populace in general are not below indulgence in the game. There is a public course at Cortlandt Park, New York, but in the present state of skill in America a visitor there enjoys a very mild quality of golf. Given the course, there is scarcely a game which requires less expenditure of money than golf, and there is no reason why its popularization should not extend much further, especially as it forms, even more than bicycling, a means of pleasant outdoor exercise open to the middle aged and elderly as well as to vigorous young men. The sport has been promptly admitted to the columns of the press; our weeklies are even furnishing regular reports from the golf contests of England; the most staid newspapers discuss through grave columns the arguments, pro and con, for a "slow back;" and an authoritative work on golfing claims as much space for review as Mr. Lecky's book on democracy.

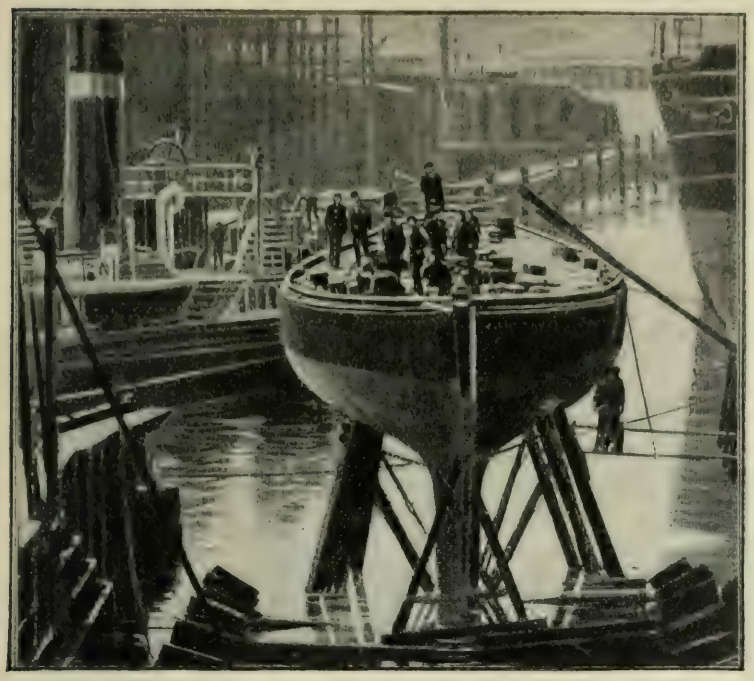


EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

PROFICIENT BICYCLIST: "Well, old chap, how are you getting on?"
COMMENCING BICYCLIST: "Thank you, not badly; but I find I can get off better."—From *Punch*.

Another game of even more ancient traditions and aristocratic pretensions than golf is coming every day more into favor with those Americans who are fortunate enough to be able to indulge in it. Polo ponies, however, are a luxury which a very small proportion of the public can enjoy; yet we hear that there are now no less than thirty clubs in the new polo association, and every now and then this noble and exhilarating game breaks out in some fresh region. Indeed, it is of world-wide popularity now; whether in India or Persia or London or the Long Island meadows, the men who have once mastered it are equally enthusiastic. The dash and fierce excitement of the polo skirmish, the inimitable horsemanship required of the leaders in the art, the pluck and quickness called forth, will always keep polo alive and on the increase while there are

horses and the wherewithal to feed them. The game has a real value, too, in leading to a careful system of horse breeding; the polo pony is a worthy evolution from different types of steeds, and one



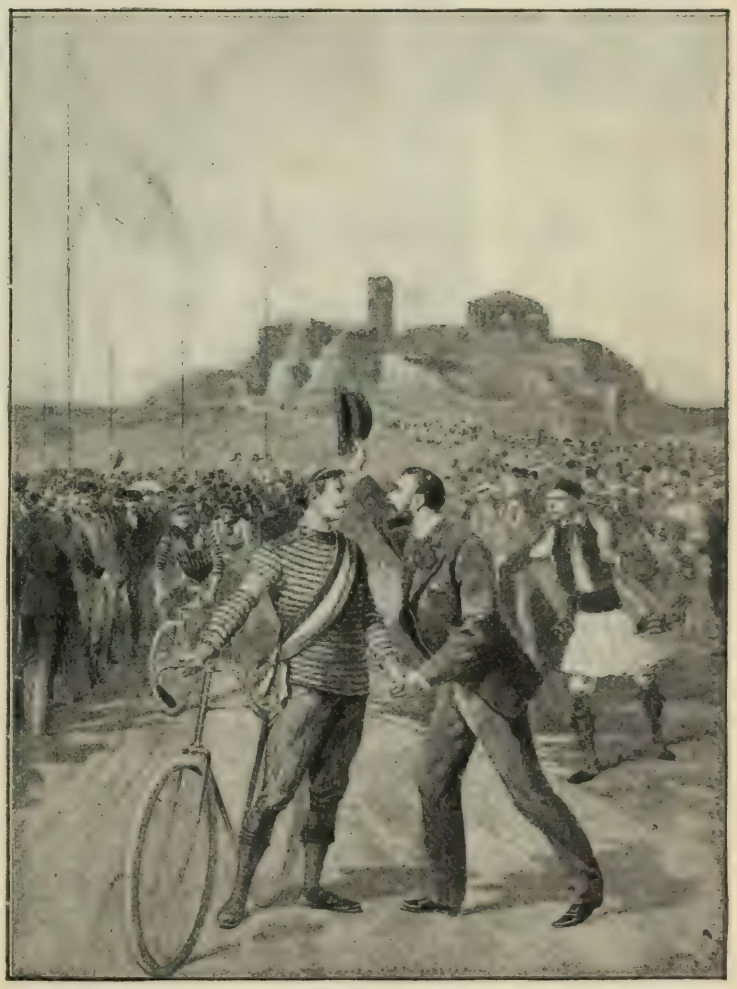
THE "METEOR" IN DRY DOCK.

which repays the great study which has been given to bring out his active, cat-like, courageous qualities.

The enthusiasm on the part of the landlubber populace, as well as of yacht owners, in the sailing events of the past two years bids fair to be surpassed in the season of 1896. The fleets of sloops and schooners that rendezvous at the scores of club houses from Maine to Florida are ever on the increase. And in the more majestic types of yachts the international racing events excite as much popular interest as a change of ministry. The newest appearance in this higher yachting life is, of course the Emperor William's yacht *Meteor*, which was designed by Mr. Watson, also responsible for the various *Valkyries*. Americans have a special interest in the *Meteor* on account of the possibility that she will race here next year in competition for the *America's* cup. If so, there is a good chance that our yacht-building hero, Herreshoff, will be put on his mettle, for the Prince of Wales' magnificent sloop *Britannia* has already been beaten handily by the *Meteor*, in the two brushes which they have had. But the larger part of the yachts constantly being turned out by the famous builders are not by any means for racing only, though the almost daily reports throughout the summer of the numberless regattas and trials of speed might lead one to think so. It is becoming more and more the fashion with people who can get away from the city in the summer time, and who have a taste for the water, to live on board their yacht instead of taking a summer house. Even those who have already beautiful summer homes sometimes now prefer to make their yacht the abiding place during the months of June, July, August and September. As a domicile, a yacht possesses the one great advantage of being movable, so that she can be anchored in New York Bay within half an hour of the office, and the business man can join his wife and children much more easily than at a Long Island or Hudson River resort.

The international event among the oarsmen for the season is, of course, Yale's try at Henley. Her eight for 1896 is even now in training in England under the stern but loving care of the veteran Bob Cook, and the English papers are sending their sporting experts to have a glimpse at the American crew to size them up in advance of the coming struggle on July 8. The men have stood the journey and the sojourn in England with unusual success, for the British climate is always a trying ordeal during the first few weeks for the high-strung physical system of the transatlantic athlete.

The Englishmen are general in the opinion that the Yale crew rows in typical American style, without the long sweeping stroke which the Oxford and Cambridge boats rely on. It is Mr. Robert J. Cook's particular claim to training fame that he brought this English stroke over to Yale, so it is a matter of surprise that this criticism should be made. How-



THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS.
Congratulating the French Bicyclist, Masson, on his Victory.
From *Petit Journal*.

ever, the race has not been rowed yet, and perhaps the American shorter stroke will show up well at the end. This is the fifth American college crew to row English university boats on their own waters, and only one of these five has ever returned with a trophy. Indeed, no crew of eight has ever won in English waters. The international record stands in detail as follows:

1869.—A Harvard 'varsity eight rowed Oxford over the regular Oxford-Cambridge four-mile Thames course and was defeated by six seconds.

1876.—First Trinity College of Cambridge University sent a four-oared crew to our Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia, and was defeated by Yale. Robert J. Cook, the present Yale coach, was stroke.



A RECENT THEORY OF MILO'S POSE.
From *Life*.

1878.—Columbia sent a four-oared crew to England, which succeeded in winning the Visitors' Challenge Cup. This is to-day the only English boating trophy on this side the ocean.

1881.—Cornell sent to Henley a four-oared crew that had the previous year won the American Inter-Collegiate Regatta on Lake George. It lost at Henley, as well as on the Continent.

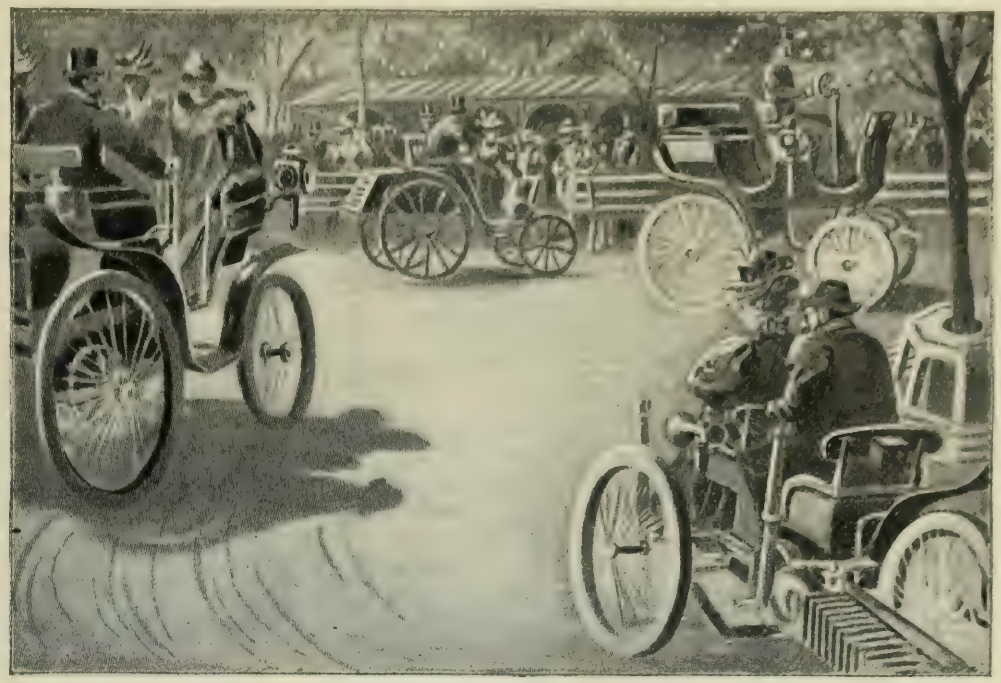
1895.—Cornell sent an eight-oared crew to Henley, entering only for the Grand Challenge Cup. This crew won its first heat from Leander by what may be technically called, I suppose, default. Its second heat was against Trinity Hall at the half mile, pulling forty four to Trinity's thirty-eight strokes; Cornell led by half a length. At the mile, pulling the same number of strokes, Trinity had closed the gap and was beginning to leave Cornell, whereupon Cornell collapsed.

Undoubtedly the whole idea of international athletics received powerful encouragement in the great success of the Olympic games at Athens last April. This success was not so much in the large number of contestants, or in their distinctly representative championship character, but rather in the fine spirit of hospitality shown by the Greeks and the enthusiasm of the athletes and the huge crowds of spectators. The public character of these games was manifested in the efforts of the Crown Prince, who was in charge, and the active participation of the royal family of Greece, who, with indeed all the Greek officials, did everything possible to throw a spirit of hospitality over the occasion. This is by no means the last of the modern Olympic games; they are to recur every two years, that is, in 1898, 1900, and so on, and are to be known as the International Panatheatic Games.

In spite of all these and other new or very rapidly growing games and outdoor exercises, the older sports can scarcely be said to be on the wane; certainly not baseball, which is drawing greater crowds both to college and professional exhibitions than ever before. Tennis has not the same relative importance that it had five years ago, simply because it is overshadowed by these more popular pastimes; but it is probable that as many people play tennis to-day in the United States and England as ever before. The game of hockey, which comes in the winter months that give little chance for exercise, is a fine, exhilarating sport, which hundreds of active fellows are booming wherever a decent rink can be found.

To those who believe in the physical and disciplinary value of outdoor sports, it is not more gratifying to see their extraordinary popularity than to note the better standards which the most far-seeing, enthusiastic and gentlemanly devotees have succeeded in establishing almost everywhere in the conduct of competitive athletics. Especially in colleges there has been an enormous stride forward in the matter of drawing clearly and exactly the lines of professionalism. To one who is a stranger to the inside of college competitive games it may seem at first thought that the efforts for such strict tests of professionalism are resulting in very hair-splitting arguments, but any one who has realized the dishonorable effects of mixing to the slightest degree the professional spirit with the amateur spirit will need no argument to understand how important it is that the colleges should cease playing on their teams men who are having their way paid through college, or who are playing for money, or who ever have played for money. A good fight has been made, and has succeeded not only in the East, where these matters have been under discussion for a very

long time, but also in the South and West, which have come to the front in athletic competitions so rapidly that no time had been given to prevent these abuses. Nowadays the most dignified enthusiasts in athletics are working for a state of affairs where the graduate and other committees will not only prevent any taint of professionalism but will also keep the games and training from interfering with the students' studies—all of which is good and necessary, not only from the standpoint of the college tone in general, but in the interests of the continued enjoyment of athletics.



EVENING PARADE OF AUTO-MOTOR CARS IN THE GROUNDS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

When one has mentioned these dozen or so games that are diverting so many millions of men and women, many of whom have been totally unused to relief from the daily grind,—of course nothing has still been said of as many more sports almost as important, nor of the extraordinary modern taste for tourist sightseeing, for hunting and for fishing. The increase of interest in these seems to be only measured by the limits of time which improved methods of transportation are each day extending. But the world does not seem to be satisfied with clipping off minutes and hours from its railroad records and days from its transatlantic steamship time; these slower advances toward a more perfect system of transportation are supplemented, for instance, by the labors of a hundred inventors in search of a successful flying-machine. The scientists who deserve the most respectful attention having decided that it is the aeroplane theory which will govern any successful air machine, it is merely a question now as to whether Mr. Lilienthal, Mr. Maxim or Mr. Langley will be able to obtain the right kind of motive power and steering gear for their soaring machines. In one of the departments of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS this month there is mentioned the offer of Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*,—who has been a consistent and enthusiastic believer in the flying machine idea for many years,—to become the first subscriber to a stock company to be engaged in the manufacture of promising types of air ships. Mr. Walker was no doubt prompted to this idea by the successful experiments on the banks of the Potomac of a flying ship just completed by Professor Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

Somewhat nearer to earth and more immediately promising of practical results, is the horseless carriage industry now in full budding growth. Only a couple of months ago this same Mæcenas of inventors, Mr. Walker, presided over a race of horseless carriages for the large prizes which he had offered, from New York City to Irvington-on-the Hudson, and such men as General Miles and Mr. Depew were sufficiently interested in the economic importance of the event to act as judges. Mr. Walker and many others beside him are confident that we are entering upon a "horseless age," and that the steam-driven road motors will make vast improvements in our methods of wagon transportation. In fact it is so thoroughly accepted that the horseless carriage has come to stay that scores of manufacturers are already engaged in turning out these machines of many and varied types. Their first use will of course come in the cities, where there are good roads, and for such purposes as light expressage. The great value of the horseless carriage as compared with the old style is its far greater cheapness. The use of horses in our cities, for instance, is practically forbidden to all except the very rich. But a team fed with oil or naphtha at a cost of a few cents a day, will perhaps eventually place a barouche for afternoon rides in Central Park within the reach of any bookkeeper or clerk. When a man earning $2,000 a year in New York City can maintain an equipage which will trundle him twenty miles away from his flat in an hour, a whole new class of citizens will become victims to the tennis, baseball or golf habit, from which they are now sheltered by the mere inertia of time and space to be overcome. And with each advance in the art of moving rapidly there will be a corresponding increase in out-of-door sports, and a better opportunity to reach the fields and the woods in the short vacations allowed by the hurrying business struggles of to-day.

THE WORLD'S CURRENCIES.

SOUND CURRENCY, published by the Reform Club, of New York, presents in a recent number the following table relating to the world's currencies, which will be found valuable for reference:

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

	Countries	Monetary system.	Ratio between gold and full legal tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited tender silver.	Population.	Stock of gold.	Stock of Silver.			Uncovered paper.	Per Capita.				
							Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.	
1	United States *a*	Gold*	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	70,400,000	$618,100,000	$548,400,000	$77,200,000	$625,600,000	$416,700,000	$8.78	$8.89	$5.92	$23.59	1
2	United Kingdom	Gold	.....	1 to 14.28	38,900,000	*b*580,000,000	.....	*b*115,000,000	115,000,000	*c* 113,400,000	14.91	2.96	2.91	20.78	2
3	France	Gold.*	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,300,000	*b*850,000,000	*b*430,000,000	*c*57,900,000	487,900,000	*f* 32,800,000	22.19	12.74	0.85	35.78	3
4	Germany	Gold	.....	1 to 13.957	51,200,000	*b*625,000,000	*b*105,000,000	*b*110,000,000	215,000,000	*c* 60,400,000	12.21	4.20	1.18	17.59	4
5	Belgium	Gold*	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,300,000	*b*55,000,000	*b*48,000,000	*c*6,900,000	54,900,000	*c* 65,400,000	8.73	8.71	10.38	27.82	5
6	Italy	Gold*§	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	30,700,000	*c*98,200,000	*b c*21,400,000	*bc*20,000,000	41,400,000	*c* 172,800,000	3.20	1.35	5.62	10.17	6
7	Switzerland	Gold*	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,000,000	*c*14,900,000	*b*10,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	*f* 16,400,000	4.97	5.00	5.47	15.44	7
8	Greece	Gold*§	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,200,000	*b*500,000	*b*500,000	*b*1,000,000	1,500,000	*c* 24,600,000	0.23	0.68	11.18	12.09	8
9	Spain	Gold*§	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	17,500,000	*b*40,000,000	*b*126,000,000	*b*40,000,000	166,000,000	*c* 83,700,000	2.28	9.49	4.78	16.55	9
10	Portugal	Gold§	.....	1 to 14.08	5,100,000	*b*38,000,000	.....	*b*24,800,000	24,800,000	*c* 45,800,000	7.45	4.86	8.98	21.29	10
11	Roumania	Gold	.....	.....	5,800,000	*c*38,600,000	.....	*c*10,600,000	10,600,000	*c* 11,700,000	6.65	1.83	2.02	10.50	11
12	Servia	Gold§	.....	.....	2,300,000	*c*3,000,000	.....	*c*1,900,000	1,900,000	*f* 2,800,000	1.30	0.83	1.22	3.35	12
13	Austria-Hungary	Gold§	.....	1 to 13.69	43,500,000	*b*140,000,000	*b*80,000,000	*b*40,000,000	120,000,000	*c* 204,700,000	3.22	2.76	4.70	10.68	13
14	Netherlands	Gold*	1 to 15⅝	1 to 15	4,700,000	*c*29,200,000	*c*53,000,000	*c*3,900,000	56,900,000	*c* 34,600,000	6.21	12.10	7.36	25.67	14
15	Norway	Gold	.....	1 to 14.88	2,000,000	*b*7,500,000	.....	*b*2,000,000	2,000,000	*c* 3,800,000	3.75	1.00	1.91	6.65	15
16	Sweden	Gold	.....	1 to 14.88	4,800,000	*c*8,000,000	.....	*c*4,800,000	4,800,000	*f* 17,600,000	1.66	1.00	3.66	6.34	16
17	Denmark	Gold	.....	1 to 14.88	2,300,000	*c*14,500,000	.....	*c*5,400,000	5,400,000	*c* 5,400,000	6.30	2.35	2.35	11.00	17
18	Russia	Silver§	1 to 15½	1 to 12.90	126,000,000	*b*480,000,000	.....	*b*48,000,000	48,000,000	*c* 539,000,000	3.80	0.38	4.28	8.46	18
19	Turkey	Gold*	1 to 15⅞	1 to 15⅞	22,000,000	*b*50,000,000	*b*30,000,000	*d* 10,000,000	40,000,000	.....	2.27	1.82	.....	4.09	19
20	Australia	Gold	.....	1 to 14.28	4,700,000	*b*115,000,000	.....	*b*7,000,000	7,000,000	.....	24.47	1.40	.....	25.96	20
21	Egypt	Gold	.....	1 to 15.68	6,800,000	*b*120,000,000	.....	*b*15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	17.65	2.20	.....	19.85	21
22	Mexico	Silver	1 to 16½	.....	12,100,000	*b*5,000,000	*b*55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	*b* 2,000,000	0.41	4.54	16.00	5.11	22
23	Central American States	Silver	1 to 15½	.....	5,600,000	*b*50,000	*c*12,000,000	.....	12,000,000	*c* 8,000,000	0.09	2.14	1.43	3.66	23
24	South American States *e*	Silver	1 to 15½	.....	36,000,000	*b*40,000,000	*b*30,000,000	.....	30,000,000	*b* 550,000,000	1.11	0.83	15.28	17.22	24
25	Japan	Silver	1 to 16.18	.....	41,100,000	*c*80,000,000	*c*68,000,000	*c*16,300,000	84,300,000	83,000,000	1.95	2.05	2.02	6.02	25
26	India	Silver	1 to 15	.....	296,000,000	.....	*b*950,000,000	.....	950,000,000	*b* 37,000,000	.....	3.21	0.12	3.33	26
27	China	Silver	.....	.....	360,000,000	.....	*b*750,000,000	.....	750,000,000	.....	.....	2.08	.....	2.08	27
28	Straits Settlements	Silver	.....	.....	3,800,000	.....	*b*115,000,000	.....	115,000,000	.....	.....	3.26	.....	3.26	28
29	Canada	Gold	.....	1 to 14.28	4,800,000	20,000,000	.....	6,500,000	6,500,000	40,000,000	4.17	1.35	8.32	13.84	29
30	Cuba	Gold*	1 to 15½	.....	1,800,000	*b*18,000,000	*b*1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	10.00	0.83	.....	10.83	30
31	Haiti	Gold*	1 to 15½	.....	1,000,000	*b*3,000,000	*b*2,100,000	*b*800,000	2,900,000	*c* 4,200,000	3.00	2.90	4.20	10.10	31
32	Bulgaria	Gold*	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	4,300,000	*b*800,000	*b*3,400,000	3,400,000	6,800,000	.....	0.18	1.58	.....	1.76	32
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,086,800,000	$3,439,300,000	$631,900,000	$4,071,200,000	$2,564,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* In these countries silver is a legal tender, but coined only to a limited extent and for government account, by which means the gold standard is maintained. In Germany and Austria-Hungary some old legal tender silver is still current. § Actual standard, depreciated paper.

a November 1, 1895; all other countries, January 1, 1895. *b* Estimate, Bureau of the Mint. *c* Information furnished through United States representatives. *d* Haupt. *e* Except Venezuela and Chili. *f* Bulletin de Statistique.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

DR. ARENDT'S LATEST WORD ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are already somewhat familiar with the arguments and opinions of Dr. Otto Arendt, the distinguished German advocate of bimetallism. Dr. Arendt is a member of the Prussian House of Deputies, served on the German Silver commission of 1894 (the REVIEW OF REVIEWS published Dr. Arendt's report as a member of that commission), and he is editor of the *Deutsches Wochenblatt*. In the *North American Review* for June appears a very timely article from Dr. Arendt's pen entitled "The Outlook for Silver." Dr. Arendt opens his article with the following paragraphs:

A RETROSPECT.

"A Thirty Years' War, or very nearly, has been waged over the equal monetary rights of silver and gold—a war as fatal in its consequences as the religious war of the seventeenth century. It was at the first monetary conference at Paris in 1867 that the theory of the single gold standard won its first decisive victory. If to-day, after thirty years, we look back on those discussions, we see that all the suppositions then made in this respect were erroneous. The first and foremost object was to attain unity of standard through the gold standard; instead of this, the result has been that the world suffers from differences in money value such as never existed before. The principle that a fixed ratio of values between the two precious metals is possible was condemned; yet after thirty years the British House of Commons unanimously declares that the government should do everything in its power to obtain and secure a fixed ratio between the two precious metals.

"If the nations could live the past thirty years over again, with the experience gained since, there is no doubt that the luckless experiment of imitating the English gold standard would not be repeated, but on the contrary each nation would strive to strengthen the double standard of the Latin Monetary Union, which secured to the world's commerce the stability of the ratio of values and the most stable value of money conceivable, amid the greatest fluctuations in the production. It certainly does not speak well for the gold standard that everybody now regrets that the warning voices of a Wolowski and a Seyd, thirty years ago, were not heard, which predicted the grave economic crisis as the consequence of the confusion in regard to the money standard."

He proceeds to declare that nothing has been more fully demonstrated than the fact that the depression of silver has been due to hostile monetary laws. He quotes Bismarck as saying in private conversation: "We have got into a swamp with our gold standard, and we don't know how to get out." Dr. Arendt has long had his own opinion as to the way to get out, and that way simply is for Germany and the United States to join with France and the Latin Union. For sixteen years this has been Dr. Arendt's programme:

HOW TO ADOPT BIMETALLISM.

"When I first joined in the battle of the standards, in 1880, I tried to show that the international double standard does not presuppose the participation of England, but that on the contrary it would be more advantageous for Germany, France and the United States if they adopted bimetallism without England. Either a fixed parity between silver and gold would then be attained, and then England would have no advantage; or gold would remain at a premium, and then England would be the land of the highest money value, to which every one would be anxious to sell and from which no one would willingly buy. Her economic decline would thus be inevitable.

"About 1885 I secured the acceptance of this view, which I still regard as correct. For ten years the German bimetallist party strove, unfortunately without success, to realize the programme: Bimetallism without England, in connection with the Latin Monetary Union and the United States. If in 1895 we decided to recognize the participation of England as an indispensable prerequisite to the adoption of the double standard by Germany, it was not because our monetary views had undergone a change, but because we recognized that we made no headway with our former programme. If the silver price had declined still more, or if the decrease in the gold production, down to about 1885, had continued still further, the maintenance of the gold standard would have been impossible. But the gold production unexpectedly increased, and the silver price rose, so that the situation became more endurable, especially for commerce and industry. A respite was thus created for the gold standard."

THE AMERICAN MISTAKE.

As to the future of gold production, Dr. Arendt believes with Professor Suess, of the University of Vienna, that the greater the output of gold the sooner will the end be reached. Dr. Arendt thinks that the gold fields are destined to early exhaustion, and that the impossibility of a universal gold standard will be recognized in a few years. He declares that the United States has made a great mistake in its half-way measures for the rehabilitation of silver.

"The Americans ignored the great fundamental laws of circulation in trying to save silver by the

experiments of the Bland and Sherman laws. What silver wanted was not the *demand*, for that is *unlimited*. Silver has never yet lacked purchasers. What has been lacking since the abolition of the double standard is the fixed place of exchange between silver and gold, which can only be created by unlimited demand for both precious metals at a fixed ratio of values. Hence, limited coinage or limited purchases, such as were made in the United States from 1878 to 1894, are altogether inadequate. They wrought harm to the bimetallist cause, because their failure was exploited by the gold party, and because they stimulated the silver production. Had the United States declined every compromise and solely aimed at international bimetallism, the silver depreciation and the scarcity of gold would have been more severe in Europe, and a transition to bimetallism would long ago have been found."

As to the consequences of success by the silver party in the United States, Dr. Arendt makes the following prediction:

WARNING AGAINST SILVER MONOMETALLISM.

"If it is now desired to perpetuate the gold standard in Europe, let the government at Washington adopt free coinage of silver at the ratio of 1 to 16. At present, after the closure of the Indian mints, this step could not possibly have any other result than to make the American standard a silver standard. The price of silver of course would rise, but not to 59 pence and not permanently. The United States would have a standard not materially different from that of Mexico. All the disadvantages and all the advantages of a fluctuating and depreciated money standard would follow. Gold monometallism would be replaced by silver monometallism; the double standard would become nominal. No bimetallist can approve of this. Free coinage of silver in the United States would result in harm to Europe no doubt, but also in advantage. Perhaps the harm would predominate; but one thing is certain: the absorption of the American gold, the continual supplies coming from the American gold production, would for a long time to come relieve the European powers of all anxiety for their gold standard. The monetary anarchy would thus be perpetuated for a space of time beyond estimation. Only by insisting in all countries in an unequivocal manner on the international solution of the currency question can international bimetallism be attained. "No more experiments!" is therefore the only appeal which the European bimetallists address to those of America: no silver purchases, no silver coinage, otherwise than on the basis of international agreement; and no more abortive attempts to bring them about."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

Dr. Arendt, who was present in Brussels at the time of the Monetary Conference of 1892, declares that the failure of that conference was due to the fact that it was called at an inopportune time, and that no practical proposals were brought forward. He insists that the United States alone cannot establish the double standard, and that free coinage in America would only mean a shift from the single gold standard to a single silver standard. He declares that an international agreement is the only method by which a double standard can be established, and that European sentiment is working slowly but healthfully and surely toward that conclusion. His practical advice to Americans therefore is to maintain the gold standard without compromise for the sake of bringing Europe the more speedily to the point where an international bimetallic agreement will have to be made.

CARNEGIE ON POLITICS AS RELATED TO PROSPERITY.

UNDER the title of "The Ship of State Adrift," Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributes the opening paper in the June *North American Review*. He points out the extraordinary prosperity of this country under President Harrison's administration, and the frightful contrast which the past few years have shown. Mr. Carnegie attributes the existing unfortunate conditions primarily to the legislation beginning with the Bland-Allison bill of 1878, which "attempted to push the United States from the solid rock of gold as the standard of value and to induce by artificial means a rival standard." He considers this a forcing of poison into the hitherto pure blood of the body politic, which from that day to this has slowly and surely undermined the national health. Speaking as a Republican he takes the blame upon his own party. Even if President Harrison had been re-elected in 1892, Mr. Carnegie thinks that the country's business troubles would not have been averted. He thinks, on the other hand, however, that these troubles were greatly aggravated by the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, and that if the Republicans had remained in power the depression would not have been so severe. He sums up as follows:

"We have here, then, the two causes which are responsible for the drifting of the ship, for the lack of enterprise, for the stagnation in business, and for the failure of the United States to continue upon a career of progress.

"1. By her silver legislation she has lost the confidence of capital throughout the world and also at home. Europe will no longer invest its surplus in our railway bonds, real estate, or other securities. On the contrary, it has drawn hundreds of millions of capital from investment here, thus draining the country of its gold. Capital at home is almost as timid. It will not invest gold dollars worth one hundred cents permanently as long as a section of the people threaten to repay in silver dollars worth one-half in the markets of the world.

"2. The country has been shaken by a violent change in its fiscal system, and duties upon imports

no longer produce sufficient revenue, because duties have been lessened upon the luxuries of the rich, and the *ad valorem* system, substituted for the specific, opens the door so wide to frauds upon the revenue through undervaluations that the government does not receive more than two-thirds of the duties it pretends to levy."

OUR SUB-ARID LANDS.

IN the *Forum* for June Mr. E. V. Smalley, author of our character sketch of Mr. McKinley in this number of the REVIEW, writes concerning "Our Sub Arid Belt." He defines the sub-arid belt as follows:

WHERE IT LIES.

"This region has no natural boundaries. It merges insensibly into the distinctively arid country on the west and into the humid country on the east. It extends from the Saskatchewan Valley on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and may be said, roughly speaking, to have a breadth of about two hundred miles. It has no topographical distinction from the rest of the great plains, except, perhaps, that it is less level than the country to the east that receives more rainfall, and less broken than the country farther west that receives less rainfall. The soil is a brown loam and would be highly productive if nature would only furnish about a dozen more inches of annual precipitation. The region is traversed by great rivers, fed by melting snows in the distant Rocky Mountains or in the nearer Black Hills ranges; but streams of local origin are few and far apart and are nearly dry in summer. Perhaps the most characteristic of these local streams is the James River, in the two Dakotas, which has a course of more than five hundred miles, draining a larger area than the entire state of Ohio. It has hardly any perceptible current during the months of July, August and September, and can be forded at almost any point. In the dry season it becomes little more than a series of waterholes. Indeed at one place in South Dakota a farmer sunk a well in the bed of the river last summer to get water for his stock. The James River is said to be the longest unnavigable river on the continent."

LIGHT RAINS, HOT WINDS.

"Light showers fall in June, but there are usually six or seven rainless weeks in July and August, and during this period there is always danger from hot winds that blow for two or three days, sucking the moisture out of the growing crops. In spite of the general diffusion of knowledge about climatology, many settlers on the great plains continue to blame the regions south of them as the birthplace of these dreaded winds. Thus the North Dakota people suppose that these winds start in South Dakota; the South Dakota people attribute them to Nebraska; the Nebraska people to Kansas, and the Kansas people to the Indian Territory,—all imagining that the identical volume of hot air which blights their crops has traveled many hundreds of miles. The truth is that the hot winds, while they may prevail over a very large extent of country on the same days, are always of local origin, and are caused by the rarefaction of the air on broad areas of uncultivated and sun-scorched plains.

"The natural conditions must be combated—either by drawing upon the store of subterranean water through artesian wells, or by methods of tillage which will retain the surface moisture in the soil of the growing crops—if the many millions of rich acres which now lie open and vacant are ever to be made into farms and peopled by a race of intelligent cultivators, like that which already occupies, with contiguous homesteads, the adjacent prairie of the eastern portions of North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas."

HOW IT WAS SETTLED.

Mr. Smalley proceeds to show how, during the flush times of the "latter 'seventies and the early 'eighties," there was much railway building, followed by a large immigration, in this sub-arid region. This rapid settlement happened to be coincident with a period of two or three years of exceptionally large rainfall and consequent good crops; but those who made haste to choose this region for homes soon became disillusionized. The lack of rain in the summer time has made farming fatally uncertain. The consequence has been that most of the towns in the sub-arid belt have lost half the population which they boasted ten or fifteen years ago.

To put these assertions on a statistical basis Mr. Smalley proceeds as follows:

DESERTED VILLAGES OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

"In 1890 Kansas had 1,427,096 people. In 1895 the state census found only 1,334,668 within her borders. The counties in the eastern part of the state, which enjoy a sufficient rainfall for agriculture, exhibited gains, but in the western-central and western counties there was an absolute loss of about 200,000 people—a greater number than is contained in the entire state of North Dakota. In some localities population has almost entirely disappeared. In sixty-two villages there was a total loss during the past year alone of 15,827 inhabitants. All these 200,000 people were forced to leave the western part of Kansas because they could not make a living. They were not frozen out, but they were dried out by the arid climate. They went to Kansas with high hopes of being able to make permanent and prosperous homes for themselves upon her rich prairie soil and in her mild climate, but they failed to reckon with nature and to take account of the fact that it is impossible to farm safely with only fifteen or twenty inches of annual precipitation.

"No state census was taken in Nebraska in 1895. The causes which produced the partial depopulation of the western part of Kansas were equally operative in western Nebraska, and if a census had

been taken it would undoubtedly have shown a decline in the total number of inhabitants during the five years in question, in spite of a considerable gain in the eastern counties, where the rainfall is fairly adequate for general agriculture. The state census of South Dakota for 1895 showed a total population of 330,975, against 328,808 in 1890, a gain of 2,167, which is far short of the natural rate of increase of a community of that size under the healthful conditions of farm life. The extreme western part of this state embraces the Black Hills mining region, which is prosperous and gaining steadily in population. Between this region and the region of sufficient rainfall in the eastern part of the state lies a belt of semi-aridity, similar in its general conditions to that which extends across Nebraska and Kansas, and in this belt there has been a noticeable decline of population. In North Dakota no census was taken in 1895, but the vote of that year showed some increase over that of 1890, warranting the conclusion that the loss of population in the central and western counties has been more than counterbalanced by the gain in the Red River Valley, which receives enough rainfall for prosperous agriculture."

ARTESIAN IRRIGATION.

As to the future of this region, Mr. Smalley is not altogether sanguine, but on the other hand he does not think the case hopeless. A large part of the region may become regularly fruitful through irrigation by means of artesian wells.

"It already begins to be evident that this vast belt of fertile land, as wide as Ohio and in length reaching across the whole United States and a portion of Canada,—a belt already traversed by many railroads and occupied by a thin skirmish line of agricultural settlement,—will not be allowed to relapse into its former condition of a cattle range without another effort to subdue it for the uses of the farmer. In South Dakota a remarkable movement is in progress for irrigation by artesian wells. Nearly the whole of this state and of its northern neighbor is underlain with the water-bearing formation known to geologists as the Dakota sandstone, which forms a vast artesian basin, fed by the rivers that flow over and the rains that fall upon its western rim in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the Big Horn Mountains and the Black Hills. This formation has been fairly accurately traced already by government explorations and by the sinking of artesian wells here and there to afford a water supply for towns, and the recent borings for irrigation wells confirm the earlier theories of the geologists. The water-bearing stratum is found at Yankton, in the extreme southern part of South Dakota, at a depth of six hundred feet. It is about a thousand feet below the surface in the central region of the state, and at Jamestown, in North Dakota, the well that furnishes fire protection and local water supply is down about fifteen hundred feet. The irrigation movement is at present confined to the lower James River Valley and the counties lying along the eastern side of the Missouri River, in South Dakota. A single statement will show how important this movement has become. There are now more than eleven hundred wells completed or in process of boring. In many cases townships have bonded themselves to carry on this work; in others, farmers have combined to buy machinery and sink wells for themselves. Financial projects are now being formulated by which wells will be sunk by stock companies and sold to farmers on annual payments, with security in the form of mortgages on the land to be watered. The subsoil in this artesian basin holds water so well that experience has shown that it is not necessary to irrigate a field every year. Once thoroughly soaked the land will produce good crops for two and perhaps three years without further irrigation. This is a very great advantage, for it doubles and trebles the irrigating value of a given amount of water. Of course the natural rainfall helps out the crops and lessens the duty of the irrigation system. Thus good crops can be raised in this region with perhaps one-third or even less water than must be applied in more arid regions, such as Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, where little aid can be expected from rains and where the subsoil along the river margins is usually gravelly. The results of irrigation in South Dakota have been very favorable. Irrigated fields produced last year thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, while adjoining fields which depended on rainfall produced only twelve. It will be seen that with this enormous gain in the yield of crops, a well costing from two to three thousand dollars and watering an entire section of six hundred and forty acres will pay for itself in a single year."

How much of the sub-arid belt may be reclaimed by artesian wells, is a question for further experiment; and Mr. Smalley believes that this work of investigation should be undertaken by the United States government under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The agricultural experiment stations also can do a great deal to discover and inculcate the best methods of soil culture in these regions of limited rainfall.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

IN the July *Harper's* President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, has an informational paper on "Ohio" which possesses an added interest now by reason of the large part which that State and its leaders are playing in the coming Presidential campaign. President Thwing points to the fact that Ohio's development was geographically favored above most Western States by means of water communication. A great river was on its southern and eastern boundary, and on its northern a great lake, and the progress of a people in a new country is so largely measured by means of communication and transportation that the presence of these water routes possessed great impor-

tance. And the natural resources of transportation were supplemented by the Ohio Canal and the Miami Canal, so that when in 1842 the system was finished, there were found to be 796 miles of navigable water open to commerce. At the beginning of the century Ohio had 45,000 people, ranking eighteenth among the States, but already by 1820 it had sprung to the fifth place with more than half a million; it now holds the fourth position in order of population, as Illinois has passed it in 1890 to take the third rank.

President Thwing shows how Ohio resembles the Massachusetts Bay Colony in having been developed under the leadership of great men. What the Winthrops, the Mathers, the Adamses, the Brewsters, and the Everetts were in Massachusetts, Putnam, Manasseh Cutler and Moses Cleveland were to Ohio.

OHIO MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

He says it is significant that the great men of Ohio had usually been men engaged in political life. "There are, of course, certain exceptions to which I shall allude, but on the whole the great men have been statesmen and generals. There are a few lawyers, Ohio born and bred, who can be seen from beyond the boundaries of the State so tall are they." President Thwing mentions Chief Justice Waite, Stanley Matthews and Thurman as examples. He notices the similarity between Ohio and Maine in having their great men political leaders.

"The origin of the remark made half in jest, half in earnest, as to the ubiquity of the Ohio man, lies largely in his ubiquity and power as a statesman. The causes that have contributed to this civic greatness are, of course, general and particular. One cause to which I allude is the ubiquity of the Ohio college. Ohio is a State of colleges. And yet it must be acknowledged that many of the great political leaders were not college men. Giddings was not. Wade was not. Chase was a graduate of Dartmouth. Ewing was a graduate of Ohio University, at Athens, and received the first degree of A.B. ever given in Ohio. Hayes was a graduate of Kenyon. Garfield was educated in part at Hiram, in Ohio, but finished his education at Williams. But the rank and file of these men who have made Ohio history have been college trained."

The typical Ohio college of forty years ago was a very sorry institution, except in the nobility of its purposes and in the character of two or three men who sat in its professors' chairs. There were, of course, exceptions. The old Western Reserve College, at Hudson, was an exception, in which such teachers as Laurens P. Hickok, afterward president of Union, Professor Loomis of mathematical fame, Barrows, the great Hebrew scholar, President Bartlett, Clement Long, Henry N. Day, Professor Charles A. Young and the elder Seymour were gathered. But any college, poor in money and resources, if it be true and honest, may do a great work for the student if he be honest and not too poor.

AN IDEAL NEWS SERVICE.

"THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY" is the subject of a forcibly-written and exhaustive series of papers now running in the *Arena*. The author, Prof. Frank Parsons, in considering the evils of the present system, devotes much attention to the control of press dispatches now exercised by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in this connection suggests a model system of news-gathering which we are sure many of our readers would rejoice to see adopted.

"It is a good thing," says Professor Parsons, "to gather the news to a central point and edit it to the country. An enormous amount of useless repetition is thereby avoided, and a better distribution of news secured. But very careful provision should be made to insure the impartiality of such editing and distributing. If the association were to open all newspapers on equal terms, and the editor-in-chief were elected by all the newspapers, each casting one vote, and were sworn to impartial service, subject to removal by a vote of dissatisfaction on the part of 15 or 20 per cent. of the constituent papers,—if any paper or papers choosing to pay extra for a special representative could have one entitled to a seat in the editing chamber with full access to all materials received, and authority to add a supplement to the chief's report, to cover impor ant matters omitted or misstated by the chief,—if the report and supplements in full were sent to central points in various parts of the country, set up and sold as plate matter, at uniform rates, to all subscribing papers,—if each and every paper were free to criticise the dispatches,—then we should have laid the foundation for a free and impartial press. The very presence of the supplemental editors would probably, as a rule, prevent the necessity of supplemental reports by their potential effect upon the chief's reports.

"The first step toward the establishment of an unfettered press is a National Telegraph System carrying the news or renting wires at very low rates on condition of impartial editing and distribution of dispatches on some such plan as that outlined above or a better one. The chains of the Allied Monopolies will thus be broken, and the co-ordinate growth of intelligence and co-operation will gradually free the press in larger and larger degree from the limitations placed upon it by ignorance, prejudice, and the strife of competitive business and politics.

UNIFORM NEWS REPORTS.

"I hope the time will come when the news reports in chief and supplemental will be published each day at central points on sheets of uniform size devoted exclusively to condensed and classified statements carefully indexed and divided into sections with black-faced headings. A file of such sheets would constitute a day-book of the world's history free of all extraneous matter. A man could buy the news without purchasing several rods of

advertisements, and the cost would probably not exceed twenty-five cents a year to each subscriber. For the local news of towns, bulletin sheets, or, in many cases, bulletin boards would be amply sufficient. Some such organization of the business of distributing news is sure to come because of its inherent economy and its manifest advantages over the infinite confusions, entanglements, and duplications of the present system.

"With the growth of co-operation advertising will no longer be a battle of rival wares, each seeking to force itself upon the public by the size and multitude of its appeals, but will shrink to the moderate bulk required by its true function of affording information to those upon a quest. The mass of this service will also probably differentiate into a series of bulletins devoted exclusively to advertising.

"Freed from the burdens of obtaining, arranging and printing vast duplications of news and advertisements the papers will be able to devote themselves to the criticism of men and events, the enlightenment and amusement of mankind, and the molding of public opinion. Papers would live then, not because they controlled the press dispatches or had a large advertising patronage, but because they said something the people wished to hear, because their editors were leaders of thought, selected by the subscribers to represent large co-operative interests as is now the case with the church papers and trade journals, or drawn to the work by their love of it and adopted by a wide constituency because of demonstrated power."

IMMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

THE newspapers for several months past have been publishing somewhat sensational accounts of the great increase in immigration from Italy to the United States, on the part of young Italians desirous of escaping the chances of being forced into the war of Italy against Abyssinia. The whole subject of Italian immigration is discussed with great care and with fullness of knowledge by Dr. J. H. Senner, United States Commissioner of Immigration, in the *North American Review* for June. Dr. Senner informs us that the newspaper reports have been greatly exaggerated.

THE STATISTICS.

"To dispel the notion that this year's influx is unusually large, I need but refer to the facts that immigration from Italy to the United States amounted in the fiscal year 1887-88 to 47,622, in 1888-89 to 51,558, in 1889-90 to 52,003, in 1890-91 to 76,055, in 1891-92 to 61,631, in 1892-93 to 69,437, the largest part of which in each year was crowded into the spring months.

"It is quite true that this year's immigration from Italy exceeds that of the two preceding fiscal years, 1893-94 and 1894-95, of 42,074 and 33,902, respectively; but during that period the tide of all commerce was exceptionally low and immigration was likewise naturally affected. These years cannot, therefore, properly be taken as a basis for comparisons. It is also true that since about the middle of March there have been detained at this port an unprecedented number of immigrants, either for special examination or for deportation, but this condition was not due to any unusual undesirability on the part of these immigrants, but solely to the strict enforcement of the latest law (of March 3, 1893), which made it the duty of the Inspectors of the Immigration Service to detain for special inquiry every immigrant who was not clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission. That it has been possible with a very small force of available employees to preserve order and peace to the fullest degree upon Ellis Island, although as many as 1,020 immigrants, of whom over 500 were sentenced to deportation, have been detained over night, is convincing proof at least of the fact that the Italians, who form the largest percentage of the detained, are by no means as unruly, violent, dangerous or anarchistic as they have been assumed to be by the imaginative newsgatherers of the public press."

FORMERLY "BIRDS OF PASSAGE."

Dr. Senner reminds us that of all the Latin peoples the Italians alone have developed the migratory tendency to a degree almost equal to that of the Anglo-Saxons, and that it has not been the policy of the Italian government to interfere with emigration. Heretofore for a good many years the Italian laborers have been in the habit of crossing and recrossing the ocean, spending the busy part of the year in the United States and carrying their gains back to Italy. Certain sections of Italy have shown an especial prosperity due entirely to this fact.

"But these advantages to the old country are about to cease definitely. The rigid enforcement of the Federal statutes since 1893 by the United States immigration officials has made it very hard for Italian 'birds of passage' to come and go at their pleasure. Besides, quite a large proportion of those who originally came to the United States with no intention of acquiring residence found the country so advantageous and congenial to them that they changed their minds, sent for their families and settled permanently within the United States, acquiring, in time, rights of citizenship."

COMING NOW TO STAY.

The Italians are now giving up this habit of passing to and fro, and those who have had some experience of the United States are coming here for good and for all. Dr. Senner shows this to be the case by very interesting statistical data which he has gathered in the past three years. The Italian workmen already here are sending for their families, although when they first came over doubtless many of them expected to go back.

"The statistics carefully prepared at this station reveal the astonishing fact that, of some 94,700

Italians who arrived at this port from July 1, 1893, to the end of December, 1895, no less than 33,625 came to join members of their immediate families. If we add this number to the 21,692 above mentioned who had been in the United States before, we get a total of 55,317, or 58 per cent. of the total Italian immigration, leaving but 39,383 immigrants proper."

FAVORABLE TO THE ITALIANS.

Dr. Senner has a good opinion of Italian immigrants and believes that they can be readily assimilated. He thinks the real problem, as regards the emigration question, is how to secure a better distribution throughout the country of the thousands who come, and to that end he advocates the establishment of a national land and labor clearing house at Ellis Island in connection with the great immigrant station. As to legislation, he has this to say:

"If, in addition to the present law, a moderate educational test should be introduced by Congress, even the remotest apprehension of danger from Italian immigration would be forever removed, so long as the enforcement of our immigration laws keeps pace with their letter and spirit. I may be pardoned for here repeating what is a matter of record in the report of the Immigration Investigating Commission, of which I am a member, that I am most heartily in favor of a reasonable and practicable educational test for male immigrants over sixteen years of age, excepting those who come here to join their immediate families. I do not share the apprehensions of the distinguished and learned Senator from Massachusetts, who is at present Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, that 'a great, a perilous change in the very fabric of our race' is impending from further immigration. The evil done in that direction, prior to the law of 1893 and its strict enforcement under the present administration, can, of course, never be undone; the nation can now secure self protection from the effects of the heterogeneous influx during fifteen years prior to 1893 only by a wholesome restriction of the privilege of naturalization. But I can safely say that since the enactment of the law of 1893 no substantial number of undesirable immigrants have been permitted to enter the United States, and that our public charitable and penal institutions have not been materially burdened with the care of such immigrations.

ILLITERACY AS A FACTOR.

"Illiteracy, though at present no specific reason for excluding an immigrant, is nevertheless carefully considered as a factor in all cases; although it should be stated that some of the most objectionable immigrants have been persons well able to read and write. My principal reason for favoring a moderate educational test is the obvious fact that illiteracy is invariably coupled with a low standard of living which leads to a lowering of wages."

OBSERVATIONS IN MEXICO.

JUSTICE WALTER CLARK, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, in his series of *Arena* papers on "The Land of the Noonday Sun," is bringing out many interesting facts about Mexico and the Mexicans. He has studied, for example, the attitude of the Mexican people of to-day toward the fame of the early Spanish conquerors. This, it seems, is the modern Mexican view of Cortez:

"Notwithstanding the great work of Cortez, the immense slaughter which this man of 'blood and iron' committed in order to strike terror into the subject millions has not been forgotten. A large portion of the Mexican people being of Indian descent, not a town, hamlet, or street in all Mexico preserves his fame; no monument in all the republic has been erected to his memory, while on the Paseo, the great avenue leading to Chapultepec, stands a colossal bronze statue of his victim, the last Aztec emperor, Cuahtemoc (*anglice* Guatemozin)—one of the revenges of history. Cortez died in Spain, but his remains having been brought back to the country whose name is forever linked with his fame, reposed here long years, but when Mexico became free these remains had to be secretly removed at night to prevent their being thrown into the lake, and were carried back to Europe, where they now rest in the family vault of his descendants, the dukes of Monteleone in Sicily."

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Justice Clark's impressions of President Diaz are worth reading:

"A swarthy man, with unmistakable firmness and executive capacity stamped upon his countenance, he has been the providential man for Mexico. A fine organizer, he has news by telegraph laid before him every morning from his agents in every township of the republic. He has been quick to utilize the agency of the railroad and the telegraph, and by his promptness of action he has for many years made brigandage and revolutionary uprisings impossible. Not over given to observing the forms when the substance of liberty was at stake, his has been a 'hand of iron in a glove of velvet.' At his touch order appeared out of chaos, and hard upon her footsteps in this fertile land came prosperity and contentment. When the people become better educated, by experience in the art of self government, a less governing president may accord better with the requirements of the presidency, but for the needs of the hour Mexico could have found no man better fitted to establish that order and peace which is the foundation of a nation's prosperity than the soldier and statesman, President Porfirio Diaz. He had come down to the next station (Nogales) to bring an invalid relative for the benefits of this delightful clime, and so, having missed him in the capital, I met him at Orizaba. From there he went on to Vera Cruz, where he was received with great rejoicings and display, and thence by sea to the

northern terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, which railroad he wished to inspect. Nothing escapes him, and he is the best posted man in Mexico as to everything which concerns in any way the welfare of the republic."

GENERAL MILES' IDEA OF WAR.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES combats several widely spread ideas in his talk on "War" in the June *Cosmopolitan*. He classes as untenable the theory "that, after the manner of our fathers, we could leave the plow in the field and drop the tools at the forge, go out from the workshop and the country house, or from the college hall, and, taking the rifle from the antlers, go forth to war." The conditions to-day are all different; "it is machine against machine; steam, electricity and high explosives against steel armaments and steel armor"

"The old musket-rifle and the smooth-bore, muzzle-loading cannon have given place to the magazine breech-loading rifles and the Hotchkiss, Colt, Maxim, and Gatling machine-guns, some of them capable of firing six hundred bullets per minute with a range of two miles; steel rifle-mortars with a range of six miles; high-power guns with a range of twelve and fourteen miles, with a weight of projectile ranging from six hundred to two thousand pounds, and the dynamite-gun capable of throwing five hundred pounds of high explosives more than two miles." All this means that a nation without due preparation has little chance against a more far-sighted opponent. Nor is it safe to wait for a decided straining of feelings, for an English military report in 1883 showed, to every one's surprise, that from 1700 to 1870 less than ten cases occurred in which a formal declaration of war preceded the first hostilities, while there were over one hundred instances in which offensive operations were begun with no formal notice. General Miles goes on to show how much there is to be done by quoting from the last reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War. The latter asserts the "inadequacy and impotency" of our seacoast and lake defenses to be so evident that the intelligence of the country no longer discusses their condition, but merely tries to hasten the improvements. The plan of defense formulated by the Endicott Board, ten years ago, contemplated the expenditure by this time of nearly $98,000,000, but less than $11,000,000 have been actually appropriated, and consequently all our harbor improvements have merely made our ports more accessible to a hostile fleet, since the protecting works have not been constructed fast enough. Nor is our navy large enough even to take care of itself, the naval establishments of seven foreign powers being each larger than our own, and Great Britain having 465 battle ships, cruisers and torpedo boats to our 58.

In view of all these facts, General Miles strenuously advises an immediate erection of coast defenses which shall "render our principal ports and harbors impregnable."

"The navy, as Senator Proctor well said in his recent speech, is essentially offensive, and the logical order in which to develop the naval resources of a country is first to provide for protection of what that country already possesses, and then to prepare for aggressive operations. Well did he also say, 'the needs of the country appeal to Congress for action in this direction.'"

OUR SCHOOLBOY SOLDIERS.

IN the July *Munsey's* there is a pleasant paper by Whidden Graham on "Our Schoolboy Soldiers," illustrated with beautiful pictures, showing the system of military instruction in the public schools. This movement, which began only three years ago, has developed into a very important department of public school instruction. The psychological value of the appeal to the schoolboy fancy through military equipment and manœuvre is very obvious and comes out well in practice. The companies of schoolboy cadets are known as the American Guard, and the work is under the direction of the Grand Army.

THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL BENEFITS.

Mr. Graham outlines the detailed benefits of the system as follows:

"First, as to the physical benefits. The form of drill suggested includes not only the manual of arms and marching, but a thorough 'setting up' exercise, which makes boys erect, active, and alert. A free, graceful carriage of the body, the proper position of arms and shoulders, and the use of the limbs in motion and repose, are among the things which are thoroughly taught. It is not intended that the drill shall take the place of athletic sports in the high schools, but its service in developing the pupils of graded schools will be an excellent preparation for other forms of exercise. Instead of slouching carriage, awkward gait, and careless appearance, the drill inculcates neatness in person and clothing, a firm step, and a straight and graceful figure. The slow and heedless are taught quickness of eye and ear, head and foot, and in after life will be brighter and stronger for the hours spent in their company's ranks.

"Still more important are the mental and moral lessons directly or indirectly given in the course of military instruction. The boys are taught to be brave, honorable and manly; that they must be obedient, courteous and respectful; that they must protect the weak, be helpful to their comrades, and above all else be truthful and patriotic."

Mr. Graham thinks it is likely that before long military drill will be established everywhere as part of the American common school system.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS ON ARBITRATION.

IN the July *Atlantic* ex-Minister E. J. Phelps has a paper entitled "Arbitration and Our Relations With England," in which he discusses the part which unprejudiced tribunals of appeal are apt to play in future diplomatic negotiations and tangles. As far as concerns a scheme of permanent international arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which so many people of the highest quality are now advocating, he is not particularly optimistic. "It is not the most promising way to establish friendship to begin to construct machinery to settle expected disputes, nor is the occasion which has given rise to the proposition the most fortunate. It looks too much as if it were anticipated that we would find it desirable in future political exigencies to make similar attacks, and wish to secure ourselves beforehand against their being resented."

A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.

Compulsory arbitration is, in Mr. Phelps' judgment, a contradiction of terms, "since that process must take place necessarily with a voluntary agreement incapable of application until the occasion for it arises. To agree to arbitrate future controversy is one thing; actually to arbitrate an existing controversy is quite another. It is manifest that there must be many cases, quite impossible to foresee, to which such an agreement would not apply, or would be, by the one side or the other, repudiated as inapplicable, and the question whether the case is within the agreement would be likely to make more trouble than the case itself. It might almost as well be hoped to prevent disputes by agreeing beforehand that we will never have them,—a practicable method, undoubtedly, if it could only be settled at the same time to what disputes the agreement not to dispute should apply."

THE PROPER DOMAIN OF ARBITRATION.

Only such cases,—a limited class,—where the questions involved are questions of fact depending for decision upon evidence, come into the proper domain of arbitration. Even in such Mr. Phelps anticipates many and serious obstacles, on account of the foreign languages used, the different systems of law and methods of legal thought, the lack of final power of the court and the want of any system of procedure or rules of evidence such as are found indispensable in other tribunals.

Beyond these cases turning on questions of fact, Mr. Phelps considers arbitration as entirely impracticable, and especially does he oppose the theory that arbitration can be made a substitute for diplomacy. The best that we hope for is that it should be an adjunct to diplomacy. "For wise diplomacy is a great deal better than arbitration, and in nineteen cases out of twenty can do without it."

THE NEED OF PERMANENT OFFICIALS.

So far Mr. Phelps is only destructive of what he considers impracticable theories. What he does think our diplomatic corps is in need of is a system of permanent under secretaries appointed for life. There should be three or four of these, men of conspicuous ability and attainment. "They would become possessed of a complete acquaintance with all foreign questions, history, precedents, facts, and traditions, and entirely versed in the principles of law and the considerations of policy on which they depend, as well as in the methods and proprieties of diplomatic procedure. Their counsel and assistance would be invaluable to the overwrought secretary, and would give to our foreign policy the continuity, consistency, and sound legal foundation without which we cannot hope that it will be successful. With such an accomplished staff the British Foreign Office is always furnished, and the incoming secretary finds the work ready to his hand and is assured of the ground on which he stands."

ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. G. S. Fort contributes an article which he has called "The True Motive and Reason of Dr. Jameson's Raid." Mr. Fort says:

"During Mr. Rhodes' last visit to England, after the raid, I know that he was most anxious (to use his own words) to go down to Trafalgar Square and proclaim the true motive and reason of the raid."

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THE RAID.

"It was the knowledge that President Kruger had entered into some secret understanding of a political nature with Germany which induced Mr. Rhodes to reluctantly abandon any further conciliatory policy toward the Transvaal, and determined him to push on a revolution in Johannesburg, and to authorize Dr. Jameson's plans for a rush to Pretoria. From his point of view, this German-Boer alliance presented such an immediate and imminent danger to Imperial and Afrikander interests throughout South Africa that he resolved at all hazards to upset the Hollander-German cabal who had clustered around Mr. Kruger. There was no intention to overthrow an independent Dutch government as such. Nor was the redress of grievances, or the opposition to schemes of Boer dominion, of primary consideration. The chief purpose of Mr. Rhodes' campaign was to prevent Germany as a rival power from acquiring a predominant political status in the Transvaal; and I state positively that one of the main objects of Dr. Jameson's rush was to help to secure documentary evidence of this secret alliance, which evidence was believed on reliable authority to be in possession of President Kruger in Pretoria."

II.—Mr. Rhodes as the False Prophet of Imperialism.

A clever and earnest article is that which "W. S.," a new writer, has contributed to the June

Westminster, under the title "The New Islam and its Prophet." "W. S." says:

"As of old there rang through the world a cry of one declaring, 'There is but one God, and Mahomet is His Prophet,' so to-day in our ears sounds the rallying cry of the new Islam, 'There is but one Empire and Cecil Rhodes is its prophet.' This may sound exaggerated to some, but it sums up in a phrase the sentiments of many who believe in the immense future of the English speaking race. It is, however, fatal to link together, as of equal importance with an idea world embracing and eternally true, an individual who, of necessity, is limited and only partially true at best. This was proved unmistakably to be the case with the prophet of Islam, and history is, unfortunately, only too likely to repeat itself in regard to Mr. Cecil Rhodes."

The writer proceeds to point out various points of analogy between the Arabian Apostle and the creator of Charterland, and says:

"But if Mr. Rhodes possesses many of the strong characteristics of the Arabian prophet, he also shares with him several of his besetting sins. The chief of these is a too whole-hearted acceptance of the Jesuitical doctrine that any method is right in a good cause.

"In both cases this baneful heresy was a gradual growth destroying much which was good in the men, and doing much injury to the ideas for which they stand. As in the latter part of Mahomet's life we recognize a deterioration and the acceptance of a somewhat lower standard of ethics, so we can see in the career of Mr. Rhodes the same degeneration.

"His utter reliance upon the power of money, and a certain unscrupulousness, and a deficiency in ethical development, has done much to undo his work of the last ten or fifteen years. Elaborate and plausible apologies may be made for his recent action in the Transvaal, and for his massing of troops on its frontier—for there is no manner of doubt but that he took an active part both in the movement in Johannesburg and in Charterland—but the fact remains that morally it is indefensible. It is equally so from the point of view of policy."

III.—What President Kruger Is Really After.

There is a powerful and well informed article in the *Fortnightly Review*, on the subject of Mr. Rhodes and the Transvaal. It is anonymous, being signed "An Imperialist." "Imperialist," whoever he may be, points out very clearly that, while President Kruger is endeavoring to use the Germans, they, on their part, are making a cat's paw of him. "Imperialist" says:

"It has been assumed by some writers that President Kruger wants to forward the establishment of this German Empire. I do not think this is true. He does not want the Germans as masters; he merely wishes to use their assistance to enable him to establish an independent and United Dutch South Africa, the headship of which would be, in virtue of its wealth, with the Transvaal. But if President Kruger intends merely to use the Germans for his own ends, he leaves out of calculation the purpose of their alliance with him."

WHAT MR. RHODES RISKED, AND WHY.

He recalls the repeated instances in which Mr. Rhodes' bold initiative and far seeing patriotism had foiled the German designs in South Africa. He recalls how Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Rhodes almost alone, stood in the way of the realization of President Kruger's schemes:

"They are a very real danger and serious obstacle to President Kruger's scheme of a united and independent Dutch South Africa under the headship of the Transvaal, and equally an obstacle to the German South African Republic, which would be too likely to succeed to, if it did not anticipate, President Kruger's United Dutch Dream. I am no advocate of the Chartered Company. I have no knowldge of its management in England; I do not understand its balance sheets, I hold none of its shares. But I see what any independent observer can see, that it has been a chief instrument to extend British Empire in South Africa, that it will continue, so long as Mr. Rhodes is at its head, a powerful barrier to German or Boer intrigue, and a useful stop-gap till the colony of Rhodesia is sufficiently developed and populated for self-government."

IV.—Why Not Buy Up the Chartered Company?

The editor of the *National Review*, who, be it remembered, is the son of a Radical Unionist—Admiral Maxse—and the son-in-law of Lord Salisbury, takes up his parable very strongly against the Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes in his *chronique* of the month. His idea is to buy up the Chartered Company and send Mr. Rhodes about his business:

"It is true that the East Africa Company came financially to grief, but there can't be much margin between the South Africa Company and liquidation, and if its shareholders were paid off at par they would receive very handsome treatment."

V.—Emancipate the High Commissioner.

In the *National Review*, Mr. Arnold Forster, writing on South Africa, lays down the law in that oracular fashion which always suggests that, although the sun and the moon both go wrong, the old clock of Jedburgh can never go wrong, and a very good old clock in his way Mr. Arnold Forster is. The House of Commons and the press, it seems, have utterly failed even to express the views of nine-tenths of the English people, for they beg the question as if you must be either for Mr. Kruger or for Mr. Rhodes. He says:

"The real facts of the situation were, I believe, correctly and epigrammatically summed up by one of my colleagues in the House of Commons, who, after listening for some time to the recent debate,

remarked to me, 'Well I don't agree with a word of this; I can't stand the Chartered Company, and I don't like the Boers.' This is a true view of the situation, as it presents itself to most Englishmen; and my friend, I am convinced, spoke as the representative of two thirds of the House and of nine-tenths of the country."

A REAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

What he proposes to be done in this case is to terminate the arrangement by which the Governorship of the Cape is united with the High Commissionership of South Africa. What is to be done is to "appoint a real High Commissioner for South Africa, not an officer who is the servant of the Cape government first, and of anybody else afterward, still less a gentleman who, like the present administrator of the Chartered Company's territories, is nominally in the service of a not very reputable limited company; but a real Governor-General, whom all Africa, friendly or otherwise, would know to be the representative of the British Empire, ready to protect the interests of the Empire against all comers."

VI.—A French Tribute to Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Lionel Decle contributes to the *Notional Review* a very interesting article entitled "Two Years in Rhodesia." He spent two years in traveling over Charteriand from end to end. He sums up his impressions of what he saw as follows:

"The country is one of the richest, and the most diversely rich, that I ever visited. Its administration, taking it as a whole, is conducted by as single-minded and hard-working men as I ever came across, and I say this, bearing in mind that I have lived for years among the civil servants of India. I never saw a better ordered community than the white inhabitants of Rhodesia, whether in an old country or a new; keenly desirous to succeed themselves, they are yet ever ready to lend a hand to their neighbors. Of their splendid self-reliance and self-devotion I can say no more in praise than is already written in the history of the two wars with the Matabele. As for the founder of this country, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, I dare to think him by far the greatest man that Africa has yet given to the world, and one of the greatest men of this century."

VII.—What the Chartered Company Has Done For the Empire.

Mr. Edward Dicey, in the *Fortnightly Review*, sets forth with plain facts and figures the services which the Chartered Company has conferred upon the Empire. His object in the article is to show: "as briefly and as clearly as I can, the practical use that the British South Africa Company has made hitherto of its Imperial concession.

"To the British public, as a body, it is a matter of absolute indifference whether the shares of the Chartered Company are likely to prove a lucrative investment to their holders, or whether the conduct of Mr. Cecil Rhodes or his colleagues has been in accordance with sound principles of finance. The only question which Englishmen have to consider is, whether the contract entered into between the British Government and the Company has been conducive to the interest of the British public. It may, I think, suggest some answer to the question, to show what the company has already accomplished out of its own resources and by its own unassisted efforts."

SUNK A MILLION WITH NO RETURN.

From the balance sheets of the company he extracts the statistics showing that in the development of their Charterland, this private company has sunk very nearly a million of capital without at present receiving any return:

"It is all-important to my purpose to show that the company has spent money liberally, if not lavishly, in fulfilling the objects for which the charter was granted. Let me try and recapitulate in as few words as possible what has been accomplished with the money thus freely spent. Rhodesia comprises an area larger than France and Germany put together. Barely six years ago this immense area was an almost unknown country, occupied by savage tribes and wild beasts, and in the whole of which there were probably not a score of white men to be found. Already the country is traversed in every direction by telegraph wires. From the east and from the south railways are being pushed on into its borders, and the new lines have made such progress that within two or three years there will be unbroken railway communication between Beira, Fort Salisbury, Bulawayo, Kimberley and Cape Town. The power of the Matabele king, his indunas and his impis have been shattered, and a settled government under British courts, British officials and British laws has been substituted for the cruel tyranny of Lobengula and his chiefs. Towns have been created at Salisbury, Umtali and Bulawayo."

THE POLICY OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for June a very thoughtful and weighty article setting forth the reasons which led him to deplore the policy of the new English Education bill. With its provisions in detail he does not deal. He concentrates his attention upon the general policy which is admitted alike by friends and foes to form the essence and soul of the bill:

WHAT THE BILL SIGNIFIES.

Dr. Fairbairn maintains that: "The bill signifies that there has come upon us, in a new form and under altered conditions, the old question as to the function of the state in religion, and as to the modes in which effect is to be given to its will in the schools of the people. This is the real issue that is raised. If the policy which this bill embodies be

carried, it means that we are only at the beginning of a period of revolutionary legislation in religion, where the state will have to set its hand to the gravest of all conflicts, the suppression of the most sensitive yet obstinate of all forces, the tender conscience."

ITS HOSTILITY TO BOARD SCHOOLS.

The policy of the bill is distinctly hostile to the national system of education which was established twenty-five years ago. Its hostility is shown not merely by the increased subsidy to the denominational schools, so much as by the extent to which it handicaps the national system.

"The policy of the new bill aims rather at substituting a denominational for a national system of education, both elementary and secondary; or, more correctly, at subjecting the national system to such burdens and disabilities as will make the denominational the easier and more welcome alternative."

THE GROWTH OF THE ANGLICAN PRIESTHOOD.

To what cause are we to attribute this strange attempt to put back the hands of the clock? Dr. Fairbairn has no hesitation to attribute the reactionary policy of the bill to the new and portentous growth of priesthood among the Anglican clergy. The English parson is no longer an English gentleman; he is a member of the clerical cause, a priest, whose head has been completely turned by the doctrine of Apostolic succession. Dr. Fairbairn says:

"As a direct consequence of the intensity and completeness with which this idea has possessed and penetrated the clerical mind, we have the sudden and extraordinary development of those clerical claims which, though but lately mocked, are now coming to be felt and even feared as aggressive and controlling forces in the state. The claims which Englishmen used to regard as the exclusive and pernicious note of the Roman priesthood have become the familiar commonplaces of the Anglican; and the political action which we were accustomed to conceive as characteristic of the one priesthood is finding a correspondent expression in the political conduct of the other; and the courses and changes of the times have supplied them with the very occasions which were the opportunities needed for the exercise of their new energies and the embodiment of their new ideas. What we are face to face with is a policy which is to make the clergy the most permanent, the most widely distributed, and the most potent factor in the education of our people."

HOW THE NEW POLICY WILL WORK IN POLITICS.

The immediate result of this attempt to use the County Council for the purpose of making our new priesthood supreme in the national schools will be to make every County Council contest a conflict between church and dissent:

"So long, then, as this question of the denominational schools remains, there is no escape from our religious differences being carried over into civil contests, or from our elections becoming occasions for high debate as to the rights of churches, the claims of the clergy, the use of formularies and the persons that are qualified to teach them. The humiliation of religion and the embitterment of our civil and political life seem to me the things which this bill is most fitted to create. And all this in order to secure that the living clergymen have a sort of semi-legalized place as the test and standard of orthodoxy. There never was a more fatuous policy or a standard at once so arbitrary and so variable. It exalts the class at the expense of the nation, and means that Anglican priests are better guardians of faith and religion than the English people. And of all forms of personal controversy this, as to the rights and privileges of a special order, is the meanest and most miserable. And, in these controversies, will not education be sure to suffer?"

Points For Substantial Amendment.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for June, Sir J. G. Fitch contributes an article of fifteen pages entitled "Some Flaws in the Education Bill." His remarks are not suggested by any party or political bias, but concern solely the interests of the children, and the permanent, efficient and progressive development of the schools. There is a great deal of criticism which cannot be noticed at length; but he has summarized what he has got to say in the following passage:

"In an Education bill for 1896, which is designed to supplement and in large measure to repeal the great act of 1870, it is reasonable to look for some sign of zeal for educational expansion and for the intellectual improvement of the nation. From this point of view it must be owned that the measure now before Parliament is somewhat disappointing. It is not a very coherent bill. Its parts do not fit well together. There is no evidence in it of any clearly conceived educational purpose. Some of its provisions may prove of much value. The raising of the age of exemption from school attendance to twelve years, the transfer of the educational inspection of Reformatory and Poor Law schools to the Education Department, and the creation of a popular body constituted on the lines suggested by the Secondary Commission, with power to superintend the provision of secondary schools and to establish due *rapport* between them and the primary schools, are all measures from which great public benefit may be derived. But on the three points here submitted for consideration there is room for substantial amendment in the bill during its progress through committee. They are:

"1. The maintenance of the power of the central department to preserve and to improve the standard of educational efficiency.

"2. The adoption of reasonable safeguards for the economical and fruitful application of large additional grants from the Treasury.

"3. The need of measures for allaying, rather than accentuating, religious rivalries and strife.

"Without some reconsideration of these three vital matters the bill will inevitably create more difficulties than it will solve, and Parliament will have lost a great opportunity of placing our system of national education on an enduring and popular basis."

"OUIDA" ON THE EVILS OF ROYALTY.

THE brilliant English writer "Ouida," whose true name is Louise de la Ramée, has an article in the June *Forum* entitled "Ego, et Rex Meus: A Study of Royalty." A more caustic and at the same time a more convincing arraignment of royalty as an effete and pernicious institution has never been written. There has come to be a fashion lately, even in republican countries like the United States, of dealing gently with the survival of monarchy in the European countries; and that which our sturdy republican ancestors viewed with abhorrence and disapproval we have come to look upon with easy tolerance if not with respect and approval.

"Ouida" takes the ground in this article that the chief interest in the study of royalty does not so much lie in its political influences, good or bad, as in its social influences; and she demonstrates exhaustively that the social influences of royalty in Europe are disgustingly bad. Royalty in England makes a nation of snobs and sycophants out of a nation that otherwise would be sturdy and self-respecting. The British nation pretended to be plunged into grief at the death of the Duke of Clarence in 1892, and pretended to be convulsed with joy at the marriage of the Duke of York in 1893. "Such counterfeit sentiments, whether in the press or in the multitude, are unwholesome. They make hypocrites of a nation and waste the people's best emotions on shams." We cannot quote much from this article, but it is packed full of truth, and of incidents and circumstances which illustrate the truth.

A PITIABLE POSITION.

"The office which royalty might have fulfilled with unexampled facilities for influence in it would have been that of *arbiter elegans;* royalty might have made manners, society, conversation, reception, fashion, all feel and follow its example. But it has never had anywhere the wit, the grace or the originality necessary for the office.

"Royal people are much to be pitied. No one ever tells them the truth; they are surrounded by persons who all desire to please, that they may profit by them. It is impossible for them to be certain of the sincerity of any friend. They are never alone, and they can scarcely escape in their sleep from the stare of watching eyes, and the strained ears of eaves-droppers. They probably never in their lives get a genuine answer to any question which they may put. There is always a young Raleigh to throw a cloak over any gutter; and if they wished to learn the truth incognito like James of Scotland they could not do so, for photography has everywhere preceded them."

"Ouida" proceeds to discourse upon the vulgarity of the royal tastes, and upon royalty's failure to promote art, architecture, literature, sports or manners by any exercise of wise discrimination or judicious patronage.

THE ROMANOFFS, FOR INSTANCE.

"It will be alleged that the royal taste is deformed and misled by the public taste, but if royalty be incapable of controlling and elevating public taste it pronounces at once its own effeteness. The government of Russia is the worst in the whole world; it is a brutal absolutism founded on a rotting bog of corruption; the present family of Romanoff is not ancient; its blood is chiefly German; it has neither historical nor national interest or value. Yet we were told, a few months ago, that the hope of this dynasty being continued in the direct line sent thrills of ecstasy through every Russian breast from the ice of the Baltic to the palms of Crimea. If the Russian *moujik* indeed extracted any satisfaction from that prospect we are only once more reminded of the axiom that every people has the government it deserves. The extinction of the Romanoff line might be considered a cause for rejoicing; that its continuance should have been regarded as such proves that the human race is as yet far behind in intelligence the bison and buffalo who select for their leader the wisest, strongest, best of all the herd."

All the trivialities of royalty, declares our author, become ludicrous in an age in which they have lost such symbolism as they once possessed.

OR THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

"The Emperor William likes to change his uniform half a dozen times a day, and has, it is said, more uniforms than there are days in the year. From this point of view, but from this alone, his continual nominations to the command of foreign regiments can be of use to him; and to the guild of the army-tailors. They show perhaps more philosophy than they are given credit for in supporting it. Human nature must seem to them a very poor, mean, truckling thing; a creeping thing of pliant spine, oiled tongue, and insatiable appetite for favors. Only an immense vanity like that of William II. of Hohenzollern can make them content with themselves or with their worshipers.

"Royalty in its adversity may arouse great qualities in its adherents, but in its prosperity its moral influence is entirely mischievous on all who come under its influence. It generates subserviency, hypocrisy, and egotism; and it suffers itself from the *contrecoup* of these creatures of its loins. And so in a minor degree does every courtier; statesmen, who ought not to be courtiers become so perforce, to the injury of their character. That a Chatham should have to bow in silence before a Guelph is an

unjust penalty attached to office. That a Bismarck should have to thank a Hohenzollern for his favors is a degradation to humanity in its highest intellectual form.

ENGLISH SNOBBERY.

"Insincerity is a disease which eats through and rots all social life, but it reaches its apogee in courts. It is said that Disraeli on being asked how he had managed so completely to fascinate and subjugate his royal mistress, replied to the indiscreet question: "*I never contradict!*" It is of course the courtier's most essential obligation. The salt strong sea breezes of contradiction must never blow away the cobwebs from royal brains. As all must lose to them at cards, so all must agree with them in speech. It were difficult to decide to which this is the more injurious, to themselves or to their subjects.

"Courts are the field in which the bacteria of snobbism are most readily propagated. Fulsome sycophancy is sown by it broadcast like the murrain. In the recent nuptials of the Duke of York a dignitary of the English Church was not ashamed to write an ode calling such a marriage "The Fairest Scene in all Creation!" Could sickly silly hyperbole swell itself to more nauseous folly? To make presents on these nuptials dockyard laborers, longshoremen, river boatmen, village peasants, mechanics, miners, parish school children, cottagers, weavers, carpenters, bricklayers—the whole, in a word, of the poorest and hardest worked members of the nation—were bidden, in terms which admitted of no denial, to give up a day's wage or the price of a week's meals to assist in purchasing some necklace, bracelet, or other jewel for a young lady who is to be the future wearer of the crown jewels of Great Britain! And there was not heard one single voice of all those who could speak with authority to protest against this abominable farce, this iniquitous extortion, this robbery of the poorest to enrich those made richest through the nation! Verily the populace is a too meek and long-suffering creature."

PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF THE ROYAL BREED.

"Nay, it perhaps speaks well for their good sense and self-restraint that sovereigns are not more often and more ungovernably mattoid. Given their consanguinity in marriage, their hereditary nervous maladies, their imprisonment in a narrow circle, their illimitable opportunity of self-indulgence, the monotony, the inquisitiveness, the publicity, which lie like curses on their lives, the maddening interference and investigation of their physicians,—we must give them honor that they remain as entirely sane as some of them do and retain tastes as natural and impulses as good as many of them show. They are moreover heavily and cruelly handicapped by the alliances which they are compelled to form, and the hereditary diseases which they are thus forced to receive and transmit. The fatal corporeal and mental injury of royal families due to what the raisers of horses call "breeding in and in" cannot be overrated, and yet seems scarcely to attract any attention from the nations over which they reign. The royal races of Europe are almost one race, and that German. They form one large clan, not by any means mutually attached yet with enough preponderant likeness to constitute a solidarity of family interest as against public liberty. Mental and physical diseases are common to them, and so also are certain attitudes moral and political. They are almost always great feeders, and tenacious of frivolous and arbitrary precedence and distinction."

A COUPLE OF LADS.

"There are two little boys now conspicuous in Europe, one is eleven and the other eight years of age; one is a crown prince and the other a crowned king; the former is the most dreary and self-conscious little prig that ever was drilled in pipeclay and buckram, and the other is still a high spirited child, bold, saucy, and lovable; but both the Prussian Kronprinz and the Spanish Rey Niño have already but one thought in their young heads: War. The pompous little German lieutenant only lives for dreams of strategy, manœuvres, *kriegspiel*, and importance of buttons, the dignity of stripes and grades, the superiority of gunpowders and chemicals: and the bright Niño climbs on Marshal Campos' knees and begs to be told how Moors were killed in Morocco, Cubans in Cuba, and how many years he will have still to wait before he too can have the joy of killing them."

These are a few extracts from an article which in these times of coronations and great ado about crowned heads ought to make every honest American citizen thankful that just one hundred and twenty years ago our forefathers repudiated allegiance to a European monarch.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S BROTHER.

A Sketch of Archduke Karl Ludwig.

MISS EDITH SELLERS in *Temple Bar* recently gave a sketch of Archduke Karl Ludwig, or Charles Louis, of Austria, who died a few weeks ago.

HIS YOUTH.

Miss Sellers gives the following summary of his life: "Karl Ludwig was born at Schönbrunn in 1833. His father, the Archduke Franz Karl, who thought much more of orthodoxy than of science, handed him over in very early days to the care of the Jesuits. The voice of the Church is to him as the voice of God: at its command he would plunge a nation into civil war without a scruple, or lead the most hopeless of crusades. In 1853 he was sent to Galicia as a sort of unofficial Viceroy, that he might have an opportunity of learning something of the science of ruling. He made such good use of his time while there that at the end of two years the Emperor was able to appoint him to the Gov-

ernorship of Tyrol. At that time the Archduke was two and twenty, full of life and vigor, and he threw himself into the duties of his position with an energy that spread consternation among the somewhat sleepy officials by whom he was surrounded. He was in Tyrol to rule and rule he did, on the whole wisely and well. He worked indefatigably, performing all the functions of his office with the most scrupulous exactitude.

HIS FIRST WIDOWHOOD.

When in 1856 the Archduke brought his bride home to Tyrol, he was welcomed by the whole population with an enthusiasm which excited no little astonishment in Vienna. But the people of Monza tell how, one September day in 1858, they saw their Viceroy enter the palace laughing and talking with those around him, *la joie de vivre* in person. Within a week they saw him again, and he had the face of a haggard old man. The castle flag was flying half-mast high, for the Archduchess Margarethe was dead. She died after a few hours' illness, in the eighteenth year of her age. Karl Ludwig's grief was terrible. For the time being he was distraught. If the Italian war had not come when it did he would probably now be a monk. But he is not the man to desert his country when the enemy is at the gate. As soon as it was known that war was imminent the Archduke hastened back to Tyrol, where the people rallied around him with enthusiasm. They were sorely troubled, however, at the change that had come over their young Viceroy. Not only was he careworn and sorrow bound, but he seemed to have lost all touch with life. It was noticed, too, that wherever he went there was always a priest within hail."

HIS SECOND WIFE.

Notwithstanding that he had lost all touch of life, he consented, in deference to the exigencies of the dynasty, to take a second wife in order to rear up an heir to the Austrian throne. Miss Sellers says:

"He merely accepted, and none too gratefully, the bride his family provided for him. Nevertheless, the marriage proved a fairly happy one. The new Archduchess Annunciata of Naples was a sensible, good-natured woman, who adapted herself with admirable tact to her difficult position."

After the war of 1866 great poverty and distress prevailed in Austria, which the Archduke set himself to relieve: "Before long he was at the head of every important philanthropic undertaking in the Empire. He was the possessor of great wealth inherited from the Italian branch of his family; and he distributed it among the needy with a generous hand. Nor was it only money that he gave. Every appeal to him for help received his personal consideration; and he devoted endless time and thought to devising schemes for the prevention of pauperism as well as for its relief. He was always on the alert, too, to give a helping hand to those who to beg are ashamed; and he seemed to know instinctively when and how to give it.

HIS THIRD WIFE.

"In 1871 the Archduchess Annunciata died, to the sincere regret of her husband, to whom she had been a devoted friend and true helpmate. Two years later, to the astonishment both of the world and his own family, Karl Ludwig announced his intention of marrying again. This time he had found a bride for himself, and a very charming one too. She is a daughter of Don Miguel, the Portuguese Pretender, and was only seventeen at the time of her marriage. She is exceedingly beautiful, brilliantly clever, and has most winning manners—an odd combination of royal stateliness and almost childlike simplicity."

In Vienna they would have been delighted to see his wife Empress, but there were grave doubts as to the Archduke, whose intense clericalism filled the politicians with dismay: "Oddly enough, the populace are immensely proud of his grand seigneur bearing. The only grievance they have against him is that he has too many priests around him. In Hungary the general feeling with regard to the Archduke is much less friendly than in the other divisions of the Empire, for the Liberal Magyars have no sympathy whatever with the antediluvian."

THE LATE SHAH AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

DR. J. C. WILLS writes on things Persian in the *Fortnightly Review* for June. He does not think that the death of the late Shah will make much difference :

"As Persia was under the government of the late Shah, so it will probably remain under Mozaffer-ed-din. The policy will be the same—Russia will be played off against England, England against Russia. In the north the Russian influence will preponderate, while we shall continue to regulate matters in the Persian Gulf. Concessions will be given and afterward retracted ; a bribe will never be refused by any man, be he king or peasant ; and Persia will remain a nation of highly civilized barbarians, ruled by a benignant despot. Persia changes not ; she only decays."

Speaking of the sovereign whose long reign was ended by the assassin, Dr. Wills says :

"The late Shah was a good king, an amiable despot, a firm, wise, and merciful ruler who had the welfare of Persia at heart and was neither a tyrant nor a voluptuary. His pleasures were simple in the extreme ; he was a sportsman *par excellence*, a man who delighted in the hunting of big game, a fine shot with gun or rifle, one who, like the late king of Italy, rejoiced in violent exercise as a relief from town life and the cares of state. The late Shah was no idle or vicious despot ; he did not smoke, and his diet was of the simplest, and he was a merciful king. He it was who did away with the

hateful custom of the Shah presiding in person at executions. It was said outside the country that the late Shah was a monster of avarice; this was hardly so, for the vast sums exacted as fines and bribes from the grandees of the kingdom were not spent in show and riotous living, but placed in the royal treasure house as a nest egg for the evil days that may come to his successors. The long struggle that took place between the late king and an arrogant priesthood lasted for many years, and the Shah succeeded in shaking himself free of the mollahs, and in reducing their enormous claims upon the public purse. Persia is no longer a priest ridden country. The vast wealth in jewels and specie left by the late Shah will be inherited by the new one, and fifteen millions are not too high an estimate of its worth, the great globe of gold incrusted with huge gems being valued at one million sterling, while the historical diamond, the Deryah-i-Nûr, or Sea of Light, and a vast treasure of gems, cut and uncut, among which are strings of perfect pearls as big as sparrow's eggs, form part of the largest and most valuable collection of precious stones in the world; these and the cellars full of coined gold, mostly English sovereigns and Russian imperials, and bars and ingots of pure gold, all pass with the bejeweled peacock throne, the spoil of the conquerer Nadir, to the fortunate Mozaffer-ed-din, who commences his reign as the wealthiest monarch in the world."

In the same review, Mr. James Mew writes a well-informed article on "The Modern Persian Stage," in which full particulars are given about the dramatic representations of the martyrdom of Hucayn.

IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

MRS. MAX MULLER, in *Longman's Magazine*, describes a visit which she, accompanied by her husband and son, paid to Constantinople some time ago. Professor Max Müller was received with great cordiality by the Sultan, who decorated him, and gave him every facility of seeing over his private rooms, which are not usually shown to the outsider:

"The Sultan had said that we were to see his private museum, library and garden, and accordingly when we left we found one of the chamberlains and the Grand Ecuyer waiting to show us those parts of the palace to which no strangers are admitted. I believe we were the first foreigners (except the famous traveler Vambéry, who is an intimate friend of the Sultan) who had ever visited these parts of the palace. Leaving the kiosk where we had been received, immediately behind the room used by the ambassadors at the Selamlik, we walked up the steep hill down which the Sultan drives to the Mosque, and passing through the principal entrance to Yildiz, we turned to the left. On our right rose the high bare harem wall, higher than any prison walls in England; a closed and carefully guarded doorway admitted us inside these walls. Leaving a beautiful kiosk to our right, and passing through a narrow passage, we came suddenly on a scene of marvelous beauty.

A FAIRY SCENE.

"Yildiz stands on the summit of the highest hill of the capital, and here before us lay a large lake or artificial river, covered with caiques and boats of all shapes, an electric launch among others. The gardens sloped to the lake on all sides, the lawns as green, the turf as well kept as in the best English gardens. Exquisite shrubs and palms were planted in every direction, while the flower beds were a blaze of color. The air was almost heavy with the scent of orange blossom, and gardeners were busy at every turn sprinkling the turf, even the crisp gravel walks with water. The harem wall, now on our right, rose no longer bare, but covered to the very top with yellow and white Banksia roses, heliotrope, sweet verbena, passion flowers, etc. Thousands of white or silvery gray pigeons—the Prophet's bird—flew in and out of a huge pigeon house, built against the walls, half hidden by the creepers, and the whole scene was lighted up by the brilliant eastern sunlight, in which every object stands out so clearly that one's sense of distance is almost lost. At the end of the lake is a duck decoy, where H. I. M. often amuses himself with shooting, and far beyond this we could catch glimpses of the park sloping away toward the Bosphorus.

"Beyond the pigeon house we entered a building consisting of one long room, filled with treasures. This is the Sultan's private museum. Here are collected and beautifully arranged all the presents that he has received, as well as innumerable valuable objects that belonged to some of his predecessors.

"We could have spent hours in examining everything, but time was limited, and we were taken on to the private stables, still within the harem walls, holding twelve of the most perfect Arabs, used by the Sultan for riding and driving in the park of Yildiz. They were all white or gray. Of course we saw no dogs anywhere—they are held of no repute in the East; but I was told the Sultan possesses a peculiarly fine breed of white Angora cats, to which he is devoted, and whose progeny he sometimes gives to friends, but I saw none of them. The only pet we saw was a large cockatoo at the harem gate, who uttered some unknown sound—I suppose Turkish—as we passed."

THE LIBRARY.

The library was reserved for a special visit, for the Sultan expressly desired his illustrious visitors to see his books in the library, of which Mrs. Max Müller says:

"We found a charming old Turkish librarian, speaking no language but his own, but proud of and devoted to the books under his care. He had six or eight intelligent assistants. We were soon seated at a table, a carefully prepared and very full

catalogue before us, and our friend Sadik Bey at hand as interpreter. It was touching to see the genuine anxiety of the old librarian to find any book my husband wished to see, and he was ably seconded by his assistants. They first brought us some exquisite Persian MSS., beautifully illuminated and bound; and when we made them understand that my husband would like to see any books in the library from India, they eagerly produced all they had, but they proved to be chiefly modern works on music. After they had brought us some fine MSS. of the Koran, with glossaries and commentaries, they asked us to walk about and examine the general contents of the building. The bookcases were of the best construction, with movable shelves, and at one end we found a very good collection of English, French and German classics. The centre of the room was occupied by glass cases, filled with gorgeously bound, illustrated works, chiefly gifts to the Sultan."

IN PRAISE OF BARON HIRSCH.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE contributes to the *English Illustrated* a tribute to the character of the late Baron Hirsch. Mr. White has been pained by the allegations made against his deceased friend, and chivalrously hastens to contradict them. He says: "Baron Hirsch was not only very good to me, but there grew up a friendship between us which, at all events on my side, was founded on respect for his character."

Mr. White recounts the steps which led to his being asked by the Baron to go to Russia for him and report on the condition of the poor Jews: "Before accepting the commission I made every possible investigation about Baron Hirsch's previous business career, and as far as my inquiries went—and I state the result for what it is worth—there is no evidence whatever of dishonorable conduct in reference to the Turkish contracts. . . . As an Austrian Brassey, Baron Hirsch made a great but not a vast fortune on railway contracts; but the bulk of his gains came from other sources, to which public attention has not been called."

A HARD WORKING PHILANTHROPIST.

It is a great mistake to think of the Baron as the mere votary of pleasure:

"From 6 A.M., in summer he would work unceasingly at his charities, and especially at the Russian scheme. I have beside me as I write three large portfolios of his letters, which give evidence of a virile and sustained sympathy with the suffering and oppressed, which would be wholly beyond the capacity of a mere pleasure seeker. He gave a great deal more than his money. He gave his time, attention and intellect to the minute study of the problems he attacked for the benefit of his co-religionists and others. If Baron Hirsch was no saint—and he was a far more delightful companion than some saints one has met—he was certainly no mere man of fashion. . . . If he was a little too fond of playing the young man, it was only in the hours of relaxation. . . . That he had a sustained feeling of compassion for the submerged nine-tenths of the Jews of Russia and Poland, a hundred conversations I have had with him on the subject can testify."

To obtain the ukase under which the Jewish Colonization Association operates in Russia, "not a rouble had been spent in 'concilitation,' and the coveted signature had been obtained by straightforward negotiations, in the promotion of which there can now be no indiscretion in saying that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave invaluable aid. It is only fair to the memory of the late Sir Robert Morier, late Ambassador to the Czar, that to him should be ascribed all the credit for final success. His efforts on behalf of the Jews were indefatigable."

HIS WILD WAGER.

A gruesome story is told in illustration of the Baron's reckless courage:

"When he was quite a young man—he himself told me the incident was true—he was in a town in Turkey where the cholera was raging. Some Austrian officers were there, and a conversation sprang up about courage. A bet was proposed and accepted by Hirsch that he would not pass the night on a bed with the corpse of a man who had died of the cholera, one condition being that the layer of the odds was to stand in the doorway all night and see that the wager was fairly won. This was done. Hirsch passed the night with the body, and won the bet. Next morning, as he and his friend were leaving the house, they encountered a funeral at the corner of the street, at which there was a block. The hastily made coffin, which was borne on men's shoulders, by some mischance fell, and in falling the body, that of a beautiful girl, rolled out of the shell into the street. The girl was the sister of the Austrian officer, who did not even know she was ill. The shock was so great to the brother that he fell to the ground, was immediately seized with cholera, and himself was a corpse within forty-eight hours."

HIS RELIGION.

Of the Baron's religious belief Mr. White says: "In his youth he had a theological tutor, who presented to the future millionaire so vivid a contrast between precept and practice that forever afterward the dogmas of creed ceased to exercise any effect on his mind. There had been an idea of Hirsch becoming a Catholic, but he preferred to remain among his own people. As a matter of fact, however, he told me that he had never entered a synagogue for worship."

The sketch concludes with the pathetic remark: "Those who judge Baron Hirsch by the aspect he bore in society must necessarily misjudge him, for

to understand the keynote to his life one must have lost, or be about to lose, an only son."

THE LATE BARON DE HIRSCH.

IN the May number of the *Menorah Monthly* there is a brief characterization of Baron Moritz de Hirsch, whose recent death removed one of the truest and most tireless friends of his persecuted coreligionists.

The *Menorah* affirms that Baron de Hirsch, though a Jew, "passed by the forms and ceremonies of ritual life without heeding them, and probably on that account did the rabbis of Galicia mistrust his efforts in behalf of the education of the Jewish youth in Galicia and warned their followers against sending their boys to the school erected by his munificence and directed by men in whose integrity and disinterestedness he had confidence. He comes from a stock of faithful and observant Jews. His father was known as such and his uncle, Baron Joel von Hirsch, of Würzburg, was one of the pillars of orthodox Judaism. But his ideas seem to have been latitudinarian, and not until anti-Semitism became violently demonstrative and until the persecution of the Jews in Russia became a calamity which affected every member of the Jewish race did he become the active supporter of his people. He had a parallel in Adolph Cremieux. That great defender of his race and faith was probably ignorant what it meant and purported to be a Jew until the threatened massacre in Damascus, induced by a subject of France, made his heart quiver with emotion and hurled him into the arena of publicity as the defender of innocence and the vindicator of justice. These two men, high as their positions were, felt the ignominy to which the Jews were exposed to a greater degree than the immediate victims.

"The shaft sank deeper into their vitals than into that of the humbler members of their race. They were made to feel that their admission into the highest ranks of society partook more of the character of gracious toleration than of full equality. They were made to appreciate the fact that not until unconditional equality was accorded to the Jews the world over could the individual hope to occupy that position, though he may not always be made to feel it. And they therefore looked to education, enlightenment, culture, intellectual superiority, as the only redeemer, the only saviour from the degradation of centuries."

The *Menorah* quotes Baron de Hirsch as saying in explanation of his efforts on behalf of his own people :

"It is my desire, above all things, to prove to mankind that persecution alone has made the Jew what he is to day, by keeping him hemmed in and confined to certain pursuits.

"But, given freedom of action and an open field, he will be a successful agriculturist and make, in the next generation, an excellent husbandman."

THE CHARACTER OF LORD KELVIN.

THE jubilee of Lord Kelvin's professorship in Glasgow University is being celebrated this month ; and Rev. Donald McLeod avails himself of the occasion to contribute to *Good Words* an interesting sketch of "the greatest scientist of our time," as he calls his friend. (To American readers Lord Kelvin is still better known as Sir William Thomson.)

SECOND ONLY TO NEWTON.

After recounting the series of discoveries and inventions which have claimed for Lord Kelvin a place second, in the judgment of some, to Newton only, the writer tells of one remarkable peculiarity :

"While the higher mathematics and all the mysteries of logarithms and the calculus are as easy to him as the alphabet, he often appears puzzled when a sum is presented to him in ordinary numerals. A question of simple addition placed this way on the board will sometimes lead to the query being put to the class or to an assistant, with a certain funny look of helplessness : 'How much is that?'"

NO MAN LESS SELF-CONSCIOUS.

Dr. Macleod bears willing witness to the beautiful character of this great childlike sage. He says :

"I never knew a man less self-conscious. He is absolutely without affectation or any thought of self-importance. He will converse with a nobody in a manner so respectful and attentive as to make that nobody imagine himself that he has been delightfully interesting and even informing to Lord Kelvin. This arises from the simplicity and sweetness of a great nature. There are, however, some things which do arouse that equable spirit into a white heat. In politics, for example, all the intensity of his native Irish blood became kindled during the Home Rule controversy against a measure which he deemed dangerous to the welfare of his country. Another subject never fails to rouse him. Let any one talk as believing in spiritualistic manifestations, and at once the calm man flashes out in indignant and contemptuous anger. He will have none of it!"

HIS ATTITUDE TO RELIGION.

"But no one is more reverent as regards all religious questions. He is neither agnostic nor materialist. His studies have led him into the widest fields of speculative research as to cosmogony and the destiny of the material universe. He has weighed everything, from atoms and molecules to sun, moon and stars ; he has calculated the rate of loss of energy in the sun's heat ; he has entered with zest on speculations as to the origin of life on this planet, and has seen in the dust of meteors suggestions as to the conceivable source of those seeds from which evolution has proceeded ; he has dealt with Geologic time and Plutonic forces ; but none of these fascinating and awful problems have ever shaken his faith in God. Like Newton and Fara-

day, he can rise with reverent heart into the thought of the spritiual as well as material glory which has been revealed, and has continued a humble Christian worshipper. With deep interest I have listened to him and his friend, the Duke of Argyll, conversing on these subjects and speaking of the contradictions whereby some scientists deny design while they cannot write a page without employing terms which expressively involve it. A purer and nobler nature than that of Lord Kelvin I have never known."

MR. JAMES BRYCE ON CECIL RHODES.

THE July *Century* contains the third and concluding paper of Mr. James Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa." His explanatory account of the recent troubles does not bring out any new features. He prophesies a struggle for suffrage between Boer and Uitlander soon to come, and feels the importance of some movement to prevent a recurrence of the troubles of last December and January. "It is impossible," he says, "in our times, for a minority to continue to rule over a large and increasing unenfranchised majority of people superior in intelligence and wealth, however strong the original position of the minority may have been, and whatever sympathy their attachment to their own simple and primitive life may evoke." Mr. Bryce does not look forward to a very phenomenal increase in the white population of South Africa. It is now about 750,000 and he thinks that it may still not exceed two millions twenty or thirty years hence, as the laboring population is colored, and will remain colored.

HIS TRIBUTE TO CECIL RHODES.

"No man in South Africa has been more warmly attached to the British connection, or has done half so much to secure for Britain those vast territories to the west and to the north of the Transvaal, which were coveted by both the Transvaal Republic and by the German Empire. But in his political career in Cape Colony, of which he was prime minister from July, 1890, till January, 1896, Mr. Rhodes succeeded in obtaining the support of the Dutch party, and labored assiduously to bring about a unity of sentiment and aim between the Dutch and the British elements in the population. The energy and firmness of his character, and the grasp of political and economic questions which he has evinced, make him the most striking figure among the colonial statesmen of Britain in this generation. He has been deemed by some a less adroit parliamentarian than was the late Sir John Macdonald in Canada, but he is possessed of a far wider outlook and far more conspicuous executive capacity. The ascendancy which these gifts gave him enabled him, while extending British influence up to and beyond the Zambesi, at the same time to retain the confidence of that Dutch, or Afrikander, population which had least national sympathy with what is called an 'imperial British policy.'"

KIPLING AS AN INDIAN JOURNALIST.

THE July *McClure's* opens with a capital article on Rudyard Kipling by E. K. Robinson, who was a colleague of Kipling's on the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, India. The creator of "Mulvaney" has always been more or less of a mystery to Americans, even after he has come to reside in our midst, and Mr. Robinson's anecdotes of these old Indian days does more to bring us close to the man Kipling than any accounts we have seen before. Mr. Robinson confesses that he was at first disappointed with Kipling himself when he first met him ten years ago. "His face had not acquired character and manhood and contrasted somewhat unpleasantly with his stoop acquired from much bending over an office table, his heavy eyebrows, his spectacles, and his sallow Anglo-Indian complexion; while his jerky speech and abrupt movements added to the unfavorable impression. But his conversation was brilliant, and his sterling character gleamed through the humorous light which shone behind his spectacles, and in ten minutes he fell into his natural place as the most striking member of a remarkably clever and charming family."

AN UNAPPRECIATED GENIUS.

Mr. Kipling's employer on the *Civil and Military Gazette* had very little opinion of his sub-editor's budding genius, and made no efforts to encourage it, and only now and then would the young man's bright humor find opportunity to flash in the introductory lines to summaries of government reports, political notes and borrowed paragraphs. In fact, Mr. Robinson was invited to join the staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette* for the purpose of putting, as the proprietor expressed it, "some sparkle into the paper," a phrase which leads Mr. Robinson to remark: "When the staff of a journal consists of two men only, one of whom is Kipling, such an exhortation addressed to the other doubtless seems curious. But Kipling had the buoyancy of a cork, and, after his long office work, had still found spare energy to write those charming sketches and poems which in 'Soldiers Three' and the 'Departmental Ditties' gave him such fame as can be won in the narrow world of Anglo-India."

A THOROUGHBRED AT WORK.

Mr. Robinson says of Kipling's attack on the daily drudgery in a newspaper office:

"My experience of him as a newspaper hack suggests, however, that if you want to find a man who will cheerfully do the office work of three men, you should catch a young genius. Like a blood horse between the shafts of a coal wagon, he may go near to bursting his heart in the effort, but he'll drag that wagon along as it ought to go. The amount of 'stuff' that Kipling got through in the day was indeed wonderful; and though I had more or less satisfactory assistants after he left, and the staff grew with the paper's prosperity, I am sure that

more solid work was done in that office when Kipling and I worked together than ever before or after."

KIPLING AND THE INK POT.

"There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention; namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink-pot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper about a dozen times in the morning, I had to shout to him to 'stand off;' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make, and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me, would send the penful of ink—he always had a *full* pen in his hand—flying over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire, plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom-shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint-looking object."

HIS MUSICAL TURN.

Kipling's verses are always written not only to music but as music, and the rhythmical catch of the native bands' discourses would inevitably set him hankering for pen and ink with which to dash off a set of verses in the spirit of the tune.

"I have before me now one of Kipling's poems of the 'Departmental Ditty' order which was never published. One of India's 'little wars' was in progress, and our special correspondent had telegraphed that, on account of our newspaper's comments on the composition of the general's staff, he had been boycotted by the general's orders. 'Here,' said I, handing the telegram to Kipling, 'is a subject for a nice little set of verses.'

"Kipling read the telegram, thought a moment, then said: 'I have it. How would this do—"Rum tiddy um ti tum ti tum, Tra la la ti tum ti tum?"' (or words to that effect) hummed in notes that suggested a solo on the bugle. I was quite accustomed to having verses in their inceptional stage submitted in this shape for editorial approval; so I said that the poem sounded excellent, and returned to my work. In twenty minutes Kipling came to me with the verses, which commenced:

'General Sir Arthur Victorious Jones,
Great is vermilion splashed with gold.'

"They were pointed and scathing; but, as I have said, were never published, subsequent telegrams showing that our correspondent had been mistaken. Kipling always conceived his verses in that way—as a tune, often a remarkably musical and, to me, novel tune."

"THE CASE AGAINST GOETHE."

PROFESSOR DOWDEN did a valiant thing when he availed himself of his position as president of the English Goethe Society to challenge Goethe's claims to be entered in the roll of the world's chief leaders of thought; and the editor of *Cosmopolis* is fortunate in securing the full text of the address for his June number. The professor deliberately assumes the *rôle* of Devil's Advocate, and pleads vigorously against Goethe's secular canonization.

As he remarks at the outset: "Concerning Goethe the British public have always had their doubts and scruples. Cervantes they have taken to their heart. Dante they place upon an altitude which they do not always choose to climb. Around Goethe a cloud of distrust has gathered, and as soon as it is dispersed the cloud gathers again."

HIS WANT OF PURPOSE.

For this prejudice good reasons are now furnished: "Save for short spaces of time in his earlier years, he neglected to concentrate himself on his highest work. He lay open to the accidents of life, and allowed himself to be turned aside by them, instead of cleaving his way through them to his proper ends. Hence the inordinate mass of inferior productions. His most important writings are fragmentary or ill-organized. He altered the forms of several, like an amateur experimenting, not like an artist who knows what he wants, and does it once and finally. 'Faust' was laid by for years, was taken up again, laid by, and taken up once more; so that it has no vertebral column, or perhaps has many, but none complete. And it would have been fortunate if he had ceased to write ten years before the end."

HIS ARTISTIC INCONSTANCY.

The professor is equally severe upon Goethe's conduct of his life: "Goethe's life, like his chief writings, lacks unity and organization. It is rather a series of different lives each incomplete, placed one upon the top of another, than a single life embodying one great idea, and accomplishing one supreme work. . . . The order which a man of genius receives from his divine Commander, or from the dæmon within him, is to execute his alloted work, not to spend himself in a miscellany of casual occupations.

"His career as an artist, like his life as a man, is neither single nor homogeneous; it is, indeed, a succession of excursions and retreats. Goethe had no great tradition to determine his course and impel him onward. He experimented endlessly toward the creation of a new German literature; but a literature grows from the soil, and is not the manufacture of tentative culture. To what school of architecture does his shrine of art belong? Shall we say that it is designed in the Franco-Anglo Persico-Greco-Roman German style?"

HIS RELATIONS WITH WOMEN.

The professor does not spare the poet's erotic irregularities: "Goethe's relations with women have been defended by that genial Scotchman, the late Professor Blackie, in a *naïve* argument. A poet, he says, naturally falls in love with beautiful objects, and of these objects a beautiful woman is the most attractive, being the finest piece of workmanship in the world of reasonable creatures. 'Let no man therefore take offense,' writes the professor, 'when I say roundly that Goethe was always falling in love, and that I consider this a great virtue in his character.' We should like to know Frederika Brion's or Frau von Stein's view of the masculine argument. Our censure of Goethe is not that he was passionate, but that he was deficient in passion."

With no depth of soil or strength of root his passions withered away.

HIS WANT OF INSIGHT.

The record of his travels, argues the professor, shows him singularly blind to the galleries of Florence and the genius of Giotto. Dante he failed to appreciate. "He described the 'Inferno' as abominable, the 'Purgatorio' as dubious, the 'Paradiso' as tiresome." Goethe was "a man of the eighteenth century, and his appreciation of classic art never rose above the level of his age."

Of his works no indulgent estimate is given. "'Werther' is built upon the sands of simulated passion." "Wilhelm Meister" has as central idea "a more definite sense of limitation, and thereby real expansion"—of which the professor remarks, "An excellent piece of morality for one who has begun ill." His optical writings "remain as a warning monument to those who would enter into science by a way other than the straight and narrow gate." Of "Elective Affinities," the immorality is "deeper than that of an attack on marriage;" it is an attack on the freedom of a rational will. While Europe was struggling for freedom "Goethe was on the side of the oppressors." His highest conception of political freedom was that enjoyed under a benevolent despotism. He had no patriotic lay for resurgent Germany.

The longer "Faust" is subject to criticism the less does any unity appear in it. "We cannot accept an ordinary love intrigue at the culmination of a stupendous mystery play." The second part is "an encyclopedia of Goethe's studies and thoughts, but not an organic poem."

HIS GREAT FAILURE.

Referring in the end to Goethe's boast about his works conferring an inward freedom, the professor agrees and retorts: "Unquestionably Goethe is right; his disciple acquires a certain inward freedom; he moves among ideas and among men, seeking to understand them all, and refusing to attach himself to any. He is free from the tyranny of creeds, from the thraldom of enthusiasm, from devotion to a cause, from subjection to a passion. He is universally tolerant, and where no great claims are made he is even sympathetic. Goethe helps to emancipate him from all forms of bondage, except one—the bondage of self."

A PESSIMISTIC RUSSIAN.

THE July *Lippincott's* contains an article on "The Decadence of Russian Literature," signed "A Russian," which cannot say too much ill of the effects of the censorship of the press in the Czar's dominions. Aside from the direct influence which the Minister of the Interior exercises on the actual output of literature, the Russian authors have felt indirect impulses which are very destructive. "Being thwarted in every attempt to tell the truth, having every manuscript mutilated and sometimes entirely shorn of even common sense by the red ink of the censor, the authors began to change their style, to write metaphorically, to clothe their thoughts in all kinds of allegory in order to deceive the censor and let the public read between the lines." The consequence of this indirection, so "A Russian" thinks, is that the authors have gotten so accustomed to the roundabout phrases that they have ceased to understand themselves, and that many great talents have been ruined.

THE PERIODICALS OF MODERN RUSSIA.

"The periodicals of the eighties and nineties are only feeble shadows of their brilliant predecessors of the late fifties, sixties, and part of the seventies. There are in Russia of to-day no independent newspapers of any kind; they are totally exterminated. *Novoye Vremia*, the only large daily of St. Petersburgh, is a shameless opportunist paper, without any defined principles, turning around with the wind and fighting to-day for what it was fighting against yesterday. Among the monthlies the only survivor of the brilliant epoch of the sixties is the *Viestnik Europi*, which miraculously escaped the common fate by devoting itself principally to science and history. Although the number of periodicals is increased very materially, their intrinsic value is diminished in a still larger proportion."

THE KNELL OF BELLES-LETTRES.

Of the period of comparative freedom of the press from 1855 to 1865 and its galaxy of brilliant talents in literature, art and science, there is no survivor except Tolstoi, who is now over eighty years of age.

"To-day in the field of belles-lettres there is not practically a single noted name except Korolenko, who began his literary career in the eighties, and who has already spent about ten years in prison and exile. Boborikin, a third-rate writer of the sixties and seventies, is the star. Nemirovitch Danchenko became a witty nothing. Potapenko is making up for quality by quantity; Chehov is dumb; Olga Shapir repeats herself in every new work. Twenty-

five years of persistent persecution are bearing their ghastly fruit. The Russian literature of to-day is worse than none. New periodicals, new men, have taken the places of the old ones, without having replaced them. The Russian government has nobody to fear: the field is clear, the clarion notes of genius are dumb, autocracy has successfully swept from its path all that was honest, gifted, and mighty. It has only pygmies to fight with, a degenerated, degraded nation of mediocrity and mental poverty. The great minds of thirty years ago are either in their graves or behind iron bars: they cannot trouble the White Czar any more. The young man on the throne can safely say to his people, 'Lay all your senseless illusions aside;' there is no one to oppose him. He rules a nation of slaves: just what his grandfather and his father intended has come to pass."

A GLANCE AT RECENT WESTERN LITERATURE.

IN that representative magazine of the middle West, the *Midland Monthly*, Mrs. Mary J. Reid briefly reviews the literary output of Western writers for the past two years.

To the oft-recurring question, "Has the West a distinctive literature?" Mrs. Reid replies as follows: "To me it seems that the recent works of Eugene Field, Henry B. Fuller, Mary Hallock Foote, Margaret Collier Graham, Hamlin Garland, Ernest McGaffey and John Vance Cheney have marked the difference in taste beyond repeal.

"If one assumes that Mr. Aldrich is the ideal writer of the East and Eugene Field of the West, it is easy enough to contrast the tastes of the two regions. Four ideas were uppermost in the mind of Eugene Field, the grotesque or fantastic, the simple, the beautiful and the natural. All our Western writers are consciously or unconsciously discovering that the grotesque and the fantastic have a place in art; that a flavor of the crude gives a relish to the intellectual palate; but Field first marked the trend. He had a greater instinct for the grotesque and the fantastic than any other writer of his time. This use of the barbaric is partly the result of climate; color and picturesque effects being essential in order to break up the eternal monotony of the endless prairies, the brown hills and the snowy landscapes; but it is also due to our close contact with more primitive peoples, as the Mexican, the Chinaman, the Japanese and the Indian, not to speak of the Scandinavian and Latin races which form so large a part of our population. This influx from all the peoples of the world forces us to take a profound interest in human nature at large. In fact, there is a feeling in Chicago that no people is too primitive for the modern man to learn from it some essential truth, some lost instinct worn off by the grind of civilization."

CHICAGO CRITICS.

"But the strength of the West does not lie wholly in its newness and originality. There is a strong conservative element in Chicago, voiced by the Chicago *Dial*. This periodical was one of the landmarks of that city long before Mr. Fuller, Mr. Garland and Mrs. Catherwood wrote their first books, or the picturesque little *Chap-Book* raised its bright, audacious head. While it is true that neither of these periodicals fully represents the new Chicago, yet both are potent although antipodean forces in the development of literature in the Lake City. Mr. Johnson's reviews, signed E. G. J., are as scholarly as any papers found in the best Eastern periodicals, and I know of no Eastern literary critic superior to Mr. William Morton Payne."

THE CHARM OF "WILDNESS."

"Such is the literary life which has its home at the West. Such are its stories, its snatches of song, its quaint scholarship and its criticisms. It has the ardent imagination, the intrepidity and the swing of youth. Civilization has not yet deprived it of its picturesqueness, its breeziness nor its simplicity. Whatever its faults, it is a native literature, and it still has an odor of the wilds in it, wilds which have never been fenced into closes. Its unplanted acres could not be more felicitously described than in Mr. Browne's poem of 'Volunteer Grain:'

"A field of wavering grain
'Wild grown on some unplanned, unplanted space,
'Owning no fostering grace
'Of husbandry save the free air and rain.
'Not the well tended field
'Whose soil, deep mellowed by the ploughman's share.
'Full planted, tilled with care,
'Gladdens the heart with its abundant yield.
'But some fortuitous seeds,
'Chance blown, wind scattered, falling by the way,
'Growing as best they may,
'Find soil and sun sufficient to their needs.'"

THE PLACE OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

PROFESSOR WALDO S. PRATT, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, contributes to the June *Forum* a very well considered essay on "The Isolation of Music." He traces the principle of separateness throughout the history of music, and calls attention to the aversion to this special form of art on the part of men of practical affairs. Professor Pratt can easily make us sympathize with the effect on an enthusiastic and high minded musician, for example, of such notions of the isolation of music as theories of the past have engendered—such theories as John Locke's for instance, who classed poetry and gaming together, since they seldom brought "any advantage but to those who have nothing else to live on." Church music Professor Pratt notes as different from other music in that it is a deliberate application of an artistic mission to ends outside itself, and to ends, too, that obviously belong to the highest moral and spiritual category. To a church musician of the highest aims it must be indeed discouraging to find the popular

and practical mind not only incapable of feeling the inspiration of noble songs, but utterly misapprehensive of the musical artist's place in the economy of society.

But while there is much to deplore in the past and the present in this respect, Professor Pratt thinks that we are seeing a reaction from the extreme view which so isolates art and espcially musical art. He says the estrangement of music from other topics of popular interest is surely diminishing. Not only is a striking technical progress of music itself during the present century correcting erroneous conceptions, but there is also a vigorous reaction of thought which is steadily benefiting the status of music in common with all its sister arts.

THE PLACE OF GENERAL EDUCATION IN MUSICIANSHIP.

To aid in the truest development of this better popular theory of music, Professor Pratt urges "that a larger emphasis should be thrown upon general education as a prerequisite for the popular exercise of musicianship."

"There are too many cases in which gifted enthusiasts push their way into prominence in the profession with so little breadth of information, so little discipline of all the mental faculties, so slight a sympathetic sense of the myriad interests and forces in our complex modern life, that they are really unable to see the problem here considered, much less to do anything effectively for its solution. Our age is one of specialism, it is true ; but it is also an age of the close interaction and precise co-ordination of specialties. To pursue a specialty successfully is highly honorable, provided that the specialist knows where he is in the universe of thought. Greatness may consist largely in being a master in some one field ; but greatness in helpless or ignorant isolation is at least half wasted, if not in danger of being half perverted. I cannot believe that in music, any more than in any other vocation, it is safe to expect the best success without genuine and enthusiastic comprehensiveness of contact with the actual life of humanity, such as is possible only for one whose education has been elaborate and well-rounded."

MUSIC IN ALL SCHOOLS.

Professor Pratt thinks that it is important, too, that musical study should be closely associated with other forms of study. "The main thing is to secure a foothold for musical art in every accessible educational society, from the kindergarten to the university. It would surely be well, also, if our leading musical schools were all in close proximity to institutions of recognized scholastic standing. Proximity provokes comparison, if not affiliation. The spirit of one school reacts helpfully on that of its neighbors. Interchange of students, of instructors, and of books and other appraatus is facilitated. Education in the large sense means learning, dexterity in its use, power in independent mental action, and the development of a healthy personality. In any one institution the balance may be imperfectly struck. The close contact of different institutions tends to correct one-sidedness in all. Music schools have sometimes ignored learning, strict scholarship, and real character building. Other schools have too often ignored all æsthetic subjects, and have underrated the sensitiveness of feeling and the dexterity of action that is indispensable in art. Both classes may be benefited in ways too numerous to specify by being set side by side."

MUSIC AS A UNIVERSITY COURSE.

PROFESSOR HORATIO W. PARKER, of Yale University, writing in *Music*, very briefly and concretely answers the questions put to him concerning the teaching of music in Yale University, showing that the department under his charge, divided as it is into theoretical and practical courses of study, is engaged in instructing men and women in piano, organ and violin playing, as well as in the history of music and composers. Mr. Parker says:

"A man well suited to be an eminent artist or teacher will hardly be withheld from fulfilling his destiny by any mental training to which he may be subjected. Generally speaking, I think a boy ought to study what he likes best. One boy likes astronomy, another Greek, another bugs; none of these things will hurt his music if he loves it well enough. If not let him do something else. Any subject thoroughly mastered will broaden the mind and help to make a better musician. But of course the chief study for the musician should be music. Not history nor the psychology or mathematics of music, nor acoustics. Interesting as these things are, they are, in my judgment, no more useful than other things to the musician.

"By real music, I mean notes, when on paper, on the piano or in the orchestra or chorus. After all, notes, written or uttered, give us all that we have of music, therefore I think the serious occupation of the musician, young or old, should be the study of notes."

The Opinions of a Vassar Professor.

Prof. George C. Gow, who reports on the system of music study at Vassar College, is more comprehensive in the expression of his general opinions on university and music training. He says:

MUSIC AS A LANGUAGE.

"Education in music must, of course, aim at knowledge and appreciation of this music literature. But it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that *in order to understand music as literature it is first necessary to know it as a language.* One must have a speaking acquaintance with it as a language in order to have any real sense of its literary qualities. Music is the most alive of all living languages, in that it cannot be disassociated from sound. In this respect it allies itself with that art use of speech which we find in poetry and musical prose, where also the sound ele-

ment cannot be lost sight of. To attempt to confine one's study of the language-music to its grammatical and rhetorical structure as it appears in the written form is, therefore, like attempting to reach the charms of French or German poetry by a study of these languages purely through the eye. Indeed it is worse, for no one would ever study poetry without formulating for himself some method of pronouncing it; whereas the 'speaking of music' is so difficult that to one who has not already gone through a long course of training therein, or who does not take such a course in connection with his grammatical one, it is practically impossible to mentally frame the sounds of the symbols with which he is concerning himself. Indeed, professional musicians who can sit down with a score and read it as one does a newspaper are far too few; which is another way of saying that there are far too many musicians uneducated in their own profession. This is not surprising, perhaps, when we remember that education in one's mother tongue is carried on night and day from infancy, for years, as a spoken language, before the supplementary process of studying it as an eye language is added. Whereas music as a spoken language is but the occasional diversion of most people, and the written form of it is usually learned in such a fashion that the student produces its sounds on an instrument without being aware of what is to result until the tones are actually heard.

THE PROPER ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSIC COURSES.

"In view, then, of what has been said, the standpoint of our colleges and universities in regard to music ought to be a simple one. Music is a language with a rich and varied literature, the acquaintance with which must enter into any scheme of liberal culture. The study of music should, therefore, be put on a par with that of any other tongue; and the methods of language-study used and the quality of work required should be in keeping with college and university standards. Since it is a living tongue the greater stress should be put upon the speaking of it; but, as with other languages, grammatical knowledge of it must be included in any scheme of adequate study. Advanced courses in the literature itself and general course in the history of the language and literature should be afforded *to those who first know the language.* All of these courses, so far as offered in a college, must be a part of the regular curriculum leading to the usual college degree. What the limit in the number of courses open to undergraduates should be would depend upon the attitude of the college toward specializing in any department. But as distinguished from university courses it should be recognized that college courses in music ought to bear the same relation to those of a music-school proper that college courses in physiology or chemistry do to the work in the same department of a medical school, or that a course in Roman law in college does to law school courses."

THE SCHUMANNS.

Some Reminiscences.

MADAME SCHUMANN, who died last month, was undoubtedly the most interesting figure among the women musicians of this century, not only for her rare musical gifts, but because of Schumann's romantic attachment to her. The current *Musical Times* contains a short account of her career.

Born at Liepzig in 1819, Clara Wieck was the daughter of a professor of music, who gave her her first instruction in his art. At the age of nine she made her *début* in her native city. Two years later she gave a concert in her own name, but it was not till another two years had passed that the youthful artist made her formal entrance on her future brilliant career as a pianist. This was at Liepzig in 1832. About the same time the child or girl of thirteen made the acquaintance of Robert Schumann, and in 1836 Schumann declared his love and was accepted. But Wieck refused his consent, and the two artists were not united till 1840. The marriage was a singularly happy one, for Clara was not only a devoted wife, but as a fellow artist she helped her husband by her splendid interpretation of his creations. Her first appearance in London was in 1856, just a few months before her husband's tragic death. Since then she has been heard frequently in London, the last time in 1888.

After her husband's death Madame Schumann devoted her life to the work of making known his compositions, and it must be admitted that it was with great success, for the place accorded to Schumann's music is now a very high one indeed. Latterly, when obliged to shun the platform, her efforts were devoted to teaching, and among her most successful pupils Miss Fanny Davies, Mlle. Janotha, Mlle. Eibenschütz, Miss Adeline de Lara, Miss Mathilde Wurm (Verne), and Mr. Leonard Borwick may be named.

The Wieck Family.

A recent number of the *Chorgesang* gives some interesting reminiscences of Friedrich Wieck and Robert and Clara Schumann, by Marie Wieck of Dresden, half-sister to Madame Schumann. Marie Wieck was also a famous pianist, and when her father settled in Dresden, his two young daughters were practically the only women pianists who gave concerts. Marie Wieck writes:

"As soon as my half-sister Clara had acquired fame as a pianist, my father took me in hand, and at the age of eleven I played at a concert at the Liepzig Gewandhaus. My younger sister Cäcilia also was his pupil, and she began at an early age to play in public. But my father had a horror of 'prodigies' and we were not driven with our music, in fact we were not required to practice more than two or three hours a day, but we were made to take daily walks in the open air. My father took his art

seriously, but he was not severe. His greatness as a teacher consisted in the power to wake the hidden talent by word and look, and by patient teaching.

"In 1844, Schumann and his wife settled in Dresden. Here Cäcilia and I were often guests, and we often played dominoes with Schumann. Later, I became a pupil of Schumann's at the Singakademie which he founded, and the Wieck and Schumann families were much together. The marriage differences were forgotten, and Schumann's attitude to his father-in-law became extremely friendly.

"In 1852, I went to Düsseldorf, where the Schumanns were then living. At that time Schumann's condition was very uncertain. Everything worried him and his wife was constantly endeavoring to quiet and comfort him. Gradually he became worse, and it was deemed advisable for us to try Scheveningen. We led rather a monotonous life there, and only very occasionally was there an interesting interruption. One day Jenny Lind rushed in upon us, exclaiming, 'I eat and drink your songs!'

"We did not hire a piano, and Schumann generally sat on the sofa when he was composing. One day he said Clara's playing was always masterly, even when she did not study. He would like to travel with her, but where? My father did not like all Schumann's compositions, but he was always enthusiastic about Schumann's splendid talent."

Madame Schumann.

Of Madame Schumann, Miss Mathilde Wurm has given the following picture:

"Madame Schumann's methods of teaching are individual, and one feels rather than understands them. She insists upon constant practice of one piece till it is mastered. She makes her impressions upon the pupils more by what she does not say than through the medium of language. She watches the pupil intently, and often with a *naïve* apologetic remark plays a passage here and there when she is not fully satisfied. 'One must caress the piano, not hit it,' she will say. When she is pleased she relaxes a little, but she never praises extravagantly. When she is displeased she agitates her hands nervously and rubs them together.

"Madame Schumann rises at seven o'clock and breakfasts at eight. She gives three lessons a day, and these in the morning only. Then she takes a walk and lunches at one. Tea is served at five, English fashion. On a quiet sunny afternoon she may be found in her garden, plying her knitting needles and listening to the song birds in the branches of the trees near by.

"On one occasion when playing Schumann's F minor sonata, which was written just before her marriage, some early memories must have arisen before her, for tears trickled down her cheeks. The audience understood and appreciated, and the artist at the instrument, seemingly oblivious of her surroundings, gave them such an interpretation of Schumann as they are never likely to hear again."

FEEDING THE METROPOLIS.

IN the *Ladies' Home Journal* for July, Mr. John Gilmer Speed collects some striking figures in his article on "Feeding a City Like New York." He tells us that if New York were reduced to a state of siege the food within its limits could be made to last used plentifully, for four months, while Gothamites could live in reckless abundance half that time and could manage to get along, without having recourse to the car horses, half a year.

But this is in spite of the fact that it takes an appalling amount of meat and drink to satisfy such a city. The cold storage warehouses have produced great changes in the consumption of fruits, fish, meat, eggs, butter and so on. Instead of selling at ten cents a dozen in the summer time, when the hens are fruitful, and seventy cents a dozen in the winter, eggs are now taken from cold storage at any season at a reasonable outlay, and producers can always keep the market from being uncomfortably glutted. Mr. Speed tells us that more than $100,000,000 a year on eggs and other perishable food is saved by this cold storage device Incidentally he tells us that in 1894 New York consumed 80,000,000 dozen eggs, which the consumers bought at an average price of 18 cents a dozen. New York seems to be especially fond of potatoes, as she eats up 24,000 bushels a day, every day in the year, to supply which demand 90,000 acres of land are needed. This seems like a large quantity, and it costs $13,000,000 a year, but the one item of butter alone exceeds it; 290,000 pounds a day is the amount needed to satisfy New York, and $18,200,000 is the cost annually. Milk is nearly as expensive an item as butter, as New Yorkers drink annually $16,250,000 worth, or 297,000 gallons a day. It gives a striking idea of the importance of the dairy industry to hear that in this one city alone $44,450,000 is spent each year for milk, butter and cheese.

Such an array of statistics prepares us for large things in the way of meat bills, and it is rather surprising that they should in total so little exceed the cost of dairy products; $59,000,000 a year covers the beef, mutton, pork, lamb and veal. The butcher business is rather hazardous, owing to the inability to dispose quickly of what are considered the inferior parts of the beef, and the transactions in meat are going more and more into the hands of men with large capital. A beef which weighs, when dressed, 1,500 pounds, will furnish but 60 pounds of tenderloin and 150 pounds of sirloin, which are not difficult to dispose of; but the remainder of the animal is apt to be a drug on the market.

Live poultry arrives in this city at the rate of 40,000 to 80,000 per week, and the dressed poultry in refrigerator cars amounts to four times as much. In fact, it is only the demand of the Hebrews for live fowl, which can be killed according to their religious regulations, which encourages the shipment of other than dressed poultry. Incidentally

Mr. Speed has found out in his investigations that the popular advertisement, "Philadelphia Spring Chicken," is a pure myth. About 1 per cent. only of the poultry supply comes from the State of Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia eats nearly all her own chickens. If it will not spoil the reader's appetite to hear further marvels of New York's capacity, it will be interesting to hear that each year 45,000,000 pounds of fish are received; 11,000,000 pounds of codfish, 5,000,000 pounds of bluefish; 4,500,000 pounds of halibut, and 25,000,000 pounds of thirty or forty other different varieties.

MAKING A METROPOLITAN FIREMAN.

ON June 19 there will be held in London an International Firemen's Tournament, which will be attended by representative fire brigades of nearly every American city. Mr. R. R. Wilson writes in the July *Godey's* about "The Training and Life of a New York Fireman," apropos of this event, and to show that our representatives in London ought to vie in their equipment and skill with the best in the world. The training school for New York firemen is a handsome structure costing half a million dollars, and in it during the past sixteen years more than forty thousand men have been drilled in the essentials of the profession.

TRAINING IN LIFE-SAVING.

The first lesson is the use of the scaling-ladder. The men learn how to handle the ladders while standing on the window sills and swinging from window to window—a department of the service most useful in life-saving. Then comes the life-line drill, in which the men are taught to shoot a rope from the street to the roof. When a lighter line has been caught and made fast, it is used to draw a heavy life-rope to the roof, after which a life-belt is given to each man, to be used in sliding down the life-rope. This belt has a large hook attached to it called the snap. One end of the life-rope is fastened to the roof of the building, and when ready to descend the fireman twists the rope twice around the snap in his belt. If he is to take another person down with him, three or four turns are necessary, according to the weight of the second person. The friction of the rope around the snap eases the descent, so that a man has only about five pounds pressure to hold on his hand in lowering himself down the building. A final exercise is in the manipulation of the drop-net, used to save life by breaking the fall of persons jumping from upper windows. In this drill dummies made of elongated bags filled with sand and weighing from 75 to 150 pounds are used. After these various arts are mastered the men are duly enrolled in the service at a salary of $83 per month.

THE PAY OF A FIREMAN.

Three years of service advances a fireman from the first to the third grade, and increases his annual salary from $1,000 to $1,400. The two deputy chiefs each receive a yearly salary of $4,300, and the six chiefs of battalion each have $3,300 a year. A captain gets $2,160, a lieutenant $1,800, and an engineer $1,600, while the chief of the department is paid $5,000 a year. At the end of twenty years of service a fireman, if he so elects, may be retired on half pay for life, and in case of death by accident or otherwise the widow or nearest of kin receives $1,000 and a pension of $25 a month.

THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

MR. T. H. LEAVITT argues forcibly in the *Bankers' Magazine* in favor of the more general employment of professional accountants by banks and corporations. He suggests that frequent investigations of the books of such institutions, if scientifically conducted, will have a direct value as insurance against loss from bad or dishonest accounting.

"The custom of instituting investigations of this character prevails to a large extent in England, has been adopted to a limited extent in some cities in this country, and appears to be extending and increasing in favor on its merits, and especially because of its recognized value and importance in the matter of credits in the mercantile community.

"As bearing upon this subject the remark of a recent traveler abroad is in point. He writes: 'As regards American securities, while English confidence in ultimate values is undisturbed, the lack of accounting facilities prevents a clear understanding of the situation and to a great extent obstructs business.'

"It may be stated as a fact beyond dispute that in by far the majority of cases of failure and fraud, certainly in the worse class of those cases, it is found that the books were in bad condition, had either been loosely kept or skillfully manipulated, or both. These are the cases where long delay is had in ascertaining the true condition of affairs, assets, liabilities and contingent claims, and where the heaviest losses are sustained and the most unsatisfactory and disastrous results are realized.

"Had the books of such concerns been properly audited at intervals by a skillful and experienced accountant, many of the cases which have resulted in serious and widespread disaster might have been nipped in the bud, the irregularities reported and corrected, or if continued might have been shown to have been willfully overlooked and persisted in, and thus have furnished cause for criminal proceedings in aggravated cases. In many instances subsequent events have shown that occasional careful and thorough investigations would have prevented the disaster or given such warning that the transactions leading to it could not have been consummated.

"It will be seen that such a course contemplates that large and important interests are to be entrusted to the accountant and responsibilities of no

light order assumed by him. His is no commonplace routine of work. Experience is requisite. The processes of rigid, searching examination and investigation, of analysis, classification and comparison of details, of generalizing and summarizing, are incident to his calling, which requires close application and persistent research, and in the more complicated cases is exacting in the extreme."

CURRENT ETHICAL PROBLEMS.

"THE Ethics of Religious Conformity," as set forth by Mr. Henry Sidgwick, take the first place in a very good number of the *International Journal of Ethics*. He concedes broadly the legitimacy of a man clinging to a religious community whose influence he values, but whose beliefs he no longer holds. A member of the Church of England, though formally pledged to believe the Apostle's Creed, is not, though not believing it, bound to withdraw. The verbal pledge is relaxed by the common understanding. Where it is a condition of holding office, the non-believer ought to state the way he interprets the pledge.

With the officiating minister the case is different. The obligations of veracity and good faith inexorably rule out non-believers accepting Anglican orders: "No gain in enlightenment and intelligence which the Anglican ministry may receive from the presence of such men can compensate for the damage done to moral habits and the offense given to moral sentiments by their example."

Prof. Harald Höffding describes the conflict between the old and the new, and proceeding from the rival tendencies of Positivism and Romanticism, he forecasts the spirit of the coming era as one likely to do full justice to the idea of mechanical order which Positivism insists on as fundamental and to the idea of personality which Romanticism glorifies:

"By confidence in the power of each personality to discover its own laws and to work itself out of each crisis of negation and doubt into a new organic stage,—and by keeping our eyes fixed on the great ideals,—shall we succeed through the ordeal of criticism and apparent dissolution, in preserving the real values of life."

INCREASING INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH.

THE frequent assertions that the influence of the Church, especially with workingmen, is declining, are answered in the *Catholic World* by the Rev. Francis Howard, who applies the census test as follows:

"For the Protestant denominations of the country the census of 1880 gives 9,263,234 communicants, and the census of 1890 gives 13,158,363; an increase of 42 per cent. The increase of population for this decennial period is estimated at 24.86 per cent., showing a net increase over population of 17.19 per cent. The census estimates the increase of Catholic population at not less than 30 per cent. Leaving aside the question as to the accuracy of the above estimates and the various circumstances that must be taken into account in judging them, they are adduced here simply for the purpose of showing that statements to the effect that the influence of the Christian Church is declining in this country are not supported by the only figures obtainable on the subject. Nor is there any good reason to believe that the church is losing its influence over the laboring classes. There are no reliable figures available on this point, and the statement is supported only by individual experience of those who make it.

"Estimates are sometimes given of the numbers of church members in a given locality. These may show a defection or an increase. In large cities there are many lines of work in which men are compelled to labor every day in the week. There is always a large amount of labor that must be performed on Sunday, and this must prevent many from attending divine worship. But there is no evidence of general or growing antipathy or indifference to religion on the part of laboring men. There is no evidence that the families of workingmen are less interested in religious affairs than formerly. Sentiments of hostility to religion would not be tolerated in workingmen's assemblies in this country. Finally, there is no reliable evidence to show that laboring men have less interest in religious matters than formerly. The common complaint, however, is that the young people are becoming indifferent and falling away; but this has been a complaint in all ages, and in spite of such defections there has been a great increase in the religious membership in this country, and there is every indication of a continuance of this increase. It is safe to say that very few Catholic priests find these statements about the defection of laboring classes confirmed by their individual experience."

CATHOLIC CANDOR ON THE BORGIAS.

PROTESTANTS are too ready to suppose that acceptance of the dogma of papal infallibility involves the rejection or falsification of all history imputing scandalous conduct to any one of the popes. It is well to be reminded, as we are reminded by Father Scannell's paper on Alexander VI., in the *Dublin Review*, that orthodox Catholics can use language of the severest reprobation concerning occupants of St. Peter's Chair. The reverend writer refuses to allow that the character of the Borgias can be rehabilitated. He recalls Rodrigo Borgia's earlier immoralities and the *liaison* with Vanozza, by whom he—priest and bishop and cardinal—had four children. Two elder children of his "were probably born of another mother." The conclave which elected this profligate pope will, says Father Scannell, "ever be infamous in the annals of the Church."

"Here we may well pause and ask how it came

about that a man who was utterly unfit for the very lowest of the Church's offices should now have attained to the highest. No words can be too severe to apply to the conduct of the cardinals. If they believed him to be unworthy they basely sacrificed the welfare of God's Church in return for his bribes. But the case would seem to be far worse. Some of them, at least, actually thought him a good man for the post! His scandalous life was well known to them — but what of that? . . . The cardinals hardly seem to have given a thought to the fact that they were choosing the Vicar of Christ."

The vices of the new pope and of his sons are not hidden or extenuated. A good word is put in for Lucrezia, who, the writer urges, has been too hardly dealt with. After Alexander had been eight years in the papacy "a certain Roman woman" bore him a son whom he acknowledged as his own. Thus "Alexander and his family were desecrating the Vatican by their scandalous lives." The reverend reviewer declares "it is no wonder that the pilgrims who came flocking to Rome in this year of the great jubilee (1500) were profoundly shocked." "The successor of St. Peter, whom they came to venerate, was an old man still living in sin with his children around him. His son, a brilliant young libertine, was openly selling nominations to the Sacred College." Nine new cardinals bought their promotion at the price of 20,000 ducats each. The story of Alexander's end leads Father Scannell to exclaim, "At last God had delivered His Church from the foul clutches of this Judas of the Papacy." Could a Protestant have used stronger language? The reviewer observes in conclusion that "the after history of the Borgia family gives us the most striking examples of the happy change which came over the Papacy and the Church."

THE LESSON OF OUR SCIENTIFIC CONQUESTS.

PROFESSOR JOHN FISKE contributes to the July *Atlantic* an essay which he entitles "A Century's Progress in Science." Beginning with Dr. Priestly's discovery in 1774 of oxygen, Professor Fiske outlines the revolutionary developments in chemistry, in astronomy, in geology and biology, which have so vastly enlarged the mental horizon of the world within four generations. In the course of this survey, which it would be unprofitable to dissect, Professor Fiske says that one fact stands out with especial pre-eminence:

"It appears that about half a century ago the foremost minds of the world, with whatever group of phenomena they were occupied, had fallen, and were more and more falling, into a habit of regarding things, not as having originated in the shape in which we now find them, but as having been slowly metamorphosed from some other shape through the agency of forces similar in nature to forces now at work. Whether planets, or mountains, or mollusks, or subjunctive moods, or tribal confederacies were the things studied, the scholars who studied them most deeply and most fruitfully were those who studied them as phases in a process of development. The work of such scholars has formed the strong current of thought in our time, while the work of those who did not catch these new methods has been dropped by the way and forgotten; and as we look back to Newton's time we can see that ever since then the drift of scientific thought has been setting in this direction, and with increasing steadiness and force."

THE ONE INDISPUTABLE GAIN.

"It means that the world *is* in process of development, and that gradually, as advancing knowledge has enabled us to take a sufficiently wide view of the world, we have come to see that it is so. The old statistical conception of a world created all at once in its present shape was the result of very narrow experience; it was entertained when we knew only an extremely small segment of the world. Now that our experience has widened, it is outgrown and set aside forever; it is replaced by the dynamical conception of the world in a perpetual process of evolution from one state into another state. This dynamical conception has come to stay with us. Our theories as to what the process of evolution is may be more or less wrong and are confessedly tentative, as scientific theories should be. But the dynamical conception, which is not the work of any one man, he be Darwin, or Spencer, or any one else, but the result of the cumulative experience of the last two centuries, is a permanent acquisition. We can no more revert to the statical conception than we can turn back the sun in its course. Whatever else the philosophy of future generations may be, it must be some kind of a philosophy of evolution."

THE LESSON OF EMANCIPATION.

Professor Fiske calls the scientific conquests of the past century "a marvelous story, without any parallel in the history of human achievement." He attributes the swiftness of the advance partly to freedom from the old legal and social trammels that beset free thinking, and partly to the use of correct methods of research. In former ages most of the intellectual effort had been mere waste, and we owe Galileo, Keppler, Descartes and Newton no greater debt than the introduction they gave to a sound scientific method which must be a slow acquisition for the human mind.

The one great lesson to be derived from a retrospect of the century's scientific evolution is, Professor Fiske says, the dignity of man, whose persistent seeking after truth is rewarded by such fruits. "We may be sure that the creatures whose intelligence measures the pulsations of molecules and unravels the secret of the whirling nebula is no creature of a day, but the child of the universe, the heir of all the ages, in whose making and perfecting is to be found the consummation of God's creative work."

DR. NANSEN'S "THROWING STICK."

THE Alaskan "throwing stick," picked up on the southwest coast of Greenland, which is said to have been an important factor in determining Dr. Nansen's belief in a steady westward current across the pole, is described by John Murdoch in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. This writer has correctly assumed that most people are in doubt as to just what a "throwing stick" is, and how the finding of one on the Greenland coast could have been thought to give such conclusive evidence of a drift from western America to Greenland. Mr. Murdoch proceeds to answer these suggested questionings as follows: "In the first place, a 'throwing stick,' 'throwing board,' or 'spear thrower,' as it is sometimes called, is a contrivance for casting a javelin or harpoon, which is employed by various savage races, such as the Australians, some South American tribes, and especially by the Eskimos, among whom its use is almost universal. Roughly speaking, it is a narrow grooved board a foot or so long, with one end cut into a handle and the other provided with a stud or spur for the butt of the spear to rest against. It is used thus: Grasping the handle as he would a sword, the man fits the shaft of the spear into the groove, with the butt resting against the stud, steadying the spear with the finger. Then, extending his arm and bending back his hand till the spear lies horizontal, he aims at the mark and propels the weapon by a quick forward jerk of the stick. In this way I have seen the Eskimo boys casting their forked javelins at wounded waterfowl."

FINDING OF THE STICK.

"I had spent two years among the Alaskan Eskimos when I was one of the naturalists of the Point Barrow Expedition in 1881-83, and was especially interested in anything concerning them, particularly about their implements and weapons, as I had made a thorough study of these while preparing the report on the ethnological results of the expedition. Consequently, my curiosity was immediately aroused by a little notice that I accidentally ran across in the Norwegian scientific paper *Naturen*. Speaking of the meeting of the Videnskabs-selskab (Scientific Society) of Christiania, on June 11, 1886, the paper said that the curator of the museum exhibited a throwing stick found among driftwood at Godthaab, Greenland, different from those used in Greenland, but just like those used in Alaska. It was suggested that it had made the same journey as the '*Jeannette* relics' found at Julianehaab."

Mr. Murdoch says that he had been skeptical about the "*Jeannette* relics," but the "throwing stick" story he thought might be corroborated. He accordingly sent to Dr. Rink, of Christiania, who had found the stick, and obtained a drawing of the specimen. Consultation of the extensive collection of Alaskan "throwing sticks" in the National Museum at Washington, confirmed by his own researches in Alaska, convinced Mr. Murdoch of the identity of Dr. Rink's find with the Alaskan implements. It could even be identified with specimens from a particular region near Bering Strait.

FROM ALASKA TO GREENLAND.

"So, from all this, two things were pretty certain: First, that the stick was made in Alaska; and, second, that it was picked up on the beach at Godthaab. Now, how could it have got there? It surely could not have drifted round by way of the Northwest Passage, for that way is barred by such a network of islands that the stick would undoubtedly have been stranded long before it reached Greenland.

"Some people have said, 'A sailor on an American whale ship might have brought it home with him from Bering Sea, and taken it to Greenland,' but to anyone who is familiar with the customs of American whalemen knows that the same ships never go to the North Pacific and to Davis Strait, and that very few men in the fleet have been to both regions. Moreover, the American whale ships keep over on the other side of the strait. It is very unlikely that the stick could have reached Godthaab in that way. As for the suggestion which has been made that it was dropped somewhere off the Atlantic coast from a ship coming home to New Bedford from Behring Sea, that may be dismissed in a few words. If it were dropped near shore, it would fall into the inshore current and drift south; while if it were dropped farther off, the Gulf Stream would take it to Iceland or Norway.

"But it is well known that a current sets north through Bering Strait into the Arctic Ocean, and that north of the strait the current moves steadily westward, as shown by the drift of the *Jeannette*. It is very easy to believe that the stick drifted in this way, keeping on till it met the current that sweeps down between Iceland and Greenland, and then turned northward again round Cape Farewell. Indeed, it is hard to see how it could have got there otherwise.

"So this is the way that the finding of this little piece of wood came to be a link in the chain of evidence that led Dr. Nansen to form his adventurous plan of trusting his stout little vessel to the current which he believed would take him over the very pole.

"For my part, I believe that he was right, and that, even if the present rumor turns out to be untrue, there is a very good prospect that he will attain his object."

Another American who has made a careful study of Alaskan "throwing sticks" is Prof. Oits T. Mason, one of the curators of the National museum. He has found that these implements differ greatly in detail, while all are made on the same general plan. One kind will have a plain handle, while another will have projecting pegs, or holes or sockets, to give a firmer hold for the fingers.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES,—A HISTORY AND A PROPHECY.

THERE is a delightful article on this subject in the *Edinburgh Review* by a writer who certainly appears to know what he is writing about. The history of the horseless carriage as he tells it is very interesting and suggestive, and would afford many useful texts for Mr. Herbert Spencer, when next he wishes to illustrate the inaptitude of legislation :

"Road locomotives were pronounced perfectly practicable by a parliamentary committee which sat in 1832. In the year 1834 a road car made by Messrs. Summers & Ogle attained a speed of thirty-two miles an hour, and ran long distances at an average speed of twenty-four miles an hour. In the same year also, Hancock organized a regular steam coach service at from twelve to fifteen miles an hour."

With this promising start it might have been expected that horseless carriages would have been introduced long ago ; but the ease and rapidity of the railway diverted attention from the use of locomotives on main roads :

"But in 1857 fresh interest was aroused in road engines. There were many routes too unimportant to warrant the construction of a railway, and yet sufficiently frequented to require regular coach service. Accordingly, Rickett and others constructed some excellent carriages designed to run at a speed of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. At this date it may be said that the problem of road engine locomotion had been solved. Much remained to be done in points of detail, but a possible speed of over thirty miles an hour had been reached, and regular coach services had been run."

A SUCCESS FORTY YEARS AGO.

How was it then that with such a brilliant success achieved in 1857 we are still without horseless carriages in 1896 ? The reviewer answers this question by telling a pitiful story of popular prejudice and legislative folly. He says :

"No sooner had the possibility of road engine locomotion been demonstrated than all the opposition which had been fruitlessly exerted to prevent the development of railway engines became concentrated upon their unfortunate rivals. They were hooted at ; they were refused admission into inns ; stones were placed to impede their progress, and holes dug in the roads over which they were to pass. Even the local authorities joined in the attack. Such methods, of course, were insufficient of themselves. The engines were, according to the law as it then stood, perfectly legal, provided they were so run as not to constitute a nuisance. They had been proved to be safe and cheap. It was necessary, therefore, to devise some more effective measures to suppress them. At last it was discovered that they were not subject to the Turnpike act, which only related to vehicles drawn by horses. This gave the supporters of horse traffic their opportunity."

BLOCKED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The question was brought before the House of Commons, and a committee inquired into the subject, which, however, came to no very definite conclusion. But the advocates of horse traction were victorious in the end, and "in 1861 the blow fell, and the first act for regulating the use of locomotives upon common roads was passed. It placed the making of regulations for these vehicles into the hands of a Secretary of State, but provided in addition that the tires of the wheels were to be three inches wide, that the engines were to consume their own smoke, that they were to have at least two drivers, and were not to exceed ten miles an hour in the country and five miles an hour in towns. The act concluded that no locomotive might be used so as to be a nuisance."

These restrictions were tolerably onerous, but they were nothing compared with those which followed. "In 1865 it seems to have been determined to destroy all prospect of ever driving coaches or carriages by steam." It was this act which to this day blocks the use of autocars in England. No one was allowed to use a horseless carriage unless it was preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag. Any one in a carriage could stop it by merely raising his hand, and no greater speed than four miles in the country and two in town was permitted. In 1878 local authorities were given the right to levy license fee up to £10, with the result that "as the law now stands, a person with an autocar who desires to go from London to Newcastle must take out nine separate licenses, at a cost of £85. He must take a week at least over the journey. He must procure nine sets of conflicting by-laws, which he must be careful to obey, and his groom must walk in front of him the whole way with a red flag. Thus perished the nascent industry."

It was hoped that the legislation levied against traction engines would not be used against cycles ; but "in 1881 Sir Thomas Parkyn (who died last year) employed Mr. Bateman (a manufacturer of emery wheels now living) to construct a steam tricycle. Sir Thomas Parkyn was at once prosecuted ; although his machine emitted no steam and made so little noise that the policeman who gave evidence respecting it was doubtful how it was driven, the magistrate had no option but to enforce the law, and the sentence was ratified by the High Court of Justice."

ADVANTAGES OF THE AUTOCAR.

Mr. Chaplin's bill which is now before the House of Commons repeals most of this legislation, and if it is passed will render it possible for Englishmen to avail themselves of the motors which at present are being used far and wide on the Continent and have been introduced in the United States. It is not difficult to understand why the horseless carriage

beats its competitor out of the field. The reviewer says :

"It may be estimated that the price of a good engine carriage will be about the same as that of a corresponding carriage, horse and harness. And it is probable that the repairs, painting and lubrication of the engine will nearly correspond with the repairs and minor expenses attendant upon a carriage and horse. The stabling will be less, but the driver will probably be paid about the same wages as a coachman. There remains, then, only the comparison of the provender and litter of a horse with the consumption of oil of the car. A horse's provender will cost about £1 a week. Suppose we estimate the average day's work of a horse at twenty miles, then the week's work of six days would be one hundred and twenty miles, which would work out at twopence a mile. The corresponding cost of a petroleum motor of two and a half horse-power would however, be only one-half penny a mile—that is to say, one-fourth of the cost of the horse."

This economy is not the only advantage on the side of the autocar :

"As the length of an engine carriage will be about half that of a horse and carriage, its powers of turning will be much greater. It will not kick nor run away ; it can be left to mind itself in the road ; and if it breaks a part a new one can be immediately procured to replace it. Besides, an engine carriage will easily run a hundred miles in seven or eight hours, which no horse could accomplish. Hence we may anticipate that within a measurable interval of time engine carts will replace the huge vans which are now seen everywhere in London, and that our hackney cabs will be replaced by engine cabs. This will probably bring about six penny fares."

THE MERITS OF THE VARIOUS MOTORS.

The writer then enters into a lucid discussion of the merits of the various motors. The most successful horseless carriages at present are operated by petroleum spirits used in an engine closely corresponding to the familiar gas engine. But these petroleum motors have their disadvantages :

"The cylinders by virtue of these explosions become heated and require jackets of water to cool them. This is a great disadvantage, because a heavy tank of water, containing about ten gallons, must be carried in the carriage, and must be replenished with cold water from time to time upon the road. The fuel used is either what is known as petroleum spirit—that is to say, light petroleum, or 'benzoline'—or else the heavy oil which is burnt in ordinary paraffine lamps, called petroleum oil. The advantage of the former is that it is clean, it does not clog the engine with soot, it contains great working power in a small bulk, and, being volatile, the smell of it soon passes off. Any one who has used a carriage or launch driven by petroleum spirit, and also one driven by heavy oil, will easily recognize these advantages. Again, the high speed of the motors, say from 200 to 400 revolutions per minute, causes great vibration, and in all the carriages of this type hitherto made the whole frame trembles, and when they are standing still, the wheels being disengaged from the engines, the vibration is most unpleasant."

The steam carriages have also their disadvantages :

"The inventor of a good condenser of small size and little weight is wanted before steam autocars can be made completely successful. In order to reduce the size of the condenser, and at the same time to cause less loss of heat, petroleum spirit has been successfully employed in the boilers, so that the vapor of benzine replaces steam. The furnace may be fed with petroleum oil, and thus be less dangerous. It has also been proposed to drive carriages with a carbonic acid gas engine, in which carbonic acid is used instead of steam."

Some have looked to electricity; but the great weight of the storage batteries renders the use of electricity practically impossible. In order to hold sufficient force to drive a carriage for eight hours it is necessary to carry half a ton of lead :

"In practice a four-wheeled carriage ought not to have less than about a ton of accumulators in addition to the dynamo. This is a considerable weight ; and if 600 pounds is put down for the carriage, 600 pounds for the dynamo, and 800 pounds for four passengers and their luggage, we should have a total weight of two tons."

The writer's net conclusion after a survey of the whole subject is : "So far as a forecast can be made, it seems probable that some form of petroleum engine will eventually be the most successful."

Estimate of Cost.

Cassier's for April contains an instructive sketch by Mr. B. F. Spalding of the evolution of the horseless carriage. He starts with its originator Cugnot, a Frenchman, born 1729, died 1804, whose steam carriage was condemned for whirling through the streets at the dangerous rate of three miles an hour, and he brings the story up to date.

"Tests of an electric carriage built in Chicago in 1894, by G. K. Cummings, showed that over a level road, at a normal speed of from ten to twelve miles an hour, the power consumed was from 1¼ to 2 horse-power, and it was estimated that the cost of board for one horse would be greater than the cost of electricity, the carriage to run fifty miles a day. At the published rates, the expense for power would be $10 a month. Mr. Salom estimates that in Philadelphia, with a population of 1,000,000, the cost of the work done by horses costs not less than $30,000,000 a year, and that the same work could be performed by the use of electricity at one-half of this expense. He believes that ordinary delivery wagons can be constructed in America for from $600 to $800, and other vehicles in proportion, the prices varying

as in ordinary carriage building, pleasure carriages costing from $1,200 to $1,500, and special designs a larger sum. A visitor to Paris this summer will probably have an opportunity to engage the horseless vehicle by the hour or trip, for a company has been formed for the purpose of putting five hundred out at once. Many of the French manufacturers now show a line of delivery wagons, and in Paris several of the great stores are contemplating their adoption."

The beneficial effect of the moto-cycle on the roads is also referred to :

"General Morin, of France, is authority for the statement that the deterioration of common roads, except that which is caused by the weather, is two-thirds due to the wear of horses' feet and one-third due to the wheels of vehicles This being the case, if the same amount as usual continues to be laid out upon the roads and the continual damage decrease two-thirds, then the amount spent will go to increased and permanent improvement, and the roads will be 'as smooth as a barn floor.'"

THE CAPITALIST AND THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

MR. CLEVELAND MOFFETT contributes to the July *McClure's* an "Edge of the Future" article in which he tells of the sudden rise of the horseless carriage, and especially of the interest taken in it by capitalists and practical people. He reports a New York expert as saying that he had a list of between five and six hundred horseless carriage devices of American invention alone. A newspaper, *The Horseless Age*, is now in existence, and its editors say that Wall street capital is going into lines of motor stages to be run in Cleveland and in various parts of the South, notably in South Carolina. "In several American cities I know that street railway companies are actively preparing to use motor stages in connecting trolley lines whose terminals are a mile or so apart ; this is being done in Boston by the Commonwealth Avenue Railway Company. Another case is in Sulphur Springs Colorado, where a line of horseless stages is in successful operation through the Rockies. And at Portland, Maine, an enterprising Yankee has provided a number of motor buckboards for the service and pleasure of summer excursionists." The government has decided to introduce motor mail wagons as soon as the best model is decided upon, the officials having become convinced that such wagons will show a gain in economy.

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE AS A WAR MACHINE.

Mr. Moffett says :

"The motor vehicle seems not unlikely to play an important part some day as one of the appliances of war. General Miles has recommended that twelve companies of the army, a force equal to one full regiment, be equipped with bicycles and motor wagons. Even in our small army of twenty-five thousand men, nearly ten thousand horses and mules are now required for cavalry, artillery and general draught purposes. There is little doubt that the work required of these animals could be done better and more cheaply, at least in a large number of cases, by specially devised motor vehicles. Provision trains and cannon could be drawn by motors, and they would be of especial utility in the ambulance service.

"Already built, in the Daimler Motor Works, at Steinway, Long Island, is a heavy wagon, similar to a circus wagon, equipped with a gasoline motor of sufficient power to drive an electric generator that has been repeatedly used to furnish the illumination for the whole factory. Imagine such a wagon perfected so as to become a veritable electric power house on wheels, with energy enough to drive its own propelling motor and the motors for lighting as well. Its outer surfaces might be sheathed with steel, so as to protect it from rifle shots ; and it might even be equipped with a Gatling gun or two, so that it could in case of need return a hostile fire. When night came on, and the battle ceased, such a wagon might roll forward upon the battle field, followed by a train of motor driven ambulances, with surgeons and nurses on board, bringing succor to the wounded. The wagon stops ; wires are reeled out quickly by its corps of men, and arc lamps suspended at various points ; and in a few minutes, for a hundred yards around, the battle field becomes as light as day. Meanwhile the ambulances have come up and ranged themselves about in a circle, within which deft fingered men and women are speedily at work with flasks and bandages."

THE CONQUERING "CYCLE."

SARAH A. TOOLEY gives in the *Woman at Home* a pleasing sketch of Princess Maud of Wales, and does justice to the royal maiden's independence of character and love of fun. Incidental evidence is borne to the way in which the cycle is ousting the horse in the circles which have most influence on fashion :

"Knowing how devoted Princess Maud is to animals, and that she has always been the best equestrienne in the family, her friends have felt some surprise at the enthusiasm with which she has taken to the bicycle. At one time she rode her saddle horse daily, but now that beautiful creature sighs in vain for his fair and fearless rider, for the horse of wheels has quite superseded him in her favor. A characteristic reason was given for this change by a man on the estate. 'Yes,' he said to me, 'the Princesses don't often come out on horseback now—you see they finds the bicycles so much handier.'

"It would be impossible to find a more graceful and expert rider of the bicycle than Princess Maud.

She sits perfectly upright, without the slightest approach to the stoop which so many cyclists seem unable to avoid, and her feet work the pedals without any apparent effort. Her cycling dress is of black or navy blue, and consists of a short, narrow, serge skirt, tight fitting jacket and vest, and a small hat turned up at the sides, or a toque to match her dress. She appears to find this costume easy and comfortable and has never adopted any approach to the rational dress. Mud has no terrors for her, for I have had the pleasure of seeing her spinning along the Sandringham roads just after a thaw, when one hardly knew where to walk to avoid the slush. She is a very rapid rider, and is generally seen well in advance of her sister, the Princess Victoria, who, though an equally graceful rider, is less adventurous. When the Princesses are out cycling it will generally be found that their mother's pony carriage is not far away."

At Mentmore, too, where one might have thought the cult of St. Ladas would cast out any foreign god, we learn from Fred. Dolman's paper in *Cassell's Family Magazine*, the bicycle has taken the place of the pony in the affections of Lord Rosebery's two sons.

A FLYING MACHINE STOCK COMPANY.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan* Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor of the magazine, writes on a favorite subject, the flying machine and its immediate possibilities. He tells how Otto Lilienthal received his ideas of a practical flying machine by watching a vulture balance himself in the air, and how this persistent inventor experimented with silken wings stretched on bamboo frames until he was able to soar through the air from an altitudinous starting point for one, two or three hundred feet. One of the Lilienthal machines has been brought to New York by an enterprising newspaper, and some promising experiments have been made. Mr. Walker thinks that in view of the revolutionary importance of such experiments to the "Coming Race," there should be a thousand of Lilienthal's apparatus scattered through our schools and colleges. "Every campus might have its two-hundred foot tower, with platforms at thirty, fifty, eighty, one hundred, one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet, from the lowest of which the aërial athlete would begin to soar, and with acquired skill and confidence advance successively to the higher vantage places." Mr. Walker offers to subscribe the sum of $5,000 to a stock company on condition that others shall raise the remainder of $100,000, the capital that is obtained to be used in the general furtherance of experiments in flying. "Each subscriber shall contribute his subscription without expectation of profit or return of any kind, but simply with a view to furthering the solution of the problem of aërial navigation."

CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

THERE is an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, by Dr. W. H. Fenton, entitled "A Medical View of Cycling for Ladies." Dr. Fenton—sensible man that he is—recognizes that, far from being dangerous to health, cycling has done more to improve the health of women than almost anything that has ever been invented:

"Let it at once be said, an organically sound woman can cycle with as much impunity as a man. Thank heaven, we know now that this is not one more of the sexual problems of the day. Sex has nothing to do with it, beyond the adaptation of machine to dress and dress to machine. Women are capable of great physical improvement where the opportunity exists. Dress even now heavily handicaps them. How fatiguing and dangerous were heavy petticoats and flowing skirts in cycling even a few years ago, the plucky pioneers alone can tell us.

DRESS WARMLY.

"Inappropriate dress has a certain number of chills to account for. When fair practice has been made, and the 'hot stage,' so to speak, is over, the feet, ankles, neck and arms get very cold when working up against wind. Gaiters or spats, high collars, close-fitting sleeves meet this difficulty. Summer or winter it is far safer to wear warm absorbent underclothing and avoid cotton.

"The diseases of women take a front place in our social life; but if looked into, 90 per cent. of them are functional ailments, begotten of *ennui* and lack of opportunity of some means of working off their superfluous, muscular, nervous, and organic energy. The effect of cycling, within the physical capacity of a woman, acts like a charm for gout, rheumatism and indigestion. Sleeplessness, so-called 'nerves,' and all those petty miseries for which the 'liver' is so often made the scapegoat, disappear in the most extraordinary way with the fresh air inhaled, and with the tissue destruction and reconstruction effected by exercise and exhilaration.

A FOE TO INVALIDISM.

"The large abdominal muscles do little in riding down hill or on level ground; but in hill-climbing great strain is thrown upon them. There are many reasons why women should not overtax this group. Already thousands of women, qualifying for general invalidism, have been rescued by cycling. Women are very subject to varicose veins in the legs. Cycling often rids them of this trouble. A girl who has to stand for hours and hours serving behind a counter gets relief untold from an evening spin on her 'bike.' Her circulation has been improved, and the aches and pains which would have shortly made an old woman of her have gone, and a sense of exhilaration and relief has taken their place."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE July *Atlantic* opens with four articles of a more serious and ambitious nature than are usually found in its pages. Mr. E. L. Godkin is the author of the first, a review of Mr. Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty." Mr. Godkin expresses the opinion that democracy in America, like democracy and monarchy elsewhere, is following the course of other political societies. It is suffering from unforeseen evils, as well as enjoying unforeseen blessings. It will probably be worse before it is better.

Professor John Fisk follows with a paper entitled "A Century's Progress in Science," which, together with Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps' article on "Arbitration and Our Relations with England," we notice at greater length among "Leading Articles."

Under his title, "The United States and the Anglo-Saxon of the Future," Mr. George Burton Adams considers the theoretical possibility of unification of the English-speaking peoples in a state twice the size of the Roman Empire, and examines into the respective claims of the United States and of England to the leadership in such an Anglo-Saxon union. He decides in favor of the United States, but notes several obstacles, of which the most important are, first, the fact that England would not be willing to join any union of which the United States was the recognized center, and secondly, the prevalent feeling concerning the traditional policy of the United States against entangling alliances.

There are some exceedingly candid "Confessions of Public School Teachers," drawn forth by invitation of the editor of the *Atlantic*, which are surprising in the evidence they give of the extent the local politicians in many parts of the country keep their hold on the appointments of teachers, and no less in the matter of fact way in which these teachers write about the influence of the publishers of text books in the selection and retention of school officers.

THE CENTURY.

THE July *Century* contains a third paper by Mr. James Bryce on South Africa, some quotations from which will be found among the "Leading Articles."

Not long ago there were some exceedingly picturesque accounts in the magazines and papers of Marshal Ney's reputed escape to America, and of his schoolmaster experience in North Carolina. Indeed, a volume was published to prove that he was not shot in 1815, but that he had recently died in the South. George C. Genet contributes to the *Century* an article, "A Family Record of Ney's Execution," written by Madame Campan, which shows the absurdity of this theory. In this last record a circumstantial account is given of the execution of Marshal Ney, and no doubt all suspicions of his subsequent escape will be set at rest.

"It is impossible that, as is asserted in the book referred to, Ney should have consented to the subterfuge of being shot at by muskets charged with powder alone, and after falling and pretending to be dead, should have suffered himself to be carried into exile in a strange land. At the battle of Waterloo Ney vainly sought death wherever the battle was fiercest. With an army of sixty thousand men still left, he capitulated under the walls of Paris, upon condition of general amnesty of offenses both civil and military. These terms were basely violated, and to satisfy the clamor of the returned aristocrats of the old *régime*, Ney was excuted. Wellington could have prevented this crime after the condemnation by the chambers of peers, but did not, for reasons best known to himself. Ney was offered an opportunity to escape, but refused. He asked the soldiers to fire at his heart, and they did.

"Moreover, at the time when it is claimed that Ney was concealing himself in North Carolina, Joseph Bonaparte was living at Bordentown, and his house and his fortune would have been at Ney's disposal. Moreover, after the fall of the Bourbons there would have been no reason why Ney should not have returned to France. In 1832 Eugène Ney, his third son, visited the United States, and went to the house of his kinsman Genet, who resided on the Hudson, near Albany, but never heard of this alleged Duke of Elchingen. It is useless to follow these absurdities further. Ney is buried in Père la Chaise at Paris, with two of his sons and his brother-in-law Gamot. A plain slab marks the place. On the spot where he was excuted stands a monument erected by the French government."

Mr. Marion Crawford, who is certainly the right man to describe St. Peter's, gives us a history of the founding of that magnificent Roman edifice and a peep at the tombs of famous popes in the historic basilica. He says:

"It needs fifty thousand persons to make a crowd in St. Peter's. It is believed that at least that number have been present in the church several times within modern memory; but it is thought that the building would hold eighty thousand—as many as could be seated on the tiers in the Colosseum. Such a concourse was there at the opening of the Œcumenical Council in December, 1869, and at the two jubilees celebrated by Leo XIII; and on all three occasions there was plenty of room in the aisles, besides the broad spaces which were required for the functions themselves."

Frank W. Stokes has a pleasant article, finely illustrated, which he calls "An Arctic Studio," which gives an artist's view of the icebound spot in which he set up his easel. We quote his graphic description of Arctic night:

"Early one morning, after vainly endeavoring to sleep, I went outside. The stars were shining in a sky of dark, rich purple lightening to a yellowish tone on the northern horizon; the vast desert was a great mass of delicate lilac and green, and the igloo a brighter note of the same color. The dogs, curled up in balls and almost covered by the snow, were so many black spots. The wind blew shrill and chill, and the snow streamed and eddied in long veils over the lonely desert. The tents flapped like great birds alighting, and the wind-gage kept up a mo-

notonous tap-tap-tap. The utter loneliness and desolation of the scene were so penetrating that I was glad to creep over the recumbent forms of my companions into the shelter of the sleeping-bag, where I shivered and dozed until the bright sun called us again to life and action."

HARPER'S.

WE have quoted in another department from President Charles F. Thwing's article on "Ohio."

In the "Editor's Study," Mr. Charles Dudley Warner makes some admiring remarks on the arbitration conference held in Washington in April last, based on its very representative composition and its practical aims.

"On the roll, and taking active part in the proceedings, were statesmen, diplomatists, eminent judges, lawyers of distinction, presidents and professors of colleges and universities, clergymen of great influence and national reputation, men of affairs and business who control large industrial operations. Hundreds who were unable to attend, but who responded by cordial indorsement of the aims of the conference, are recognized as makers and representatives of public sentiment in their various localities. The movement had the warm sympathy of men high in official life, who refrained from active participation mainly because they have later on the responsibility of action, and it was deemed best that the conference should be wholly popular in character, and not be embarrassed by any political predilections. Of all the gatherings in this country for a moral purpose, this assembly was less disturbed than any I have seen by personal 'crankiness' or by eccentricity of speech. The business was kept well in hand, and not allowed to run into visionary projects."

Mr. Warner thinks that the standing committees of twenty-five representative men, ready to take action in regard to arbitration at any needed time, will do much to stimulate and consolidate public opinion. He says: "The day is near, in general enlightenment, when war cannot be made without the consent of the people, and they are daily learning how little individually they gain by a destructive war, which has to be terminated, after all its loss and agony, by concessions and by treaty."

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge writes on "English Elections," with a view to showing that the standards and customs of British hustings are about the same, neither better nor worse than in America. He introduces many incidents of disturbances, of stoning, of hustlings, and assaults, from the staid columns of the *Times*, and makes an analysis of English election expenditures. He thinks we should draw the moral from them that "we should seek by every means in our power to remedy any evils in our own system and to guard against all dangers to the ballot-box. But this can best be done by attending to our own affairs, guided by general standards of what is wise and right, and not by nervously and weakly seeking to imitate other people. There is no perfection to be found in English election methods. They have their problems as we have ours. We can manage our own troubles best in our own way, and despite the outcries of the Anglo-Americans in some of our larger cities it may be safely said that English election methods are very much like those of English-speaking people elsewhere, and that human nature is not materially different in England from that in the United States, so far as election contests are concerned."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN a department of the July *Cosmopolitan*, "The Progress of Science," Professor C. A. Young tells of the expeditions which are going from this country to observe the total eclipse of the sun on August 9. The beginning of the eclipse is visible from northern Norway and Finland, and in the afternoon the shadow passes over Yezo, the northern island of Japan. The best point to view the eclipse will be the least accessible districts of Siberia, but several stations will be occupied by Russian astronomers. America is to send two important expeditions; one of them consisting of nine persons, under the charge of Professor Todd, of Amherst College, sailed from San Francisco in April, in the yacht *Coronet*, belonging to Mr. A. C. James, who, with his wife, accompanies the party.

"They carry with them an elaborate and extensive apparatus, photographic, spectroscopic, and polariscopic, to which Harvard College Observatory and Yale College have also contributed. This was brought around the Horn last winter upon the yacht, and the plan is to occupy two, and perhaps three, stations upon the island with the help of such assistants as they will probably be able to find at hand.

"Another party of five goes from the Lick Observatory under the direction of Professor Schaeberle, who was so successful in his photographs of the Chilian eclipse of 1893. He takes as his principal instrument a six-inch photographic lens of forty feet focal length, made by Brashear expressly for the occasion, and expects with this to make large-scale negatives some eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Burckhalter, on the other hand, is to make pictures of about half that size with a four-inch lens of twenty feet focus, using a special arrangement of his own invention by means of which he hopes so to control the exposure as to obtain a satisfactory representation of the brightest portion of the lower corona and of its fainter outer regions on the same negative—a thing never hitherto accomplished."

It is worthy of note that both of these elaborate expeditions are provided for by private munificence.

Dr. Robert W. Shufeldt, a noted taxidermist and naturalist, describes the modern methods used in "The Preservation of Wild Animals," and the wonderful resources of the taxidermist's art. The advance in taxidermy has been very rapid indeed in the last twelve years, and the work of a quarter of a century ago would now be looked on as mere butchery. In arranging groups such as are seen at the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, the most devoted study is given to mounting the creatures in attitudes of great ease and natural grace. "Aeries of eagles and hawks are first photographed *in situ*, then the owners are captured and killed, the young or eggs taken, and, finally, the whole affair removed in detail to the hall of the museum where it is to be exhibited, and by the aid of the photograph reconstructed there again in the most natural manner possible." Even in the facial expression of a large animal the artistic taxidermist carefully concerns himself. The unskilled workman may give, for instance, the face of a tiger a jovial expression, or a melancholy cast, while the artist is careful to leave the beast with exactly the savage aspect of defiance which it bears in life. Dr. Shufeldt thinks there is great need at Washington of a Government Museum devoted to zoology, and equipped with every needful appliance known to modern science, with a full corps of zoologists and artisans to assist them. All the characteristic flora and fauna of various

parts of the country could be preserved and arranged in the most instructive manner possible. It is of course an added argument for such an institution that the extinction of many important species of animals and of trees, too, is going forward so rapidly.

We have mentioned among the "Leading Articles of the Month" Mr. John Brisben Walker's essay on "The Coming Race."

SCRIBNER'S.

IN the July *Scribner's* Mr. J. Carter Beard tells about "A New Art," by which he means the art of taxidermy, the subject which Dr. Shufeldt also writes about in the *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Beard, as an artist who has made his specialty the delineation of animals, can look at it from two points of view. He says: "The taxidermist, unlike the sculptor or painter, can claim no allowance on account of the necessary limitations of his means of expression, or the material with which he works; explicit statement rather than suggestion, reconstruction and not idealization, is the aim and purpose of his work, and in its perfection it cannot stop short in anything but actual life and motion, of an absolute counterfeit of nature. There can be no impressionism in taxidermy. The mechanical difficulties in the way of such perfection are, I am assured, very great. The sculptor has but to give his plastic wax or clay the slightest touch, it yields and retains the impress of contact, but the fresh pelt, pulled, hammered, and molded into shape by main force, shrinks in drying, and shrinking bridges over depressions and distorts delicate and careful modelling, especially about the mouth, eyes, and ears. No rapid or easy method has been invented to overcome this difficulty, and the taxidermist who produces the first specimen involving the subtile and perfect representation of external anatomy of a subject can scarcely expect to receive an adequate remuneration for his labor."

Sir Martin Conway has a paper entitled "A Thousand Miles Through the Alps," illustrated with some fine pictures of mountain climbing scenes. He bewails the loss of mystery which the Alps have suffered—none but climbers know how completely. "Every mountain and point of view of even third rate importance has been ascended, most by many routes. Almost every gap between two peaks has been traversed as a pass. The publications of some dozen mountaineering societies have recorded these countless expeditions in rows of volumes of appalling length.

"Of late years vigorous attempts have been made to co-ordinate this mass of material in the form of Climbers' Guides, dealing with particular districts, wherein every peak and pass is dealt with in strict geographical succession and every different route and all the variations of each route are set forth, with references to the volumes in which they have been described at length by their discoverers. Nearly half the Alps has been treated in this manner, but the work has taken ten years, and of course the whole requires periodical revision."

The writer in "The Point of View" contrasts primary education in America with its analogy in England, to the disadvantage of our reputation for educational thoroughness.

"One cannot have had any experience of the instruction of European boys and girls without being conscious of the radical contrast between the spirit of the elementary school-room abroad and in this country. There is among the little people abroad a peculiar sort of application of which among American children you will find not the smallest trace. It is not a question of industry. The juvenile American is as willing to learn and as quick about it as any other. It is a matter of mental attitude. The school-room where European children acquire the rudiments of education is, in some unanalyzable way, a quieter, remoter spot; one more shut off from the distractions that come from without; and, notably, more serious. Learning may look to the youthful minds within those walls to be a dull thing, but it is certain, without their being aware of it, to seem a dignified thing. And the routine has a repose that gradually acts upon the juvenile scholar until it shapes him to this application—to a mood of patient attentiveness and a sort of ruminating receptivity, that, so far as ultimate fruitfulness is concerned, may, in every instance, be safely preferred to all the precocious personal 'brightness' and 'alertness' in the world. The European methods of primary instruction, in short, proceed on the idea that children are young plants that develop by passive absorption, in the right conditions of growth, as a peach ripens against a southern wall."

McCLURE'S.

WE have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month" from E. K. Robinson's paper on "Kipling in India," and Cleveland Moffett's on horseless carriages, appearing in the July *McClure's*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward comes this month, in the course of her biography, to Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes, who make an exceptionally interesting chapter. She says of Whittier that notwithstanding his shy and retiring disposition, which "made a new interior an insurmountable trouble to him," he was full of frolic, in his gentle way. "No one of the world's people ever had a keener sense of humor. From every interview with him one carried away a good story, or a sense of having had a good time; he never darkened the day or shadowed the heart." Mrs. Ward tells how when she was in a box at the theatre with Longfellow she saw the tears falling from the poet's face in the sad passages of "Hazel Kirke." "He made no effort to conceal or to check them; indeed, I think he was unconscious of them. He noticed none of us; but gave his heart up to the human passion of the little play, with a simplicity and genuineness touching to see."

In a chapter of the series on "A Century of Painting," Mr. Will H. Low says of Adolph Menzel: "Identified as he is with Germany, a Teuton of the Teutons, he shares with Meissonier the right of being considered one of the two great little masters of the century." Mr. Low regards as the keynote to Menzel's work the illustrations to the life of Frederick the Great which first made him known.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE July *New England Magazine* begins with an account by William I. Cole of the pleasant institution of "Country Week." This custom of arranging a week or so in the country for the poor children of the city originated in the early seventies in Copenhagen, and when an account was copied into an American newspaper, it came to the eye of the Rev. W. H. Gannett, of Boston. With the aid of his sister, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, this gentleman sent circulars to a number of country ministers asking for the names and addresses of people willing to take charge for a week or fortnight, as guests or as boarders at the nominal cost of hospitality.

one or two children, whose vacation otherwise would be the door steps of alleys or straying about the streets. The result was the names of fifty families from twelve towns, and in the very first summer of Mr. Gannett's experiment one hundred and sixty children, from six or eight to twelve or fourteen years of age had an average of ten days of country life and air. Mr. Cole publishes a table showing the growth of this fine charity since it came into the hands of the Young Men's Christian Union. Now a paid secretary and two paid assistants are engaged in carrying out the arrangements. From 837 children sent on vacations in 1877, at an expense of $3,000, the work has grown to such dimensions that in 1895, 2,527 children and 255 adults were given a frolic in the country, at an expense of $12,712.29, the stay averaging twelve days. Of these no less than 356 were invited by hospitable farmers, the rest being boarded at the cost of entertainment. This successful work gives an impulse to many other vacation societies. But yet, Mr. Cole states, large numbers of the city poor are unreached by any of the various agencies. His account of the naïve joys and healthful gains of the youngsters in the country ought to stimulate a still further extension of this excellent charity.

There is a good sketch by James L. Hughes of Henry Barnard, "The Nestor of American Education," illustrated with portraits of this fine old gentleman and philanthropist. Dr. Barnard is now a patriarch of eighty-five, but still he rises at five o'clock in the morning and does his writing and reading chiefly before breakfast. His garden is his special pride and its condition fully justifies his pride in it. One of his educational maxims is "Every teacher should be a gardener," and he has lived up to his principles.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for June is a number of great timeliness and importance. We have selected for more complete review in our "Leading Articles of the Month" Dr. Otto Arendt's discussion of the Outlook of Silver and Dr. Joseph H. Senner's article on Immigration from Italy. The number opens with an article by Mr. Andrew Carnegie entitled "The Ship of State Adrift," quotations from which are also to be found among our "Leading Articles," in which Mr. Carnegie sums up what he considers to be the political causes of our recent American industrial depression.

POWER OF THE "A. P. A."

Mr. W. J. H. Traynor, who is president of the American Protective Association, writes upon the "Policy and Power of the A. P. A." Mr. Traynor says that the A. P. A. has a membership of nearly 2,500,000 persons, who influence at least 4,000,000 votes. He makes it apparent that he believes the political tactics of the order should be negative rather than aggressive. He does not consider it so much the business of the A. P. A. to set up candidates of its own as to bring its power to bear for the defeat of candidates who are repugnant to its principles.

HOMICIDES IN AMERICA.

Judge Parker, of the United States District Court for the Western Arkansas district, writes upon the increase of homicides in America, and gives the following startling statistics:

"When we go to facts, we find that during the last six years there have been 43,902 homicides in the United States, an average of 7,317 per year. In the same time there have been 723 legal executions and 1,118 lynchings. These startling figures show that crime is rapidly increasing instead of diminishing. In the last year 10,500 persons were killed, or at the rate of 875 per month, whereas in 1890 there were only 4,290, or less than half as many as in 1895."

Judge Parker considers the Appellate Court system the most fruitful cause of the increase of crime. The jury system does not seem to him to need remodeling, but the delays and reversals incident to the system of appeals are, in Judge Parker's opinion, most baneful in their influence.

The Hon. Hannis Taylor, our minister to Spain, writes of England's colonial empire. The article is merely a summary of easily accessible information, for the purpose of showing how elastic and adaptable the English administrative system is, and how various are the governmental methods employed in different English colonies.

HOUSING IN ANCIENT CITIES.

Under the very misleading title of "The Sky Scrapers of Rome," Signor Lanciani contributes an article on the housing arrangements of Rome in the time of the emperors.

At the time of its greatest development the city numbered 1,790 palaces and 46,602 lodging houses, the population being about 1,000,000 souls. These statistics refer to the city limits only, marked approximately by the walls of Aurelian; but the habitations extended beyond the walls for a radius of three miles at least. This suburban belt of houses and lodgings, with gardens and orchards between them, was called the belt of *expatiantia tecta*.

This well-known archæologist seems to have desired to prove that the very tall, densely-populated tenement house was the prevailing type in old Rome; but at best he does not succeed in showing that the average tenement house contained more than three or four families or that the maximum height exceeded from fifteen to twenty metres.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Elizabeth Bisland writes discursively rather than learnedly about "Dreams and Their Mysteries," while Professor N. S. Shaler, under the ambitious title "Environment and Man in New England," gives us many pages of notes to elaborate the idea that "between the mountains of New Hampshire and the lowlands of southeastern Massachusetts there are as great differences as are found in Great Britain in passing from the highlands of Scotland to the plains of Norfolk." Mr. Gladstone concludes with this sixth installment his discussion of "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for June has much sober merit, even if it is not so compellingly readable or timely as it might be. Elsewhere we quote from "Ouida's" diatribe against royalty, Mr. Smalley's account of "Our Sub-Arid Belt," and Mr. Pratt's article on "Music." The opening article is by Senator Mitchell, who favors the election of United States senators by popular vote, and recites with convincing effect the facts and arguments which have led most thoughtful men to desire this change in our political machinery.

Mr. Björnstjerne Björnson, the distinguished Norwegian writer, contributes the second part of his review of modern Norwegian literature, telling us in this install-

ment about Jonas Lie, Alexander Kjelland, Arne Garborg, Amalie Skram, Hans Rinck, and Knut Hamsun.

PROF. SUMNER ON ANNEXATIONS.

Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale, endeavors to lay bare what he entitles "The Fallacy of Territorial Extension." Mr. Sumner is given to sweeping generalities; but his purposes in this article are specific. He desires, for instance, to have it understood that he thinks it of no importance to the United States whether the Alaskan boundary dispute is settled one way or the other. The implication, however, is that, if anything, it would be advantageous to us to have it settled in Canada's favor. The annexation of Hawaii would seem to Mr. Sumner an unfortunate affair, while the acquisition of Cuba would "be a great burden and possibly a fatal calamity to us." The ideal thing, Professor Sumner thinks, would be for England to take Cuba. Mr. Sumner would almost rather fight than admit Canada to union with the United States; and he declares that "our territorial extension has reached limits which are complete for all purposes and leave no necessity for rectification of boundaries. Any extension will open questions, not close them. Any extension will not make us more secure where we are, but will force us to take new measures to secure our new acquisitions."

Unfortunately, Mr. Sumner does not prove these assertions; and many persons whose opinion is not less entitled to be heard are asserting just the contrary.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has had access to a photograph of the original manuscript of the first two stanzas of Keats' "Ode on Melancholy," and he is inspired to write a pleasant article about it.

DEMOCRACY'S PROMISE AND FULFILLMENT.

Professor Frank W. Blackmar, of the University of Kansas, writes an article entitled "The Promises of Democracy: Have They Been Fulfilled?" Professor Blackmar looks back to inquire what the leaders in the movement for popular government a hundred years ago promised and expected, and attempts to show to what extent those expectations have been realized. The article is a discriminating one, and yet far more hopeful and optimistic than the conclusions reached by Mr. Lecky in his recent work, "Democracy and Liberty," which enters more elaborately upon the same line of reflection. Mr. Blackmar's article is the more interesting because it was evidently written before the appearance of Professor Lecky's work. Having summed up the pros and cons, Professor Blackmar thinks that we have upon the whole the best government on the face of the earth, that we have a freedom of individual life not approximated to in any other nation, and that as regards average welfare, industrial and social as well as political, our institutions have yielded better advantages to the people than any other form of institutions elsewhere has ever secured.

TURKISH MATTERS.

Miss Mary M. Patrick, president of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, writes concerning the education of women in Turkey. Her article is a very instructive one. It will surprise many readers to known how much the Turkish government is now doing for elementary education. The instruction of boys in the Turkish schools is very general, and there are now also 300,000 girls enrolled in the official Turkish schools. More than half of these are in some 1,400 separate Moslem schools for girls. Of higher schools for Mohammedan girls, under the auspices of the government, there are about forty, with more than 3,000 pupils.

The Rev. M. M. Mangasarian, of the Chicago Society of Ethical Culture, formerly a Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia, is an Armenian by birth, and what he has to say about the condition of affairs in Armenia is naturally worth reading. His article is entitled "Armenia's Impending Doom: Our Duty.' The article is eminently discriminating and fair. Mr. Mangasarian holds that the Armenians are hopelessly doomed unless the English-speaking people hasten to their assistance. The writer does not make it clear how he would have this country proceed, but his object is to arouse interest rather than to prescribe a policy.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell writes a practical and instructive article entitled "The True Aim of Charity Organization Societies," in which she shows that the object is not simply to relieve immediate distress, but to make workers rather than idlers of the poor and to educate them to a higher standard of living if they happen to have a low one.

THE ARENA.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Professor Parsons' series of papers on "The Telegraph Monopoly."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Barrows makes an interesting restatement of the arguments of Celsus, "the first Pagan critic of Christianity," and of Origen's famous reply.

"If we ask what is still valid in Origen's refutation, we shall find it not in his allegories, not in his philosophy, not in his speculations, not in his tedious exegesis, but in his claim that the moral fruits of Christianity are the best vindication of its place in human history. The divinity of any religion is best shown in its worth to humanity. Not through its metaphysics, but through its ethics, has Christianity reached the heart of men."

MEXICO'S SILVER MONEY.

Justice Walter Clark has completed his interesting series of articles on Mexico. On the currency of that country, Justice Clark comments as follows:

"We have an object lesson of unmistakable import in the fact that in Mexico, where the standard of redemption has remained gold *and* silver, cotton brings sixteen to eighteen cents, and wheat and corn $1.25, and fixed charges like debts, taxes, and railroad rates have not gone up. Gold does not circulate there in the ordinary transactions of life, nor does it do so here. That it is the standard of value and not the metal that causes the appreciation of our dollar is proven by the fact that our silver dollar is worth as much there as our gold dollar."

PLATFORM OF BANKER W. P. ST. JOHN.

Mr. William P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National Bank, of New York City, proposes "A National Platform for the American Independents of 1896," the chief demands of which are for the re-opening of the mints to equally unrestricted coinage of gold and silver into the unlimited legal tender money of the nation, for a tariff to protect the farmer and planter as well as to furnish revenue, and for the application of the principle defined as the Initiative and Referendum to all national legislation which involves any radical change in public policy.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere the articles on South Africa, and the Education Bill.

Mr. Alex Maclure, in a paper on "America as a Power," argues that as against Great Britain the United States have no power, because, first, they have next to no fleet, and secondly, because a cessation of their trade with Great Britain would spell general ruin. He also says :

"Even making every allowance for the patriotic cohesion which the call to arms evokes in all ranks of a nation, there are grave doubts whether the United States, with its immense alien population, has yet reached a degree of national solidity sufficiently strong to justify a declaration, or even a menace, of war at the present time."

MR. GLADSTONE ON SHERIDAN.

Mr. Gladstone contributes a brief paper paying high tribute to Sheridan, being impelled thereto chiefly because of Sheridan's hostility to the Union. At the head of the small residue who stood to their guns in opposing the Act of Union, says Mr. Gladstone, "was that true, and brave, and also wise politician, whose position on the page of the final historical record we are now considering. He resolutely fought the battle through, supported by minorities, which were, numerically, little better than ridiculous. But the insignificance of his resistance as measured by a merely external criterion is the true measure of its moral grandeur. His work would have been an easy one in comparison had he been sustained by such volleys of cheering as sounded forth from the crowded benches of the ministerial side. The truest test of a statesman's worth is to be sought and found in the conduct he pursues under the pressure of adversity, and no statesman can better stand the application of that test than Sheridan on the occasion of the Irish Union."

He also calls attention to the fact that in the political partnership between Fox, Burke and Grey, Sheridan was not only the working horse of the team, but the man employed to conduct the most delicate operations.

MR. F. HARRISON ON J. A. SYMONDS.

Mr. Frederic Harrison contributes a critical essay upon the late J. A. Symonds. He says :

"There are not wanting signs that the reputation of J. Addington Symonds had been growing apace in his latest years ; it has been growing since his too early death, and I venture a confident belief that it is yet destined to grow. His later work is to my mind far stronger, richer, and more permanent than his earlier work—excellent as is almost all his prose. For grasp of thought, directness, sureness of judgment, the 'Essays' of 1890 seem to me the most solid things that Symonds has left. He grew immensely after middle age in force, simplicity, depth of interest and of insight. He pruned his early exuberance ; he boldly grasped the great problems of life and thought ; he spoke forth his mind with a noble courage and signal frankness. He was lost to us too early; he died at fifty-two, after a life of incessant suffering."

A PLEA FOR HERALDRY.

Everard Green, who rejoices in the designation of "Rouge Dragon," pleads for the resurrection of Heraldry :

"If the lamp of heraldic art and lore burns low at this hour, the prodigious skill, fecundity of invention, energy, and thoroughness of execution in the old heraldic work, for instance, in Westminster Abbey, and on heraldic seals, say from the end of the reign of Edward the Third to the end of the reign of Henry the Sixth, must be studied before heraldry is again a living art. Modern heraldry is no longer a noble science or art, since it is deficient in depth, deficient in true dignity and harmony, deficient in those suggestive beauties which inspire a dream and awaken sympathy in a beholder ; it lacks, too, that vehement reality which throbs in the old work."

ENGLAND'S ARMY AND EMPIRE.

Lieut.-Col. Adye maintains that no one can truthfully assert that "in the light of recent experiences, 300,000 men is a sufficient British regular force for the defense of an empire comprising one-fifth of the surface of the land portion of the globe and one-fourth of its estimated population. That our enormous colonial empire (inclusive of Egypt, but exclusive of India) should contain only 38,000 British regular troops, and that, to reinforce it in India, and Great Britain, we should possess only about 80,000 regular troops in reserve, appears to me to be a foolishly dangerous state of things."

France and Germany each can put four million trained soldiers into the field. We have hitherto escaped conscription ; but unless we can increase our reserves Lieut.-Col. Adye fears it will become inevitable. But "such a system can most certainly be avoided if the employers of labor, great and small, will rise to the situation as created by our widespread empire and world-wide interests, and will consent to receive into their employment the men who, having passed their probationary period in the active army, are passing through the various stages of reserve, and will give facilities for these men to come out periodically for a brief training."

MUTUAL AID AMONG OURSELVES.

Prince Krapotkine concludes his series of lectures on mutual aid in the world of animals and men by describing some manifestations of the principle among ourselves. He winds up his interesting study as follows :

"In the practice of mutual aid, which we can retrace to the earliest beginnings of evolution, we thus find the positive and undoubted origin of our ethical conceptions ; and we can affirm that in the ethical progress of man, mutual support—not mutual struggle—has had the leading part. In its wide extension, even at the present time, we also see the best guarantee of a still loftier evolution of our race."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Jusserand gives his reasons for believing that Chaucer did meet Petrarch. Mr. J. C. Hadden discusses the regulation of street music, and Cornelia Sorabji writes a short "Story of a Queen," and two doctors discuss measles and mortality.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE most important paper in the *Contemporary Review* is Dr. Fairbairn's exposition of the "Policy of the Education Bill," which is noticed elsewhere.

LONDON REVISITED.

Mr. William O'Brien writes a very interesting paper under this head. He has been in London lately in attendance at the law courts again, and he gives us here his impressions interspersed with many suggestive reminiscences of old days. There is one very notable passage in which he describes how the Irish members used to feel when getting out of the Irish mail train at Euston on their way to fight the Coercion bill in the House of Com-

mous. We have exulted, said Mr. O'Brien, to think that we possessed a grip over the very throttle valve of the English Empire. It was as if Caractacus had been allowed to march up to the golden houses of the Cæsars, and match himself with his imperial majesty, beard to beard, on his own hearthstone. The pleasantest prospect in London to Mr. William O'Brien is the platform of the railway station that leads out of it, but although he dislikes the city, candor compels him to confess that "London is, in the language of Sam Weller, 'wisibly swelling'—swelling not merely in the miles over which it is stretching its prodigious arms and legs into the fields, but in the wealth, health, and energy with which it supports its mightly carcase. I never saw London in such monstrous health. The carriages were more numerous and more splendid than ever; there were fewer of the wan-faced men who sit on the park seats as long as the policemen would let them, and turn the pleasure-gardens of the County Council into such ghastly sarcasms; the hideous struggle for life in the streets, with the policeman standing solemnly in the centre of it all to see that too many bones were not broken, was never so fierce or, in spite of wood pavement and asphalt, and the opinion of M. Alphonse Daudet, so deafening; the well-dressed throngs glittering, eddying, and swelling around the theatres, the jewel shops, the restaurants never so filled with the sublime self-confidence of Britons who had got the men, and got the ships, and got the money too. No suggestion of a *fin de siècle* here; none of the sickly nonsense about *Tout lasse, tout casse, tout passe;* but more than ever the burly British energy and appetite, seeking what it may devour."

NATAL AS A FIELD FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Emile McMaster writes a very pleasant description of the Highlands of Natal, which from many points of view he thinks afford a much more attractive field for the British emigrant, especially the middle-classes, than even New Zealand. Natal is much nearer than England. Zulus are admirable neighbors; the soil is good, easily tilled, the trees grow with astonishing rapidity, the land is beautiful to look upon, dotted over with railway stations, and the climate is the best in the world. Mr. McMaster says:

"While there remains around 30 degrees S. latitude an immense choice of handy and cheap land, no more tropical or sub-tropical in climate than the Channel Islands, and where malaria is no more heard of than in England, it seems inhuman that any European should voluntarily punish himself, his family, his stock, by choosing, or being misdirected, to a tropical latitude."

A TRIBUTE TO MR. TUKE.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., and Mr. Howard Hodgkin unite in writing to pay a tribute to the merit of Mr. Tuke, a Quaker philanthropist, whom Mr. Forster employed to lay the foundations upon which Mr. Balfour ultimately reared the Congested District Board. They say, after describing Mr. Tuke's character and labors:

"The good that Mr. Tuke accomplished was not limited to the material benefits that were brought to certain districts in Ireland during his lifetime; nor even to the benefits still to be derived from the policy which he inaugurated—namely, by the creation of a permanent non-political and representative commission to watch over the interests of the congested districts. His action and its results afforded another proof that wise and patient well-doing on a hard, though not hopeless quest, will at length attain its end, and so earn its reward."

WANTED—IMPERIAL CABLES.

Mr. Percy A. Hurd, writing on "Our Telegraphic Isolation," urges that India as well as Africa should be connected with Australia by a great trunk line of all British cables, aggregating 65,000 miles in length, and built in co-operation with the colonies in India. At present £1,000 a day is spent in cablegrams between Great Britain and Australasia. When the Pacific cable is laid, the rate will be reduced from 4s. 9d. to 3s. a word. England's trade with India, Australasia and South Africa is now £145,000,000 a year; her American trade is £100,000,000 a year, which keeps five cable systems constantly going. Mr. Hurd appeals to Mr. Chamberlain to take occasion by the hand, and bring about that union of the empire by cable which must precede the realization of all schemes of political federation.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. W. Peyton writes an article which reads like a somewhat eloquent sermon on the "Incarnation: a Study in the Religions of the World." It is somewhat mystical, and quite impossible to summarize. Dr. George Harley, in an article upon "Champagne," stoutly traverses the almost universal belief that gouty subjects ought to avoid sugar. Mr. Linda Villari tells a very remarkable story of the finding of the Frangipani Ring. Vernon Lee contributes the second part of her article on "Art and Life." Mr. W. H. Mallock replies to Mr. Hobson's recent paper on poverty. Canon MacColl gossips pleasantly about the "Late Marquis of Bath."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice the South African and Russian articles elsewhere. There is yet another about "Jude the Obscure," which calls for no notice except to wonder why so much attention should be called to the book if it deserves all that is said against it.

WHY NOT GIVE COREA TO RUSSIA?

"W." writes to suggest that if John Bull were wise he would lose no time in handing Corea to the Czar on a silver salver.

"In Corea Russia could obtain all that she really wants without threatening, or even interfering with a single British interest. In the Gulf of Pechili she would become arbiter of a volume of British trade worth nearly fifty millions sterling a year. By intimating to Russia that we no longer regarded her pledge of 1886 as binding upon her, and that we should be gratified to see her undertaking in Corea a similar task to that which we have been carrying out during the last fourteen years in Egypt, we should solve two problems, which are now a standing menace to the peace of the Far East—the present situation in Corea and the exclusion of Russia from the ice-free Pacific."

JUDGE MORRIS ON THE LAND BILL.

Mr. Judge O'Connor Morris writes a criticism of Lord Salisbury's Irish Land bill. He does not like it, but although he makes a wry face he is willing to accept it if it is amended:

"It would be infinitely better that the measure should be deferred than that it should be rushed through the House of Commons—a bill of supreme importance to one of these islands should not be treated with the 'lazy contumely' denounced by Grattan as the sin of English politicians in Irish affairs. If carefully amended and revised, this measure will probably do real good, and will, to some extent, improve landed relations in Ireland."

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

This article by Mr. G. S. Robertson, who competed this year at Athens, is full of interest. He thinks the games were badly managed by Frenchmen, who took no pains to secure the presence of Englishmen. The scene in the stadium, which has been rebuilt by the munificence of an Alexandrian Greek, seems to have been very thrilling :

"The feeling of absolute entrancement with the beauty of the sight, the rapture of sensation, and the joy of recollection, which overmastered all who shared in this spectacle, found vent in ardent wishes that the Olympian games should be reserved to dignify Athens and to be glorified by her glory."

Nevertheless the French insist that the next games shall be held in Paris at the time of their exhibition of 1900 :

"The opposition is so sharp that it would be fair to describe it by asserting that these games, if held at Athens, would be Olympic, but, we fear, not international ; if held elsewhere than at Athens, international but not Olympic."

A PLEA FOR A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

In an article entitled "From Cobden to Chamberlain" Mr. E. Salmons tells us :

"Free trade within the Empire is a possibility of the future, but there will be no Empire to adopt free trade if we do not make a beginning with a preferential tariff. The free trader defends the ruin of agriculture on the ground that the interests of the whole community are greater than the interests of a class. Much more forcibly may the advocate of an Imperial Customs Union contend that the interests of the Empire are greater than those of England ; and there is this much to be said in defense of the latter argument which cannot be urged in favor of the former : in advancing the interest of the whole, we should not ruin, but advance, the interest of the part. Under a preferential tariff England would take a new lease of vigorous and prosperous life, and the Empire would become a more potent force for good than it has ever been."

THE NESTOR OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Miss Edith Sellers contributes a character sketch of Liebknecht, the German socialist, who lectured last month in England. She says :

"Wilhelm Liebknecht is an old man now; on the 29th of last March his seventieth birthday was kept as a red-letter day by the wage-earning classes throughout Germany. For nearly fifty years his life has been one long fight, a fight for the poor against the rich, for the helpless against those in high places. He has had ranged against him the privileged classes to a man, and all the power of the state, with the great chancellor at its head, while the forces on his side have been not only weak, but often wavering and torn by faction. None the less it is with him that the victory rests. He has made mistakes, no doubt, in the course of the struggle ; he has been too yielding sometimes, too unbending at others, and has sacrificed doctrine to expediency. In his eagerness to redress the grievances of the poor he has been apt to forget that the rich have rights which must be considered, and that even German officials have a claim to be treated as human beings."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. H. D. Traill discourses on "Our Neglected Tones." Mr. H. H. Statham describes at length the Royal Academy and the New Gallery, and Vernon Lee criticises Max Nordau's "Degeneration" under the title, "Deterioration of Soul."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE articles in the *National Review* for June are varied, brisk, and interesting. We noticed elsewhere the African articles. There is also a paper interesting to writing men on "Editors," and a sketch of "Arthur Young," the author of "Travels in France."

MONEY IN THE FAR EAST.

The Hon. George Peel, Secretary of the Gold Standard Defence Association, calls attention to a proposal made by Japan that an Asiatic Silver Union should be formed under the headship of Japan for settling the silver question. Mr. Peel argues in favor of continuing to carry on without any system within the British Empire. He thinks there is no reason why India and other dependencies should, for the sake of a uniform currency abandon their own present interests ; but Mr. Peel seems to believe that even China herself will gravitate surely and inevitably toward a gold currency. She issued her latest loan in gold, and it is probable that the future of China's currency will have to be decided by Europe, and especially by the gold currency nations.

A WARNING TO THE JEWS.

A *Quarterly* Reviewer, who astonished the readers of that staid periodical by sounding a summons for a Judenhetze in England, shows his hand and still more clearly in the article entitled "Emancipation from the Jews," which he has written in reply to Mr. Cohen's paper. Here is the anti-Semitic naked and unashamed :

"The day may dawn, even in France, when a popular Government will be the voice of the people. In countries not so manipulated and hoodwinked—in the German Empire, with its military feudal spirit on one side, its spirit of Socialism on the other ; in Austria, where the Hebrew conquest dates from yesterday ; in Russia, which M. de Vogüé calls 'a mightier Islam,' the reaction may take a swift and sudden turn that would be far more dreadful than any Judenhetze known since the expulsion of the Marranos from the Spanish Peninsula. It is not an appeal to the principles of '89 which would then avail to prevent scenes of horror and confusion. The European democracy has no mind to be shorn of its golden fleece for the benefit of the Rothschilds and the Oppenheims. Let the situation be clearly understood—and it is growing clearer with each day's news, in Italy, in the Transvaal, at Vienna—who can believe that Christendom will allow itself to be made a farm, a tenement of which but a handful even among the five million Jews are to enjoy the fruits and the revenue? The 'Emancipation of the Jews'—that old Liberal watchword—has already given place to its antithesis 'Emancipation from the Jews,' economic liberty for the Christian working class, defense against usury and speculative finance, and the rest of a sound social programme. Sooner or later, these new ideas will issue in legislative enactments ; or, if they do not, a worse thing may happen in countries which have to choose between the rule of productive industry and the despotism of capital wielded by a cosmopolitan and anti-social power."

JUSTICE TO EGYPT.

Lord Farrer returns to the charge about the Soudan expedition. His paper is strenuous, although brief The gist of it is in the following paragraph :

"The Government are either bound to give more satisfactory reasons than they have hitherto done for the course they are pursuing or to come to Parliament boldly and ask the British taxpayer to meet the expense which, so far as we now understand them, they are throwing on Egypt. When they do this, and not till then, we shall have the justice and expediency of the expedition fully and fairly argued in this country. If they continue to carry on this enterprise at an unlimited cost to Egypt, without showing that Egypt will reap equivalent benefit, their action will show that they have forfeited for England the character which English administrators have won for England in Egypt: that they have wasted the blood and the money of Egypt in adventures as unjustifiable as those of the Turkish pashas; and, while riveting the bonds in which England holds Egypt, they will have forfeited the only title which justifies England in remaining there by being guilty of the incredible meanness of indulging in an English jingo policy at the cost of the unfortunate Fellaheen."

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

The Bishop of Ripon, taking occasion from Lord Halifax's plea for Corporate Reunion, raises the question whether spiritual union might not be better than ecclesiastical. He says:

"Might not a reunion be found in the recognition of Christ's words: 'There is no man who can do a miracle in My name who can lighty speak evil of Me.' It is possible to have a reunion based in faith, love, and work without asking identity of laws, customs, and government. Such a reunion would at first be a federation of existing Churches; but it would enable men to realize that there is one body; and this being so we should no longer find it necessary to go about to make one body. We should realize the divergence of function and use in the many members of one body, when we realized that there was one spirit breathing throughout it, as there was one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all. If the present discussion leads us to realize how much greater and stronger spiritual bonds are than ecclesiastical, if it helps us to perceive that Christian character is more than the shibboleths of churches, if it enables us to see how independent of external forms the work of God's Spirit is, then it will have done good, for it will have introduced us into a more wholesome conception of Christianity, and into a more loving, tender, and tolerant spirit."

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood in some "Gossipy Reflections" comforts himself with the belief that the force of circumstances has compelled the British Government into a limited liability alliance with Germany, Austria and Italy. Toward the close of his paper he speaks wisely and well concerning the absurdity of accepting positive assertions that the country will never stand this, that, or the other, as if they were infallible utterances of divine wisdom.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE first paper in *Blackwood* for June is the criticism of Admiral Fournier's bold proposal to reconstruct the whole of the French fleet, so that in twenty-five years he would have a homogeneous fleet of one hundred and seventeen ships, all of which would be of the same type, and supported by three hundred torpedo boats. Mrs. Skene has a long, gossipy article, full of reminiscences of a life which began when Charles X. was king, and which comes down to the Franco-Prussian War.

The literary article is a review of the novels of John Galt, in the course of which there is a gibe in a footnote at the rechristening one of Clough's masterpieces as "The Story of a Young Man's Love." This he regards as a perfect illustration of the dominance of the literature of the Tit-Bit, which he interprets as a means of giving the reader in every sentence some glittering point of the news of the day. This is a great compliment to the literature of the Tit-Bit, which its original inventor would hardly have ventured to claim.

The article on "My Friends Who Cycle" is a humorous dissertation, which will be read by all who cycle. The "Looker-On" discourses even more than usual upon things in general, including lady cyclists, whom he admires only when they belong to the order of Dresden china, and are strictly ornamental. A woman to whom a cycle is more than a perch on which she can carefully attitudinize in a new frock seems to be hateful to his eyes.

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE *United Service Magazine* for June contains several articles of more than exclusively professional interest. It opens with a translation of a letter from the survivor of Arimondi's Brigade, who witnessed the Battle of Adowa. It is very vividly written, and gives a terrible picture of the sufferings endured by the Italian troops. Major Beresford, in an article entitled "Now and Then," describes the changes which have been made in twenty-seven years in the regiments of the British Army. Major-General Maurice tells the story of the practical service which photography by the Röntgen rays was able to render his son, who had his elbow dislocated. The arm was so terribly swollen that no one could ascertain whether it was dislocation or a fracture. The photograph, however, showed quite clearly that it was dislocation, and another photograph showed that the joint had been properly restored to its place. Captain Woodside, of the Canadian force, describes the success of the experiments which have been made by the American Army in converting some of the most bloodthirsty Red Indians of the Apache tribe into obedient and disciplined soldiers.

A PROTEST AGAINST TOO MUCH GERMANISM.

Dr. Maguire, in an article entitled "Our Art of War as Made in Germany," complains bitterly that in the British Army English history, especially English military history, is practically ignored, while our youths are compelled to devote their attention almost exclusively to the study of the German campaigns in France. This he denounces roundly, and not one whit too strongly. He says:

"I am eagerly looking forward to a volume on strategy and tactics, composed by our own leaders, with illustrations from our own history, and dwelling on the best means of preserving our imperial isles from invasion, of maintaining our commercial lines of communication with every part of the globe open and always secure against any hostile interruption, of protecting our Eastern empire on all its frontiers, of fostering the ever-growing developments of our vast colonies, and of giving foreigners to understand that, while our doctrine is one of peace and goodwill, one of our mottoes also is *nemo me impune lacessit*. This volume would also teach our people, our kindred beyond the seas and our

continental neighbors that no modern state has a record of glory and greatness to compare with our own, and will convey to future historians, who write in other languages, more examples for their treatises of heroic self-sacrifice and desperate deed, of 'derring doe,' than can be culled from the pages of the most stupendous German annalist."

THE HORRORS OF THE CONGO STATE.

Captain Salusbury contributes an article on "The Congo State : a Revelation." He might have called it "a picture of the Inferno." His description of the way in which the dregs of the Belgian people are sent off to torture and corrupt the unfortunate subjects of the Congo State is sickening. Captain Salusbury says he was so unutterably disgusted by the brutality of these men that he rejoiced heartily when any one of them got cut up. They seemed to die pretty fast, which is the one consolation about the whole business ; but if Captain Salusbury is to be believed, it would be a blessing for humanity if the Congo State were to burst up. This is how he sums up the matter :

"Let it be said briefly, but emphatically and generally, as with the military system and its instruments, so with all else connected with this mushroom state : it is all a shameful fraud. The boasted work of civilization is murder, rapine, plunder and cruelty in the most awful degree ever reached ; the pretended enfranchisement of slaves is the introduction and maintenance of slavery under barbarous conditions unequaled in the history of the plantations or of the Southern States of America ; the vaunted resources of this rich country are to be found only in the tinned comestibles, the bottled spirits, etc., and the shoddy cloth imported from Europe ; that which is indigenous to this waste of rock, swamp and forest is starvation, ruin, and death."

COSMOPOLIS.

THE June number is decidedly good. Professor Dowden's censures on Goethe, noticed elsewhere, are alone enough to give it distinction. The Jubilee of Free Trade is celebrated in three languages, the authors being Henry Dunckley, who contents himself with retrospect ; Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, whose study is Cobden ; and Theodor Barth, who seems to regard the cause of democracy and free trade as identical, and is consequently sanguine as to the future.

Alois Brandt canvasses (in German) Matthew Arnold's relative estimate of Byron and Wordsworth, and contrasts the Continental with the insular verdict on Byron. He remarks, in passing, that the English pay more faithful attention to the great poets of their past than the Germans show to theirs. Mr. F. Sarcey writes on Ibsen's reception in Paris, and the reasons for the intense enthusiasm and opposition he has roused. The chroniques, musical, artistic and political, are the work of eminent writers. In his "Globe and the Island" Mr. Henry Norman mentions a "fact not hitherto published, I believe," about Mr. Cecil Rhodes, "that he once offered the Portuguese Government £2,000,000 out of his own pocket for Delagoa Bay."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE May numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* seem to show that Madame Adam has taken a step forward. Among her contributors are Alphonse Daudet, who is represented by one of the finest short stories he has ever written, and Victor Hugo, who, being dead, yet speaketh in an eminently characteristic chapter dealing with "Prison Loves" as seen from the higher and more ideal point of view.

M. Daudet, whose story begins the hundredth volume of the *Revue*, gives his readers a powerful study of the histrionic temperament, and proves all unconsciously how anomalous and painful is the position held by the actress in French society.

VANDALS AT NUREMBURG.

M. Muntz gives a charming account of old Nuremburg both past and present, and it is to be hoped that these two articles, penned by a distinguished French critic, whose name implies a German origin, will draw the attention of those in authority to the vandalism which has been and is still being perpetrated in the beautiful city of Albert Durer. Till 1814, says M. Muntz, the town could only be entered by eight gates ; now some six others have been made, and there is even a talk of filling up what remains of the great moats which once surrounded the city. Several of the round towers which formed so distinctive a feature of old German architecture have been taken down ; even including a number said to have been designed by Durer himself. The writer gives an elaborate analysis of the greatest of German masters, and beginning with a charming account of the Albrecht Durer Haus, analyzes the qualities of his work and the leading characteristics of his best known pictures.

"PRISON LOVES."

From many points of view it would be interesting to know if the account given by Victor Hugo of certain phases of prison life existed only in the great novelist's powerful imagination, or had, as he implies, a foundation in fact. In "Prison Loves" he describes a strange and pathetic state of things brought about by that longing and seeking after the ideal which was believed by him to be inherent in every human heart, however debased and disillusioned. He gives one actual example which would certainly go to prove the truth of his theory. Soon after a certain murder a nosegay of flowers was mysteriously conveyed from La Force to the women's gaol of St. Lazare, and a number of female prisoners each chose a flower to which was attached the number of an unknown comrade in misfortune. A certain woman, to whom had fallen a piece of white lilac, was shortly released, and thenceforth all her savings were sent to this unknown lover introduced to her notice in this strange fashion. She fastened the faded flower above her bed, and one morning about four o'clock a drop of blood seemed to fall from the flower on the bed-clothes. At that same hour two men concerned in the murder previously mentioned were executed, and the woman made up her mind that one of them must have been the original sender of her piece of lilac ; the affair so preyed on her mind that she went mad, and was put in the Salpetrière, where Victor Hugo became acquainted with her strange story. He seems to have discovered that her case was by no means unique, and that mystical unions between criminals unknown to one another were very frequent in the French nether world.

A SECOND ALGIERS.

Mme. Vera Vend contributes a timely article on "The Enthronement of the Czars."

Tunis seems in a fair way to become a second Algiers. French colonists have taken kindly to this corner of African soil; and, thanks to the energetic efforts of M. Millet, the resident-general, fifty prominent Frenchmen among whom were several commercial magnates, geographers, archæologists, historians and journalists, were lately given an opportunity of seeing the country under very pleasant conditions. The tour lasted about a fortnight, and will probably lead to a great development of the resources of the country, the more so that the country round and about the town of Tunis is very similar to that of the southern French provinces, and that the Bey is easily induced to grant valuable concessions to French settlers.

THE REVIEW DES DEUX MONDES.

THE first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* opens with an article on Cardinal Manning, interesting because written by an eminent French Protestant, M. F. de Pressensé. He defends Manning against Mr. Purcell, of whose biography, however, he makes considerable use. In this first article he takes the reader through the years of Manning's Protestantism, or rather Anglicanism, down to that infinitely touching day when Manning knelt by the side of Mr. Gladstone for the last time in the little chapel in the Buckingham Palace Road, not long before he was received with his friend Hope Scott into the Church of Rome. In the second May number M. de Pressensé reviews Manning's Catholic years—that is, from 1851 to 1892. Like the previous article, it is an admirably written and most sympathetic appreciation of the great Cardinal's life.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu continues his interesting series of articles on the international character of finance. He uses a new word, "bancocratie" or "bankocracy," which we venture to hope will not be added permanently either to French or to English. M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not altogether share the popular suspicion of "high finance," nor does he consider it as proved that the political power of money has increased. His remarks on the finance of Paris, St. Petersburg and Berlin are curious in view of the important influence exerted by patriotism on monetary operations.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE April political crisis has inspired M. J. P. Laffitte to a thoughtful analysis of the causes which constitute the weakness of the Moderate Republican Party, by far, let it be said, the most numerically important in the French state. He declares that the leaders, instead of proposing practical reforms, spend their time in combating Radicalism and Collectivism, and he points out that both in England and Belgium the party who makes the laws, whether they be framed to be in a Conservative or Liberal sense, remains that which really obtains a hold on the imagination of the electors. The writer hopes that the Modérés will win popularity by taking up the question of old age pensions—a question which must appeal in a special manner to every French elector. Above all he would wish to see individual liberty promoted. Few people in this country are aware of the curious disabilities under which their French neighbors are suffering. No kind of association, mutual aid society, and so on, can be formed by a group of citizens without official permission. A certain number of exceptions are allowed for. Thus members of the same profession may band together, and business partnerships and financial companies are exempt. The law was made, and is most often applied, to strike at the countless religious orders, notably that of the Jesuits, but its influence, says M. Laffitte, has been deplorable, and the French nation, instead of being welded together in groups, local societies, and associations boasting of some real link with one another, is now composed of numberless individuals, swayed this way and that, and entirely lacking that stability brought about by combination.

FRENCH VIEW OF AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

M. Hanotaux continues his very able, if somewhat prejudiced, articles on Africa. He pays a great tribute to the explorers, French and English, who first opened up the Dark Continent. One of the first of these, René Caillé, the son of a baker near Paris, was inspired by the perusal of "Robinson Crusoe," and went off with sixty francs in his pocket to Senegal. This was in 1816, and then in rapid succession went Barth, a Hamburg professor, Richard Burton, Speke and Livingstone, whose first sight of Africa was at the Cape in 1840, and many others down to Cameron and Stanley. M. Hanotaux points out that Africa may be said to have been discovered by three nations—England, Germany and France—although the *rôle* played by Portugal, in the person of Serpa Pinto, Italy with Marco Polo, and even Russia with the valiant and erudite Junker, also opened up portions of the Dark Continent. He traces step by step the growing influence of Great Britain from 1806, when England annexed Cape Colony, to the present day, and he makes the curious observation that all later explorers owed not a little to Napoleon and his conquest of Egypt. In view of recent events, M. Hanotaux's careful analysis of German explorations in the Soudan is valuable, for while English explorers always devoted more or less consideration to the sources of the Nile and the centre of Africa, the German school, being individualist and scientific, was more interested in racial and religious questions. He strongly recommends those anxious to know something of the Soudan to read Barth.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prince Henri of Orleans, under the somewhat fantastic title of "The Soul of the Traveler," writes some fine passages on the marvelous scenery of Madagascar. It is evidently his fervent desire to see France become a colonizing country, and he considers Antananarivo an excellent resting-place to the would-be French settler. Brilliant also is the Prince's picture of Aden, that strange city of dreadful night, composed of all that is most evil in Eastern and Western civilization.

Very different, and of far more general interest, is the first installment of the Hungarian painter Munkacsy's Recollections. Born in 1844, Michael Munkacsy was the son of a Government official; he spent his childhood in the midst of alarms, and was actually within a stone's throw of the battle of Miskolez. Therefore it is scarcely necessary to state that the great artist has always remained an ardent patriot. After the death of their father the five young Munkacsys (the eldest having but just entered his teens) were adopted by various relations, and it was then that for the first time Michael began to show some artistic aptitude. He was for some years apprenticed to a carpenter and house painter.

SUMMER READING.

NOTES UPON MANY SEASONABLE BOOKS.

RECENT FICTION.

NOT the least important consideration in the mind of the regularly migratory individual who contemplates a summer flight from the torridity of the city is that of the reading matter with which he is to guard against the empty moments that he knows must surely come, be he surrounded by all the pleasures and diversions of either mountain or seashore. The art of "vacating" is an acquisition; few can stop work for the usual two weeks and entirely avoid the business man's bugbear of *ennui;* but with a supply of really good fiction—more solid food is difficult of digestion—one may defy boredom, and stories that would ordinarily appeal to the reader have an added zest among such unliterary surroundings.

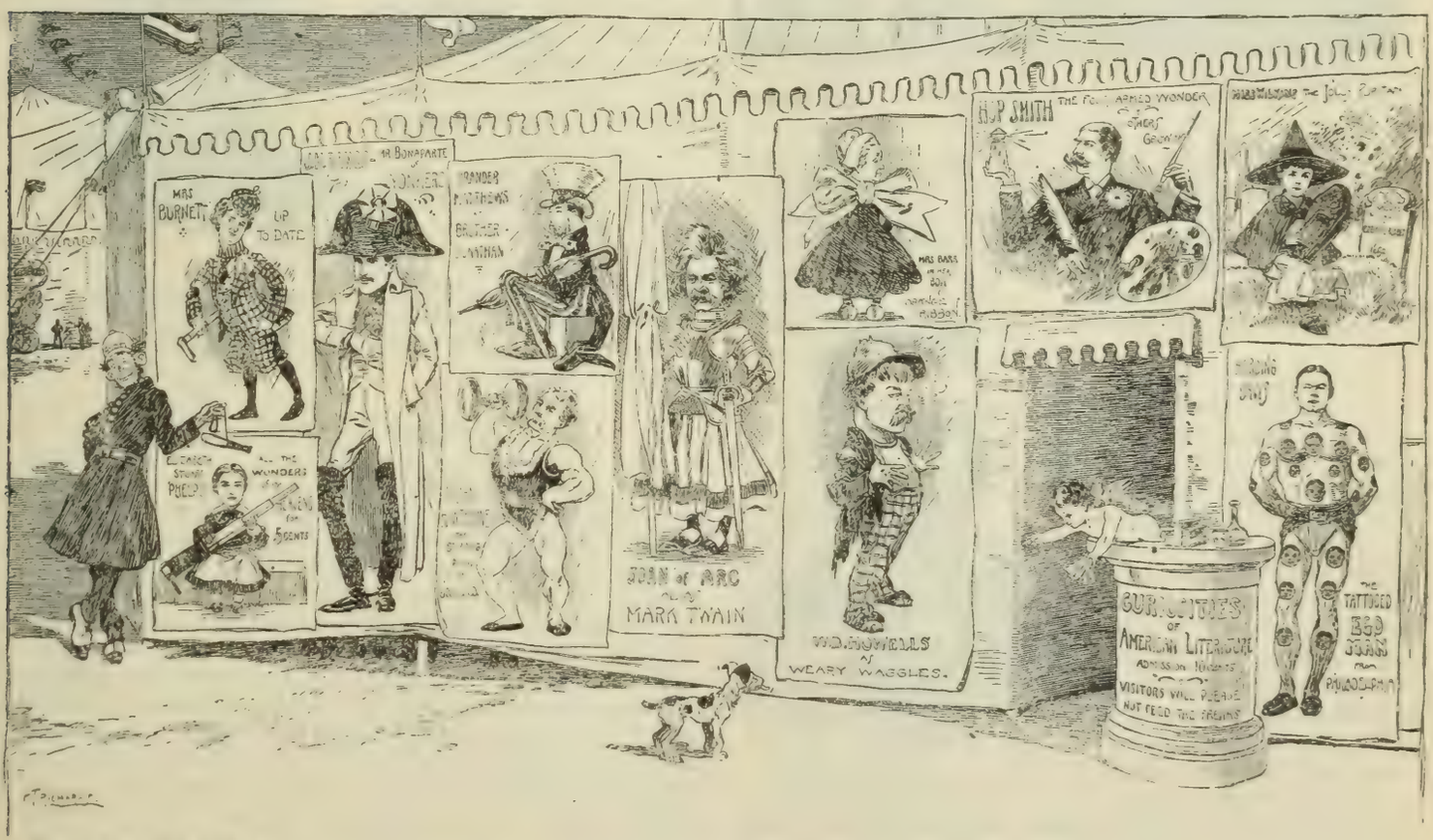
There is a long list this season; even a most jaded palate should be able to select the proper titillation somewhere between Zola and Bangs. Let us first glance at the novels.

STEVENSON'S LAST STORY.

"Weir of Hermiston," says Mr. Sidney Colvin, ". . . remains in the work of Stevenson what Edwin Drood is in the works of Dickens, or Denis Duval in that of Thackeray; or rather it remains relatively more, for if each of these fragments holds an honorable place among its author's writings, among Stevenson's the fragment of 'Weir' holds certainly the highest."

The dictum of Mr. Stevenson's literary executor is not one to be lightly controverted, yet it is hard to believe that the many lovers of Pinkerton and Jack Hawkins and Atwater will acquiesce in it. Charming as are the characteristic touches in this product of our Scotchman's utmost maturity; smoothly and connectedly as the quiet drama, for which he designed so tragic a continuation, unfolds itself; strong and interesting as the fragment is, we could surely spare it better than those enthralling romances. No matter how much one may praise "Weir," he must admit that the author's genius does not shine out so pre-eminently in this as in his more adventurous tales. For all that, it shows new sides of Stevenson which many will welcome, and his Scotch folk are handled with an affectionately humorous insight that is altogether charming and reminds the reader of Mr. Barrie at his best. The story, moreover, has an added interest from the fact that the closing paragraph was dictated on the very last morning of Mr. Stevenson's life, which makes it seem peculiarly his final word in his art.

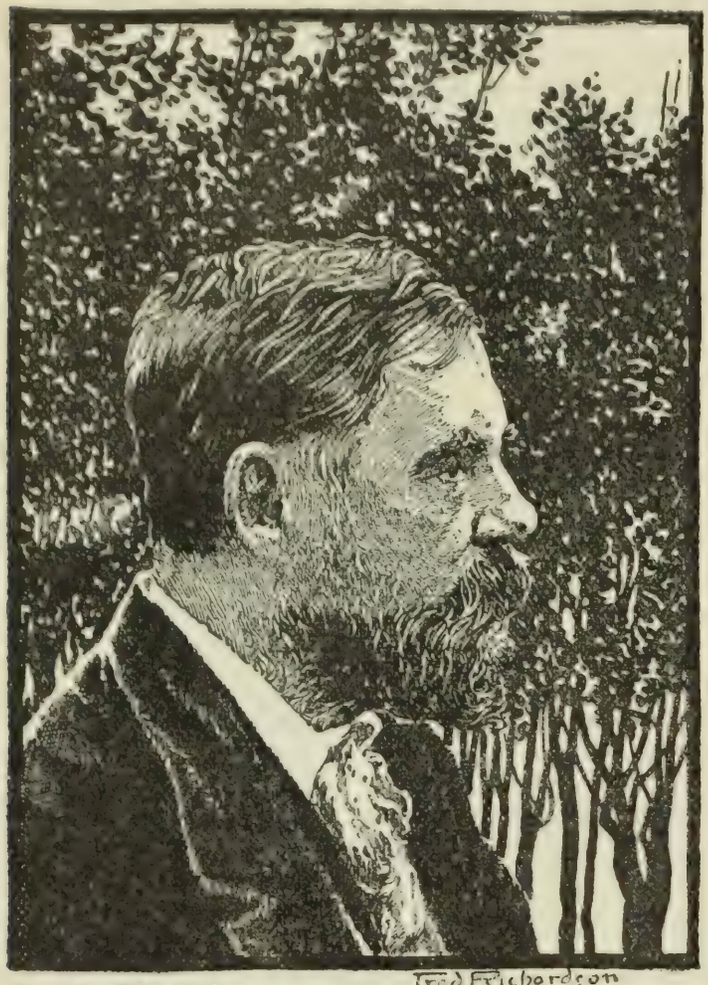
Mr. Harold Frederic, London correspondent of the New York *Times*, has written several novels which have given him some place among American story writers, notably "The Copperhead." His newest book is published in this country under the title "The Damnation of Theron Ware," while in England it appears simultaneously under the name "Illumination." This con-



From *Life*, of New York.

THE LITERARY SIDE-SHOW,—"LIFE'S" TIPS TO SUMMER READERS

fusing circumstance seems to have been due to an accidental failure to inform the American publishers of a decision at the last moment to change the name of the book. "Illumination" is making a very decided success



From the *Chap Book*.

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC.

in England, while the same story with a different name is not by any means so favorably regarded in the United States. Mr. Harold Frederic,—whatever may be the final verdict about this rather unpleasant story of a country preacher who falls from grace,—deserves to rank with our group of very talented journalist-novelists.

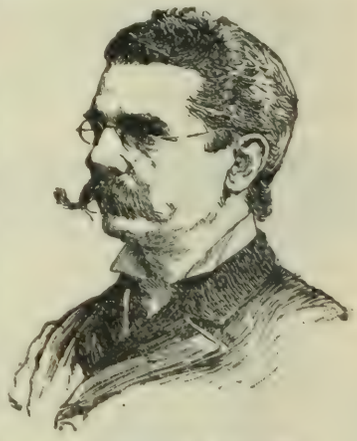
Our readers last month were invited not to overlook Mr. Gilbert Parker's new novel, "The Seats of the Mighty." That bright and industrious Canadian-American story teller has made himself master, for purposes of fiction, of the old colonial period in Canada, and of the struggle between Frenchmen and Englishmen for possession of this continent. His stories have therefore, beside their high merits considered as literature and as fiction, the added charm of historical color and accuracy.



MR. GILBERT PARKER.

A PAIR OF REALISTS.

When Mr. Howells descried in "The Red Badge of Courage" a cornerstone of an American school of fiction, and Charles Dudley Warner found in the same story an inspiration for his delightful and acute essay on "color" in literature, no special prophetic gift was needed to see that Mr. Stephen Crane's next publication would be received with more than the usual interest. "George's Mother" is certainly not so finished a tale as Mr. Crane's first success; the tensely impressionistic, dramatic, "Hugoesque" style which was so effective in dealing with the awful carnage and horrors of war is almost too strenuous for descriptions of a laborer's sensations while becoming intoxicated; it is too much like using a gatling gun on a flock of sparrows. Moreover, the story is rather "in the air," as the artists say; one becomes not a little interested in George and leaves the book with a sense of dissatisfaction, a feeling that it is a fragmentary sketch, not a completed picture which one has been contemplating, and a suspicion that "George's Mother" is a later work than the "Red Badge" only in point of publication. Yet with all these reservations the book is well worth reading; forcefulness is always attractive and the author abounds in strong, felicitous strokes. The character of the fervently religious old woman, worshiping her son with such an utter devotion that the evidences of his dissipation are a death summons to her, is admirably indicated. Mr. Crane, young as he is, is a striking figure in our literature and his development may bring us almost anything.—A far call it is from such realism to James Lane Allen's "Summer in Arcady." Realism this, too, but seen through a misty veil of poetry which softens its angular contours into grace and beauty. "Summer in Arcady" is a love tale—what else could it be, pray?—without the faintest hint of a plot; merely a dainty little narrative of how a Kentucky youth and maiden made that startlingly new discovery of the omnipotence of love and *maugre* hostile families followed out the dictate of their hearts.



MR. WILLIAM BLACK.

A NEW STORY BY MR. BLACK.

There could hardly be a truer "summer novel" than Mr. Black's "Briseis." Stags of fourteen points, pheasants as sparrows, thirty pound salmon captured with broken rods, not to mention innumerable grilse landed in more orthodox fashion, compromising letters and a cowardly blackmailer who quails before the hero—are not these the ingredients par excellence for a concoction to quaff when the mercury prohibits thought? An engagement to the wrong girl in Scotland (at a castle where the young laird and the young ladies unite in drinking a health to the lady of the house, one foot on their respective chairs the other on the table) lends the requisite piquancy to the tale, and the young gentleman, grown wiser, makes it all straight in Athens

(p. 406.)

A NOVEL BY MISS WILKINS.

Miss Wilkins is sure of her welcome, be the season what it may, and no amount of protest against a "surfeit" of New Englandisms on the part of the novelty seekers can have much weight with her many ardent admirers.



Drawn for the *Journal*.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

"Madelon" is very different from the character studies which her vivid realism and the restricted, hopeless conditions usually treated of made so humorously pathetic. Madelon Hautville, of French and Indian blood, passionate and fiery, presents a vivid contrast to mild Barbara Fair and the apathetic New England country folk. Madelon believes her lover, Burr Gordon, to be untrue to her and intending to kill him, stabs his rich cousin, Lot, by mistake. Burr comes up at this moment and forces her to go for help, replacing the knife in the wound with his own; consequently he is charged with the crime himself, since the two cousins had been at enmity. All Madelon's efforts to free him are unavailing; her brothers, who know the truth but hate Burr, refuse to testify, and Lot himself, who loves her, is deaf to her appeals. Finally, upon her promise to marry him, Lot declares he stabbed himself and Burr is released. The latter, exasperated at Madelon's engagement to his cousin, prepares to marry the fair haired Barbara, who, however, refuses him on the day set for the wedding. Lot, who is by all odds the finest character in the story, after trying in every way to arouse Madelon's love for himself, sets her free from her promise, induces Burr to return to her by explaining matters to him, and after the marriage, when on his increasing weakness the townspeople threaten to try Burr and Madelon for murder, he kills himself, thus effectually clearing them. Miss Wilkins has surely done better work than this; the figures in "Madelon" have not the exquisite realness and naturalness which make her short stories so fascinating, but it is a readable, interesting romance, and has in it some of the poetic touches which characterize all her writing.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new story, which is said to be a study of life among the fishermen of the North Atlantic, is awaited with interest.

A multi-millionaire, with the not over scrupulous traits commonly ascribed to those rather maligned individuals, a son of finer calibre and another who does his best to go to the dogs are the not strikingly original *dramatis personæ* in the "Quicksands of Pactolus." Mr. Horace Annesly Vachell has done better in his short stories, but the present book has that most essential feature of "light reading:" it ends well. The same may be said of "White Satin and Homespun," by Katrina Trask. The lady in the satin, though greatly in love with him of the homespun, does not at first fancy Delancey street as a permanent dwelling place, but when homespun stands firm and prepares to return to "his people" alone she finds it easier to go than to stay.

Naturally one runs the gamut of human sensations in the "Study in Feminine Development," which A. V. Dutton calls "Wisdom's Folly." After "Miss Romeston's Offers" and some intermediate chapters come "Proposal," "Persuasion" and, too soon in the game for peace and happiness, "Surrender" and "Matrimony." Nine chapters only out of twenty-two leave room for "The Serpent's Robe," "The Siren's Spell," "Struggling in the Web," "The Passions," "Retribution" and "Confession." But we are not yet out of the woods—next comes "A Ghastly Study" and "The Blow Falls." "Penance" is succeeded by "Reconciliation," and even then our "Consolation" must be marred by a following question mark!

MISCELLANEOUS TALES.

Since "Will o' the Wasp" is, according to the prefatory statements, the journal of Bill Fry, edited by Henry Laurence, U. S. N., and merely "brought before the public" by Robert Cameron Rogers, it seems hardly correct to call the latter the author. Stirring adventures they are which the staunch old tar records: the deeds of the good Yankee corvette *Wasp*, when she was stinging the British during the war of 1812. Much havoc did Bill Fry see before being taken prisoner by the frigate *Sardis* and subsequently going into captivity for life, the jailer in the last case being his "true love," Nancy Barker.—A tragedy is the "Love of Fame." Ulrica Breen is drawn from her quiet Norway home and from Hans Olsen, whom she is to marry, by the realization that she is a great singer. Her desire for fame is gratified to the full, but a poetic justice ordains that

Hans shall save her life at the expense of his own, and she then finds out too late that the love really counted for more than anything else.—Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe details another case of poetic retribution in the "Eleventh Commandment," telling how for his misdeeds toward Hilda Lisle Squire Daneholme is smitten down with madness and her's is the hand that smoothes the pillows on his death-bed.—Miss Imogen Clark shows in the "Victory of Ezry Gardner" that courage is a difficult thing to estimate properly. "Ezry" finally drove himself to enlist during the war, though doing so in deadly fear, and the remembrance of his dread during his four battles, when he only stayed in the ranks because he "wuz afeard o' desarting," afraid both of the penalty and the shame, humiliates him for many long years. When he has saved a drowning man, however, at risk of his own life, he is persuaded by a friend who knew his trouble that this washes out the black mark of cowardice.—Mr. Maurice H. Hervey, who once gave to the reading public a tale called "Dead Man's Court," is again in evidence, this time with an equally thrilling story of gentlemen "sports" and their inevitable concomitants: hops, races, Jews, heavy drinking, heavy weight lifting, forgeries and other crimes, with astute detectives, police inspectors, etc. The whole is seasoned with love and pounds, shillings, pence.—Much Italian scenery, "disreputable and impoverished looking people selling strawberries," while the Counts and Countesses intrigue, plot and counterplot, and the Barons speak between their teeth, are prominent in the "Romance of Guardamonte," by Aline E. Davis. The author evidently believes that it is a dangerous thing for American girls to indulge in foreign romances, and when Elba has learned of the perfidy of Piero di Montalcino, she sensibly resolves to build her next castle "on American soil."—Mrs. Andrew Dean surely has burning ideas of "futures." Her "Woman with a Future" deserts her husband upon learning that he has diphtheria and runs away with another man. Woman like, though, she must be persuaded—"'I could not let you kill yourself,' he said. 'You know I love you.' 'We are going to the devil,' she sobbed. 'Who cares?' said he."

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman has selected a wild enough subject for the "study of a life," which he calls "Flotsam." From the time when as a boy Harry Wylam returns to attack the caged bear who has clawed him up to the day of his death in South Africa, he is consistently a handsome, dissipated, unreliable scapegrace who does many disgraceful things in a cheery, light hearted manner.

"A Marriage by Capture" is the text of an Irish tale by Robert Buchanan. Miss Catherine Powers, the heiress, disappears mysteriously and everybody believes that her cousin, Patrick Blake, who has already attempted to abduct her, has made away with her. Phillip Langford, who has been in love with her for years, leads the police to Blake's house and has him arrested, but on the witness stand testifies in his behalf and produces a letter from Miss Powers, showing that she is safe at home. Whereat, tableau, succeeded by dense mystery. It afterward appears that Langford himself had carried her off and unavailingly tried to induce her to marry him. Eventually Langford is shot by Blake and the heroine decides to marry him after all.—"The Broken Ring" is a story of petty German principalities where a princelet disguised as a captain in the army of Königreich woos the Princess of Herzogthum and wins her love, winning herself when he comes in his proper state as a formal suitor. Elizabeth Knight Tompkins tells her romance simply and effectively, making a decidedly attractive story of it.

"In Sight of the Goddess," by Harriet Riddle Davis, details some rather remarkable happenings in Washington society. Stephen Barradale, private secretary to a secretary, falls in love, according to many classical examples, with his master's daughter. A temporary misunderstanding is caused by Stephen's "affair" with a dangerous married lady, and he retires from the scene, to be recalled by his inamorita through a "Parable" which must have been very pleasant reading for an ardent lover.—"A Bad Penny," by John T. Wheelwright, will appeal particularly to the younger generation. James Woodbury runs away from his uncongenial Massachusetts home and takes part in the famous combat between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*. He is taken prisoner, but eventually is exchanged and leaves the Halifax prison, reaching the old Massachusetts homestead to become a ship owner and the husband of his lady love.—Mary Clay Knapp, who gives us a treatise entitled "Whose Soul Have I Now?" is careful to set her readers straight. Not only are the latter provided with an introduction explaining how the book came to be written, but there is also furnished at the end an "analysis," in which they are informed concerning many vexed subjects. For instance:

"*Love.* The dominating element in life."

"*The Ruby.* Virtuous strength."

"*Telepathy.* A fact with certain natures. Indisputable."

"*Perfume.* Influences resulting from pyschic or soul forces. Literally true in transferring impressions made visible to the inner sight. A reality that exists, that has been felt and may be seen."

When to these are added "analyses" of the various personages, it will be apparent that no one can go astray regarding Miss Knapp's book.

TWO FRENCH AUTHORS.

Félix Gras is one of the great writers of the south of France; and Mrs. Janvier merits our hearty thanks for giving us so delightful a translation of so capital a story as "The Reds of the Midi." In this little book we have the adventures of the Marseilles battalion which marched across France to Paris in the opening days of the Revolution. From every point of view the story is a brilliantly successful piece of work.



FÉLIX GRAS.

Zola's "Rome" is simply a tremendous piece of contemporary journalism. As a story it will bore the ordinary novel reader intolerably, and he will never get through it. Both in this new work "Rome," and in its predecessor "Lourdes," the vehicle of fiction is so slight that the novelist almost totally disappears, and the journalist stands forth pure and simple. There is a very large guide-book element in the work; and this, while

accurate and studious, is rather forced and heavy. But the chief journalistic task attempted in "Rome" is not a description of the visible city, but a pessimistic study of the Roman Catholic church as centered in the ancient capital of the world. The book contains also a series of character sketches of typical ecclesiastics and



M. EMILE ZOLA IN WORKING ATTIRE.

personalities belonging to what Zola considers to be the inner ring of ecclesiastical politicans who control the Vatican and who thereby influence Christendom. These two volumes constitute an immense panoramic study of the Roman situation; and nobody can deny the genius for work, for observation and for literary construction that is evinced in the stupendous journalistic screed. It is intended to convey the impression that the Catholic Church, so long as its headquarters remain in Rome, can never rise to the height of its possibilities as a modern institution, but must remain involved in mediæval conservatism. Whatever influence or effect this work may have in continental Europe, it does not seem to us to address itself in any valuable or important way to English-speaking countries; nor will Zola's point of view be deemed a safe or reliable one, whether he approves or whether he condemns.

COLLECTIONS OF SHORT STORIES.

"In Homespun" is the title of half a dozen short stores by Edith Nesbit. The author knows her Kentish villages well and has managed to transfer them to the pages most realistically. She is one of those rare writers who possess the art (which Charles Dickens had, of course, in its utmost perfection) of making her servants and laborers, heroes and heroines act and speak really naturally.—"Nets for the Wind" is the initial tale of eleven by Una Taylor. Mystic utterances these and surely lacking in literary art in so far as they are difficult of comprehension—yet there is a strength about them which holds the attention. "My lady Mavis had eyes like blue hyacinths; her skin was very white, with scarlet flushes which came and went. She was very gay; sorrow was a great surprise to her—afterward the surprise would have been joy." This from the "King's Mountebank," one of the best of the stories, is characteristic, and the little book abounds in happy phrases and descriptions, together with passages of much dramatic force.—"The Way They Loved at Grimpat" is described by E. Rentoul Esler in nine short stories. Grimpat might be almost anywhere, for "village idyls" are much the same the world around, and "Kitty," "Linnet," or "Naomi" could be duplicated in many an American town.—"Princess Anne," by Albert R. Ledoux, is a sufficiently strange tale of the mysterious Dismal Swamp and a leper colony of negroes there who carry off beautiful Rose Van Antwerp in the hope that she will perform a miracle and cure them. The "other sketches" in the volume are short hunting and fishing yarns.

We wish to call most particular attention to a collection of short Western stories by Mrs. Peattie entitled "A Mountain Woman." The book contains several of the best tales of Western life ever written. The Nebraska stories throw so true a light upon recent conditions in the sub-arid belt that they explain, better than any political speeches or arguments could do, the reasons why men in that part of the country are advocating free silver.

Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, who gives us a collection of realistic short stories, "In the Valley of Tophet," the scenes of which are laid in the coal-mining district of the English midlands, is the same powerful writer whose "Tales of Mean Streets" (these being London slum stories) were so widely read a year or two ago. Mr. Nevinson's method is original, and while his stories are seldom pleasing they are marvelous bits of analysis and characterization.

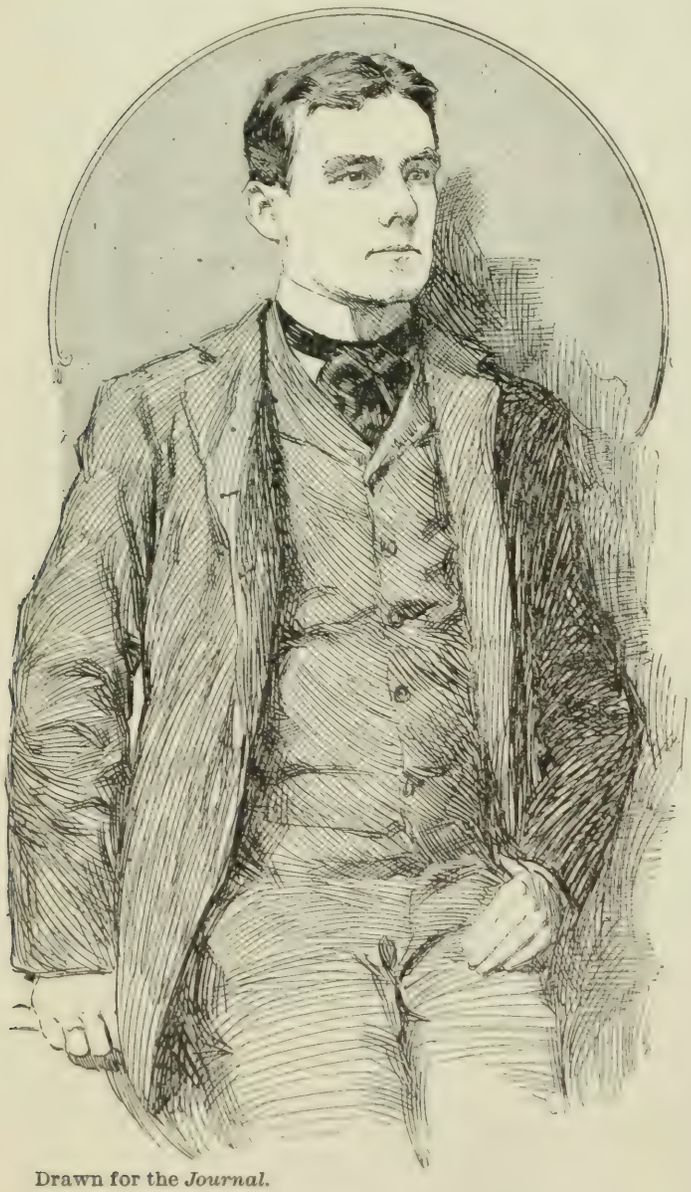
Mr. M. Hamilton is a writer little known to American readers, whose sad and painful story of life in the north of Ireland entitled "Across an Ulster Bog" must entitle him to a worthy place among the novelists of the day.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs republishes from *Harper's Magazine* "The Bicycler" and several other farces, which make good summer reading because they are as light as thistle-down, and which are all the more clever for their perfect simplicity and naturalness and their lack of forced smartness. Those who have not read the "Houseboat on the Styx" should not fail to include Mr.

Bangs in the list of the writers whose books they will seek this summer for unmixed entertainment and amusement.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

For summer reading, "On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Grounds," by Caspar Whitney, is pleasantly suggestive. Lest the reader should be deficient in his knowledge of Arctic geography, Mr. Whitney explains that the Barren Grounds begin ten days' journey beyond the Great Slave Lake and run down to the Arctic Ocean, with Hudson's Bay as their eastern and Great Bear Lake and the Coppermine River as their western boundary. We may well believe that this is the region of "the most complete and extended desolation on earth." Mr. Whitney's account of his journey to this far-away land is a tale of adventure. From it we learn how the wood-bison and musk-ox are hunted, and how the many difficulties of travel within the Arctic Circle are overcome.



Drawn for the *Journal*.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

We get another glimpse of Northern coasts in "Vikings of To-Day," by Wilfred T. Grenfell. Dr. Grenfell writes from personal experience in Labrador as a surgeon in the service of the English Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. He has chosen what to most men would seem an uninviting field of labor, but his enthusiasm is intense, and his zeal unflagging. Apart from its function as a bit of missionary propaganda, Dr. Grenfell's book serves a useful purpose as a description of Labrador itself, as well as of the resources and inhabitants of that inhospitable land.

By way of inducing a reaction from the chill liable to overtake the reader after a perusal of these experiences in the frigid northland, Mr. Richard Harding Davis' "Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America" may be recommended. Surely no greater contrast could well be imagined than that between the bleak northern wastes which Mr. Whitney so graphically describes and the richly verdured slopes of Venezuela, over which the "Three Gringos" roamed *ad libitum*. Mr. Davis' fine descriptive powers have perhaps never been employed to better purpose than in this sketch of neighboring lands and peoples.—A more elaborate and detailed description of Venezuela has been written by Mr. William Eleroy Curtis ("Venezuela: a Land Where it's Always Summer.") In this volume is presented a good *résumé* of the most accurate and recent information obtainable concerning that country, including a chapter on the disputed territory.

"At Hawarden With Mr. Gladstone, and Other Transatlantic Experiences," by Mr. William H. Rideing, is a capital little book to relieve the tedium of ocean travel this summer. One of Mr. Rideing's best chapters is devoted to a comparison between transatlantic voyaging a quarter of a century ago and at the present time. The papers on English and Irish scenes and customs are full of information. The sketches by the same author entitled "In the Land of Lorna Doone" were favorably received by the American reading public last year.

M. André Chevrillon's "In India" displays keen powers of observation and analysis. The author has traveled extensively in India, and the subtleties of Indian philosophy have evidently appealed to the logician's side of his nature. He has, however, wisely refrained from undue indulgence in dialectics, and he tells us a good deal about the present social and religious life of the country.—Another recent book which deals in an entertaining way with certain phases of Orientalism is Mr. Hearn's "Kokoro: Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life" (reviewed in our May number).

Several exceedingly interesting books of out-of-door life have appeared during the past few months. Among these we may mention: "In New England Fields and Woods," by Rowland E. Robinson; "By Oak and Thorn," by Alice Brown; "Spring Notes from Tennessee," by Bradford Torrey; "Notes of the Night, and other Outdoor Sketches," by Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott. These have all been reviewed in our May and June numbers.

Mr. George H. Ellwanger's "Idyllists of the Country-side" should not be overlooked. "It was deemed," says the author, "that a grouping of those who have written most pleasingly of the country-side, together with comparative references to their scope and method, would prove of interest to all those who possess a love for nature and nature's works." Six essays of the character indicated are here given: "The Wand of Walton," "Gilbert White's Pastoral," "The Landscape of Thomas Hardy," "Afield with Jeffries," "The Sphere of Thoreau," and "A Ramble with Burroughs." These essays are graceful in style, intentionally discursive, appreci-

ative in spirit, and much more of the nature of interpretation than of criticism.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Andrew D. White, in two splendid volumes, has at length given us in complete library form the historical studies in the warfare of science with theology that have made separate appearance from time to time during a number of years past. These volumes evince a vast range of erudite investigation, but they state conclusions with such freedom from pedantry and with such beautiful lucidity that the intelligent reader who takes them up with the impression that he has a painful task before him is delighted to discover how fascinating Dr. White's pages are, and how irresistibly the mind follows the story and the argument. While these volumes are made up of numerous chapters, each one of which has a certain completeness in itself, the different parts are so constructed that the work is an organic unity; and the impression made upon the reader is cumulative from beginning to end. Dr. White knows much of science and he knows much of theology. But his point of view is that of the historian. It is this fact which gives the greatest value to his book. We have whole libraries of controversial works dealing with the relations between science and theology, but they have been written either by scientists or by theologians. President White occupies the impartial position of the historical scholar, who has no prejudices against the truth of science, and no hostility toward the truth of religion. This great work does not deal very sparingly with a series of positions at one time or another assumed by the champions of dogmatic theology. But Dr. White has simply been writing down what is historically true. The work sums up for us the story of the development of such modern sciences as geography, astronomy, geology, archæology, metereology, anthropology, medicine and hygiene, philology, political economy, and that so-called "higher criticism" which applies scientific tests to the study of the Scriptures. In his introductory remarks President White explains and sums up his point of view in the following sentences: "My conviction is that Science, though it has evidently conquered Dogmatic Theology based on biblical texts and ancient modes of thought, will go hand in hand with Religion; and that, although theological control will continue to diminish, Religion, as seen in the recognition of a Power in the universe, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness, and in the love of God and of our neighbor, will steadily grow stronger and stronger, not only in the American institutions of learning but in the world at large."

To the vacation reader who is at all seriously inclined, a few recent works in American history will be found especially attractive. Among these the resident of the Mississippi Valley and the Middle West will probably find nothing more to his taste than Mr. Roosevelt's new volume in the "Winning of the West" series. This volume, which, like each of its three predecessors, is complete in itself, covers the period of the acquisition of Louisiana and exploration in the Northwest, 1791-1807. The exploits of "Mad Anthony Wayne" in his famous Indian campaigns, the foundation of the State of Tennessee, whose centennial was observed last month, the Louisiana purchase, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, and finally the historic expeditions of Lewis, Clark and Pike in the far West, are among the topics which Mr. Roosevelt illumines with his usual felicity.

In "The Making of Pennsylvania," Mr. Sydney George Fisher has essayed a task made peculiarly difficult by the composite nature of Pennsylvania's population, with the resulting lack of unity in the State's development. Mr. Fisher has endeavored to describe these various elements. In successive chapters he treats of the early settlements of the Dutch and the Swedes, of the English Quakers, of the Germans, the Scotch-Irish, the Welsh, and finally of the Connecticut land-hunters. Not merely differences in speech and nationality, but sharp divergences of religious creed, have all along revealed themselves in the growth of Pennsylvanian institutions and communities. Mr. Fisher seems to have succeeded in discussing these phases of his subject with due candor and impartiality.

Several of the essays contained in Professor McMaster's volume entitled "With the Fathers" are of peculiar timeliness, as is suggested by such titles as "The Monroe Doctrine," "The Third-Term Tradition," "A Century's Struggle for Silver," "Is Sound Finance Possible Under Popular Government?" In his discussion of the Monroe doctrine Professor McMaster is especially forcible and original, maintaining the broadest interpretation of that doctrine as a statement of the opposition of the United States to any attempt of European powers to acquire sovereignty of American soil, whether directly or indirectly. Other interesting historical studies are those on "The Political Depravity of the Fathers," "The Riotous Career of the Know-Nothings," "The Framers and the Framing of the Constitution," "How the British Left New York," and "Four Centuries of Progress." Most of these papers have appeared during the last few years in the magazines or reviews. While no one line of thought connects them, they all treat of episodes in American history, and are appropriately grouped in a single volume.

"Beneath Old Roof Trees," by Abram English Brown, is chiefly a faithful recounting of incidents connected with the battles of Lexington and Concord, and the parts taken by various Massachusetts towns in these and other struggles at the outbreak of the Revolution. Noteworthy old houses and the descendants of Revolutionary heroes are represented in the illustrations.

"One Hundred Years of American Commerce" is a two-volume compilation of important data on the development of trade and industry in the United States during the past century. The articles are signed by acknowledged authorities on the various topics treated. The publication of this comprehensive work commemorates the centennial anniversary of the Jay commercial treaty with England. The illustration and press-work are excellent.

"Women in English Life, from Mediæval to Modern Times," in two volumes, is one of the most important books of the year. The author, Georgiana Hill, has done a scholarly piece of work, without permitting scholarly methods to befog and conceal the interest which attaches to her subject. The story is simply and clearly told, and the effect of it all is to impress on the reader's mind the unceasing betterment of woman's social condition.

The "Memoirs of Barras" do not afford, from every point of view, the choicest of reading. They are the work of one of the most immoral of men, and they faithfully reflect the grossest immoralities of their author; but they portray at the same time a momentous period in French history, while they reveal the historic characters of that period as they are revealed in no other

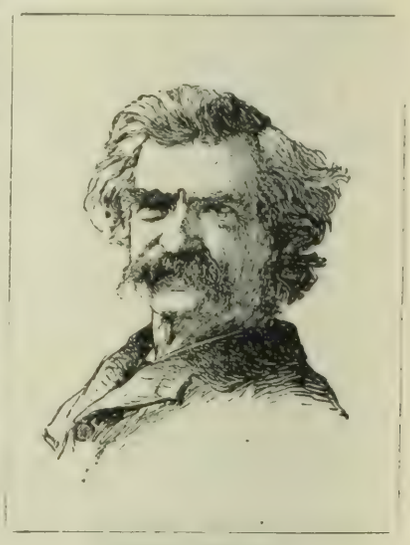
way. The last two volumes of the series, which have recently been issued by the Harpers, cover the years 1797-1828. Even after Barras had retired to private life he remained a keen observer of all political events, was in constant communication with the leaders of parties, and for many years acted as adviser to those in power. So that his narrative has a unique value and authority.

Last month we noted the appearance of Mr. Morse's "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," which seems destined to rank as the leading American biography of the year. In the same number we mentioned Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin's "Dolly Madison," in Scribner's series of lives of American women. Another volume in this series has just appeared; it is devoted to Eliza Pinckney, the wife of Chief Justice Pinckney, of South Carolina, and was written by Mrs. Ravenel, the great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Pinckney. The book pictures South Carolina life in Colonial and Revolutionary times with great fidelity. It is based chiefly on an unusually large collection of family letters and records.

In sharp contrast to the eighteenth century matron whom Mrs. Ravenel has all but brought back to life stands out the more modern personality of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, whose career in Eliza Pinckney's day would have been quite as impossible as that gracious Colonial dame's would be for a woman of this age. Miss Mitchell's Life and Correspondence, edited by her sister, Mrs. Kendall, will have a permanent interest as a partial revelation of the soul-life of one who has always been regarded as a path-finder for women in the domain of science.

An American woman whose work belongs to the most recent past and whose success in her chosen calling will not be forgotten by this generation at least, has just completed a modest volume of autobiography. Mme. de Navarro's "Few Memories" will have a charm for all who followed the stage career of Mary Anderson, and it will engage the interest of others by its intrinsic qualities. No book of the year contains so many allusions to eminent persons of our time, and yet the freedom from mere gossip is preserved religiously. The serious lesson of the book lies in the picture which it gives of the present condition of the dramatic profession and its difficulties. "I have written these pages," says Mme. de Navarro, "more for young girls who may have the same ambitions that I had than for any one else: to show them that the glitter of the stage is not all gold, and thus do a little toward making them realize how serious an undertaking it is to adopt a life so full of hardships, humiliations, and even dangers." Five beautiful portraits illustrate the volume, which is further graced by Harper's best typography.

Perhaps no better summer reading in the line of biography can be found than is furnished by "Mark Twain" in "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc." Many readers of this volume will doubtless fail to realize at once that it is genuine biography; their condition will be that of the man who suddenly learned that he had been talking prose all his life without knowing it. So persistent is the popular tradition about Mr. Clemens that people have not yet been brought to look to him for serious or scholarly work, and yet the work which has been put into this new story of Joan of Arc's life has been both serious and scholarly. Moreover, the literary form is in the highest degree attractive, and aside from the suspicion which must still rest, in popular estimation, on everything that "Mark Twain" writes, and which seems to be a part of the penalty that every successful humorist has to pay, it may be said that the "Sieur de Conte's" memoirs have already won a place in the front rank of recent historical literature. Mrs. Oliphant's "Jeanne d'Arc: Her Life and Death," which has just been published in Putnam's "Heroes of the Nations" series, is a less ambitious attempt to fix the place of the Maid of Orleans in history. In our April number we made mention of Mr. Lowell's volume devoted to the same purpose.



MARK TWAIN.

The Life of Cyrus W. Field, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Judson, is one of the most satisfactory biographies of the season. It tells the whole story of Mr. Field's interesting career as it has not been told before. The laying of the Atlantic cable was, of course, the great exploit with which Mr. Field's name and fame are associated, and the account of this achievement recorded in his letters is very full. Throughout the book Mrs. Judson has drawn freely on personal correspondence and other unpublished data. The reader is made to feel that he is getting information at first hand. Not only is Mr. Field's personal history most effectively presented in this way, but in the publication of some of the letters—those of Gladstone and Bright, for example—a real contribution has been made to the history of the times.

Pending the completion of the exhaustive work by M. Hanotaux, historical students have reason for gratitude to Mr. Richard Lodge for his admirable little sketch of Cardinal Richelieu, which is also a well-proportioned epitome of a very eventful period in European history.

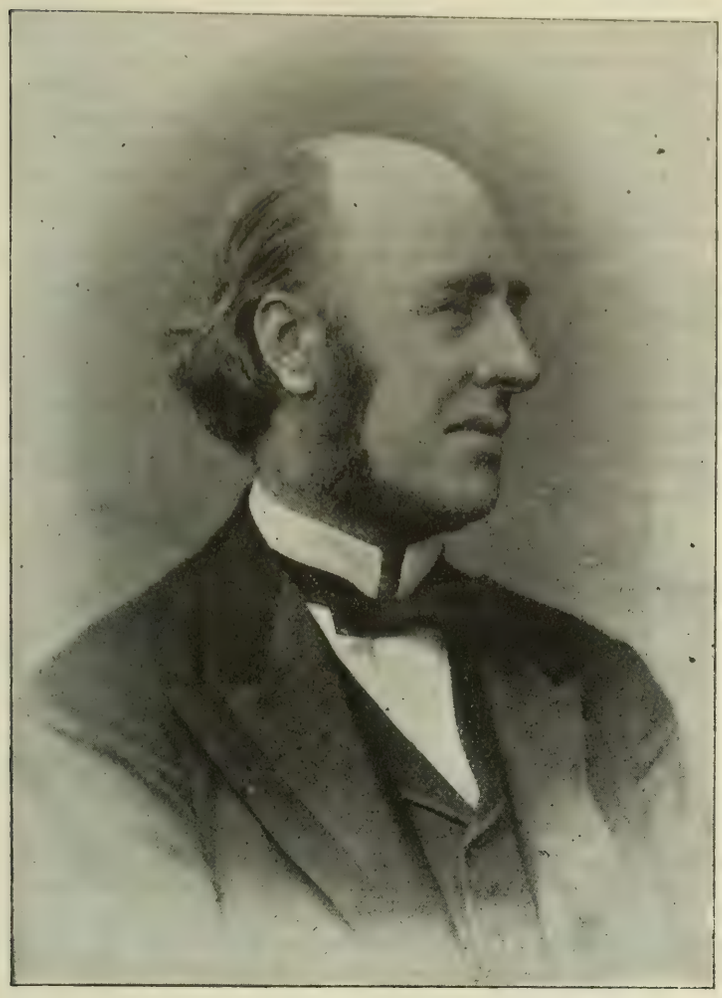
Apropos of the centenary of the death of Robert Burns, which occurs in this month of July, 1896, Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have brought out an entirely new edition of Dr. Chambers' "Life and Works of Robert Burns," in four volumes, elaborately illustrated. A complete revision of the text has been made by Mr. William Wallace. This is not only the standard biography, but the standard edition of the poetry and other writings of the Scottish bard as well.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

In the field of political dissertation the work which attracts most attention this season is Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty," reviewed in our June number. Mr. Lecky's volumes will doubtless prove suggestive and stimulating to many thoughtful American readers who would decline to admit the force of their conclusions. —Mr. Herbert Thompson's "Russian Politics" is also an important and timely book which has received previous notice in our columns.

We do not know of a more appropriate publication for this campaign year than "Lincoln's Campaign," by Osborn H. Oldroyd. Captain Oldroyd has made an interesting compilation of materials from newspaper files and other records bearing on the memorable campaign

of 1860. Among the unique features of his book are reproductions of Lincoln portraits and cartoons used during the canvass. The campaign songs of 1860, too, will be new to most readers of this generation.



MR. W. E. H. LECKY.

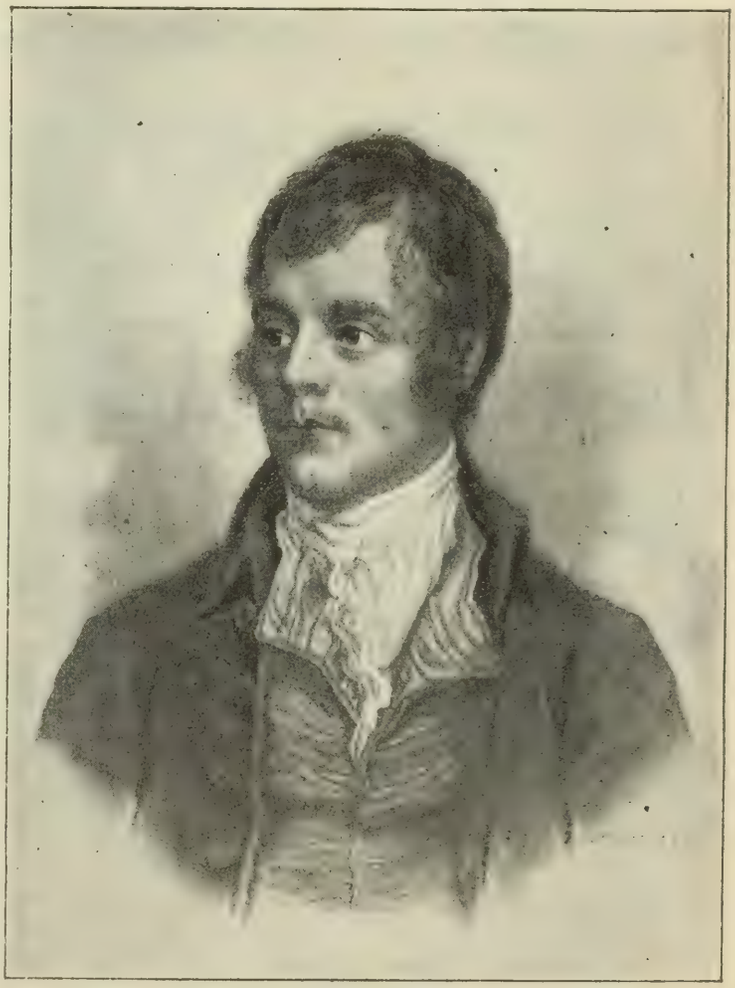
The new low-priced edition of Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonwealth" will probably have a larger circulation than has been enjoyed by any other American book of its class, with the possible exception of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." Dr. Hale has pronounced "Wealth against Commonwealth" "as much an epoch-making book as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" Mr. Lloyd's indictment of the Standard Oil Trust has remained so long unanswered that a great many people in this country are coming to the conclusion that it is quite unanswerable. However that may be, "Wealth against Commonwealth," considered as a piece of literature merely, remains one of the few truly monumental works of our day.

The most important recent contribution to economic theory is a treatise by Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard, on "Wages and Capital," the first five chapters of which contain the substance of the author's own views on the celebrated doctrine of the wages fund; nine further chapters are devoted to the history of the interminable discussion to which the doctrine has given rise, while a final chapter summarizes conclusions. It would probably be impossible to find anywhere a clearer statement of the wages fund philosophy and of its bearing on the relations of capital and labor. The author shows the influence of the later schools of economic thought in the shaping of his views, which are, however, in the main conservative. It may be fairly questioned whether the discussion has ever had much profitable result, but an adequate restatement and revision of the fundamental principles will be appreciated by economists.

Bankers and others who desire a fuller treatment of the subject of modern banking than is given in Mr. Horace White's excellent "Money and Banking," will find Mr. Conant's "History of Modern Banks of Issue" both exhaustive and interesting. Much of the material used in his chapters on foreign banking systems has not heretofore been accessible to American readers, except in official records and reports. All this information is useful and instructive. A list of authorities is appended, together with a good index.

Mr. George B. Waldron's "Handbook on Currency and Wealth" is a convenient and useful manual of the essential facts in the history of our monetary system. It also includes chapters on the currency and finances of foreign countries, on the ownership of wealth, and various allied topics. The work of compilation seems to have been done without bias, and the result is a compendium of statistical information which will doubtless be frequently utilized by campaign speakers and editorial writers during the next few months.

The fact that nearly 40 per cent. of the revenues of the federal government are now derived from excise taxation, with the strong probability that other sources of internal revenue will be resorted to in the near future, should bespeak for Mr. Howe's treatise on "Taxa-



ROBERT BURNS.

tion and Taxes in the United States under the Internal Revenue System" the thoughtful attention of all American publicists. If it be true, as Mr. Howe seems to make evident, that instead of $145,000,000, $200,000,000 could be raised with ease from these sources, it is a matter of present importance to Congress, as well as a cause of national self-congratulation. At any rate the history of our experience with this form of taxation is instructive, and that history is carefully and authoritatively presented in the work before us. Mr. Howe is a Doctor of Philosophy of the Johns Hopkins University, and his book is the result of years of research.

Mr. Edwin Cannan's lectures on "The History of Local Rates in England" make up the first volume of a series of "studies" containing the results of researches in economic and political subjects conducted by the teachers of the London School of Economics and Political Science, or under their direction. While too technical and special, perhaps, to interest many American readers, these treatises will doubtless find a wide field of usefulness in England. Mr. Cannan is the author of one of the most successful elementary text-books of political economy in the English language.

"Human Progress: What can Man do to further it?" by Thomas S. Blair, is a work which the author puts forth rather as a series of tentative suggestions than as a completed system of doctrine. The plan of the treatise is not lacking in originality, and some of the points of view adopted are quite new. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to the Comtist philosophy, and makes diligent use of the methods of that system. In the strictly economic part of his discussion the positions of the "classic school" of economists are vigorously attacked. The bulk of the book is devoted to theory, Mr. Blair's practical conclusions as to government being confined to a few pages at the end of the volume. He opposes all forms of socialism.

The "Primer" of the Single Tax theory, by the former editor of the Toronto *Grip*, Mr. J. W. Bengough, is characterized by all the versatility of wit which has made its author so successful as a caricaturist of political and economic subjects. It offers an easy and attractive way of mastering the ground principles of the Single Tax, and it need not be despised by the elders of the "Little Political Economists" for whom it was professedly prepared.

THE NEW BOOKS: CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN FICTION.

Weir of Hermiston: An Unfinished Romance by Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20.

George's Mother. By Stephen Crane. 16mo, pp. 177. New York: Edward Arnold. 75 cents.

Summer in Arcady: A Tale of Nature. By James Lane Allen. 16mo, pp. 170. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Briseis: A Novel. By William Black. 12mo, pp. 406. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Madelon: A Novel. By Mary E. Wilkins. 16mo, pp. 376. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Quicksands of Pactolus: A Novel. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 16mo, pp. 324. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Wisdom's Folly: A Study in Feminine Development. By A. V. Dutton. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Will o' the Wasp: A Sea Yarn of the War of '12. Edited by Henry Lawrence, U. S. N., and now brought before the public for the first time by Robert Cameron Rogers. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Lure of Fame. By Clive Holland. 16mo, pp. 245. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.00.

The XIth Commandment. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. Octavo, pp. 333. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

The Victory of Ezry Gardner. By Imogen Clark. 16mo, pp. 173. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Dartmoor. By Maurice H. Hervey. 18mo, pp. 247. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

The Romance of Guardamonte. By Arline E. Davis. 16mo, pp. 136. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

A Woman With a Future. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. 16mo, pp. 199. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Flotsam: The Study of a Life. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A Marriage by Capture: A Romance of To-day. By Robert Buchanan. 16mo, pp. 196. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

The Broken Ring: A Romance. By Elizabeth Knight Tompkins. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

In Sight of the Goddess: A Tale of Washington Life. By Harriet Riddle Davis. 16mo, pp. 227. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

A Bad Penny. By John T. Wheelright. Octavo, pp. 162. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Whose Soul Have I Now? A Novel. By Mary Clay Knapp. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $1.25.

In Homespun. By Edith Nesbit. 16mo, pp. 189. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Nets for the Wind. By Una Taylor. 16mo, pp. 227. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Way they Loved at Grimpat: Village Idyls. By E. Rentoul Esler. 16mo, pp. 231. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Princess Anne: A Story of the Dismal Swamp, and other sketches. By Albert R. Ledoux. 32mo, pp. 132. New York: The Looker-On Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Dream-Charlotte: A Story of Echoes. By M. Betham-Edwards. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

White Satin and Homespun. By Katrina Trask. 18mo, pp. 139. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

Out of Bounds. Being the Adventures of an Unadventurous Young Man. By A. Garry. 18mo, pp. 218. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Rome. By Emile Zola: Translated by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 434-473. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

The Reds of the Midi: An Episode of the French Revolution. By Félix Gras: Translated by Catharine A. Janvier 16mo, pp. 383. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

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Across an Ulster Bog. By M. Hamilton. 16mo, pp. 254. New York: Edward Arnold. $1.

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TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Grounds: Twenty-eight Hundred Miles After Musk-Oxen and Wood Bison. By Caspar Whitney. Octavo, pp. 334. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom. By Andrew D. White, LL.D. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 415–474. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.

The Winning of the West. By Theodore Roosevelt. Vol. IV., Louisiana and the Northwest, 1791-1807. Octavo, pp. 363. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

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One Hundred Years of American Commerce. A History of American Commerce by One Hundred Americans. Edited by Chauncey M. Depew, LL.D. Two vols., imperial octavo, pp. 924. New York: D. O. Haynes & Co. $14, $17, $20.

Women in English Life from Mediæval to Modern Times. By Georgiana Hill. Two vols., octavo, pp. 370-372. New York: Macmillan & Co. $7.50.

Beneath Old Roof Trees. By Abram English Brown. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Memoirs of Barras, Member of the Directorate. Edited, with a general introduction, prefaces and appendices, by George Duruy. Translated by C. E. Roche. Vols. III., IV., octavo, pp. 633-656. New York: Harper & Brothers. Each volume $3.75

Eliza Pinckney. By Harriott Horry Ravenel. 16mo, pp. 331. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

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A Few Memories. By Mary Anderon (Madame de Navarro). Octavo, pp. 263. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. By the Sieur Louis de Conte (Her Page and Secretary). Octavo, pp. 461. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Jeanne D'Arc: Her Life and Death. By Mrs. Oliphant. "Heroes of the Nations" series. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Richelieu. By Richard Lodge, M.A. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. Revised by William Wallace. In four volumes. Vols. I., II., octavo, pp. 492-416. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 each vol.

Cyrus W. Field: His Life and Work (1819-1892). Edited by Isabella Field Judson. Octavo, pp. 332. New York: Harper & Brothers.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Lincoln's Campaign; or, The Political Revolution of 1860. By Osborn H. Oldroyd. 12mo, pp. 241. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

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Wages and Capital: An Examination of the Wages Fund Doctrine. By F. W. Taussig. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A History of Modern Banks of Issue, with an Account of the Economic Crises of the Present Century. By Charles A. Conant. Octavo, pp. 596. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

A Handbook on Currency and Wealth. By George B. Waldron, A.M. 18mo, pp. 150. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

Taxation and Taxes in the United States under the Internal Revenue System, 1791-1895. By Frederic C. Howe. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

The History of Local Rates in England. Five Lectures. By Edwin Cannan. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Human Progress: What Can Man Do to Further It? By Thomas S. Blair. A.M. 12mo, pp. 581. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.50.

The Up-To-Date Primer: A First Book of Lessons for Little Political Economists. By J. W. Bengough. 12mo, pp. 75. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 25 cents.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JULY MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. July.

The Real Problems of Democracy. E. L. Godkin.
A Century's Progress in Science. John Fiske.
Arbitration and Our Relations with England. E. J. Phelps.
The United States and the Anglo-Saxon Future. George B. Adams.
Letters of D. G. Rossetti.—III. 1855-1857. G. B. Hill.
Confessions of Public School Teachers.
Young America in Feathers. Olive Thorne Miller.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. July.

A Novel Seashore Electric Railway. Magnus Volk.
Water Works Machinery. Charles L. Newcomb.
Megass and Refuse Furnaces. W. P. Abell.
Steam Boilers: Their Equipment and Management. A. C. Cary.
Vertical *vs.* Horizontal Turbines. Samuel Webber.
Locomotives of the Great Western, England. C. R. King.
Early American Saw Mills. Joel Sharp.
Foundry Cranes. A. E. Outerbridge.
American Practice in the Use of Steam for Pumping. W. Klersted.

Century Magazine.—New York. July.

St. Peter's. F. Marion Crawford.
Glimpses of Venezuela and Guiana. W. Nephew King.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XXI. Frank W. Stokes.
An Arctic Studio (77° 44′ N. Lat.). William M. Sloane.
A Family Record of Ney's Execution. Mme. Campan.
Impressions of South Africa.—III. James Bryce.
Recollections and Anecdotes of Bülow. Bernard Boekelmann.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. July.

A Curious Race of Arctic Highlanders. Lewis Lindsay Dyche.
The Evolution of the Spaniard. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
Great Orators and the Lyceum. James B. Pond.
"The Coming Race." John Brisben Walker.
The Preservation of Wild Animals. R. W. Shufeldt.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. July.

Cause and Remedy for Business Depression. Edward Atkinson.
The Turning Point in Railway Reforms. M. E. Ingalls.
Filtration of Municipal Water Supplies. Rudolph Hering.
Utilization of Anthracite Culm. Edward H. Williams, Jr.
Direct Production of Electricity from Coal. G. H. Stockbridge.
Recent Improvements in Gold Milling. H. M. Chance.
Modern Machine Shop Economics. Horace L. Arnold.
The Architecture of Home Making. C. E. Benton.
Japan's Invasion of the Commercial World. A. R. Foote.
A Practical Exposition of Electric Lighting. W. A. Anthony.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. July.

In the Photographic Studio. Mary A. Fanton.
Intercollegiate Boat Racing. J. H. Welch.
Play Hours in Central Park.
At Mount Holyoke College. Helen M. North.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. July.

General Robert E. Lee.—VI. Col. J. J. Garnett.
Colonial Homes of Virgina. Virginia C. Mayo.
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The Use of Dogs on the Battlefield.
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A Visit to the Lick Observatory. Mrs. A. A. Stowe.
Art in the Ballet. C. Wilhelm.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Land of the Shah. George Donaldson.
Training and Life of a New York Fireman. Rufus R. Wilson.
The Silk Industry of Japan. Arthur Hornblow.
Mrs. Connor, Journalist. Alice Severance.
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Great Singers of this Century.—IX. Albert L. Parkes.
Music in America.—XV. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Magazine—New York. July.

General Washington. Woodrow Wilson.
Literary Landmarks of Venice. Laurence Hutton.
English Elections. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Ohio. Charles F. Thwing.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. July.

Home and Personality of Joan of Arc. Emma A. Hopkins.
Feeding a City Like New York. John G. Speed.
This Country of Ours.—VII. Benjamin Harrison.
The Other Side of Robert Burns. Arthur Warren.
Souvenirs of Summer Days. William M. Johnson.
The People Who Live in the Moon. Alden W. Quimby.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. July.

Decadence of Modern Russian Literature.
Pennsylvania and Her Public Men. Sydney G. Fisher.
My Rural Experiences. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
The Southern Ideal. Annie S. Winston.
"Yankee Doodle." Caroline T. Bansemer.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. July.

Kipling in India. E. Kay Robinson.
Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
A Woman's Ascent of the Matterhorn. Annie S. Peck.
Charles H. Taylor of the Boston *Globe*. E. J. Edwards.
The English in South Central Africa. G. G. Hubbard.
The Edge of the Future. Cleveland Moffett.
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Lincoln as a Lawyer. Ida M. Tarbell.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. July.

All Along Shore.
Types of Fair Women.
Prominent American Families.—IV. The Goulds. T. S. Hebard.
Our Schoolboy Soldiers. Whidden Graham.

New England Magazine.—Boston. July.

Country Week. William I. Cole.
Andreas Hofer, the Hero of the Tirol. W. D. McCracken.
Henry Barnard, the Nestor of American Education. J. L. Hughes.
Penobscot Bay. Edwin A. Start.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. July.

Coney Island. Julian Ralph.
On the Poetry of Place Names. Brander Matthews.
A Thousand Miles Through the Alps. Sir W. M. Conway.
A New Art. J. Cater Beard.
Some Portraits of J. M. W. Turner.
A French Friend of Browning—Joseph Milsand. Th. Bentzon.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

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American Amateur Photographer.—New York. May.

Working Up.
Realism and Impressionism. Robert Atkinson.
Sensitometer Numbers. James Ross.
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Beginners' Column.—XXVIII. Orthocromatics. John Nicol.
About Isochromatic Plates. Oakley Norris.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. June.

Why the Farmer Does Not Get Rich? Nelson Baldwin.
A German View of the Monroe Doctrine. L. von Bar Göttingen.
The New Superstition. J. W. Mason.
National Currency and Hard Times.—II. H. H. Trimble.
The Benefit to Women of Suffrage.
Bimetallism a Compromise. Is it a Solution? D. Strange.
Civil Service Reform and the Workingman. Herbert Walsh.

American Monthly.—Washington. June.

The Jay Treaty. Elizabeth B. Johnston.
George Washington's Ancestors. Julia W. Fontaine.
The Free Quakers. Mary C. Emerson.

American University Magazine.—New York. May

The Amherst Senate. D. W. Morrow.
University of Pennsylvania Bowl Fight. C. K. Meschter.
Bucknell University.—I. Enoch Perrine.
Life at New York University. A. H. Holland.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. June.

Principles of Taxation.—V. David A. Wells.
How the Great Lakes Were Built. J. W. Spencer.
Dr. Nansen's "Throwing Stick." John Murdoch.
Co-ordination of Our Educational Institutions. E. H. Magill.
Frogs and Their Uses. R. W. Schufeldt.

The Metric System. Herbert Spencer.
The Monetary Problem. L. G. McPherson.
Why Progress is by Leaps. George Iles.
Posthypnotic and Criminal Suggestion. W. R. Newbold.
Woman and the Ballot. Alice B. Tweedy.
The Subterranean River Midroï. Paul Raymond.
Our Southern Mocker. I. W. Blake.

The Arena.—Boston. June.

Celsus, The First Pagan Critic of Christianity. S. J. Barrows.
Direct Legislation Movement and Its Leaders. E. Pomeroy.
Mexico in Mid-Winter. Walter Clark.
A National Platform for the American Independents of 1896.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—VI. Frank Parsons.
Bimetallism. A. J. Utley.
A Prophet of Freedom. B. O. Flower.
Monopoly and the Mines of Minnesota. C. J. Buell.
Mental Cure In Its Relation to Modern Thought. H. W. Dresser.

Art Amateur.—New York. June.

A Day at the Metropolitan Museum.
Figure Painting. M. B. O. Fowler.
Flower Painting. F. V. Redmond.
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Mural Decorations at Washington.—II. Elizabeth E. Newport.
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Practical Lessons in Modeling.—I. W. O. Partridge.

Atalanta.—London. June.

Thomas Moore and the Emerald Isle. E. L. Arnold.
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Bachelor of Arts.—New York. June.

"Blackwood's" History of the United States. F. S. Dickson.
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My Gardening. R. K. Munkittrick.
The Peril of Our Democracy. Albert Matthews.
Recent Scientific Theology. Henry G. Chapman.

Badminton Magazine.—London. June.

The Royal Military Tournament. Major S. S. Barker.
Lion Hunting. Lord Delamere.
Cycling in the High Alps. C. F. Simond.
The Ethics of Modern Gunnery. A. Chapman.
Stag and Chamois Hunting in Austria. Count Schlick.
Polo Prospects, 1896. C. Bradley.
Amusements Under Cover. W. Pigott.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. June.

Agricultural Depression and the Agricultural Rating Bill.
Bankers' Liability for Jewels, etc., Left for Safe Custody.
Educational Papers on Banking and Finance.

The Bankers' Magazine.—New York. May.

Loans of the United States.
Bank Defalcations—Their Causes and the Remedy.
Foreign Banking Systems.
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The Gresham Law in the United States.
Currency Expansion—Would it Benefit the Country? J. H. Tripp.
Bank and Corporation Accounting. T. H. Leavitt.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. June.

A Naval Utopia. Admiral Fournier's Ideal.
Purcell's Life of Cardinal Manning.
Some Episodes in a Long Life. F. M. F. Skene.
The Novels of John Galt.
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Board of Trade Journal.—London. May 15.

The Italian Woolen Industry.
British Trade with Egypt.
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The Bond Record.—New York. June.

Anthracite Coal.—IV. William Griffith.
Can Greenbacks be Retired Without Issuing Bonds?
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The Bookman.—New York. June.

Mrs. Gaskell and Charlotte Brontë. C. K. Shorter.
Mr. Coventry Patmore. Richard Garnett.
Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War.—II. W. L. Andrews.
Canadian Feeling Toward the United States. D. C. Scott.
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The Bostonian.—Boston. June.

Our Coast Defense.—IV. Lieut. J. A. Frye.
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The Growth of La Fiesta in California. Mabel Craft.
San Antonio: Its Battle of Flowers and Missions. J. D. Whelpley.

The Cambridge Magazine.—Cambridge, Mass. June.

Hawthorne as a Worker. Rose H. Lathrop.
The Cambridge of To-day. W. A. Bancroft.
Cuba and the Cubans. Enrique A. Zanetti.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. June.

The Daily Newspaper. J. T. Clark.
Hunting for Jacques Cartier. Kate W. Yeigh.
A Canadian Bicycle in Europe.—III. Constance R. Boulton.
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The New County Council. J. M. McEvoy.
The Colonies and the Navy. A. H. Loring.
The Canadian Historical Exhibition, 1897. O. A. Howland.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. June.

Carriages Without Horses. J. Munro.
Women in Prison. Tighe Hopkins.
Bulgarian Embroidery. L. Dobrée.
New Serial Story: "A Puritan's Wife," by Max Pemberton.

Catholic World.—New York. June.

The Church and Social Reform. Francis Howard.
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Tennyson's Idyl of Guinevere. P. Cameron.
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The American Celt and His Critics. Walter Lecky.
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Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. June.

London's Great Land Owners.
Some Facts About the Opium Habit.
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Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. April.

Agricultural Banks.
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Teaching Charities and Correction. E. D. Jones.
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Contemporary Review.—London. June.

The Policy of the Education Bill. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.
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J. H. Tuke and His Work. Sydney Buxton and Howard Hodgkin.
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Cornhill Magazine.—London. June.

Men and Manners in Florence.
Caen; a City of Suffering.

Cosmopolis.—London. June.

The Case Against Goethe. Prof. Edward Dowden.
The Jubilee of Free Trade. H. Dunckley.
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Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. June.

The Royal Household of Spain. A. B. DeGuerville.
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Architecture as a Profession for Women. Mary A. Fanton.
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The Dial.—Chicago.

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Playing With Fire.
Shakespeare in Lexicography. F. H. Teal.

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The Duties of Authors.
The English Language in Japan. E. W. Clement.

Education.—Boston. June.

Shakespeare's Ideal King. L. W. Spring.
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Aims and Methods in the Study of Literature. N. Butler.
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Through Poetry to Religion. Samuel Thurber.

Educational Review.—London. May.

Comenius and the Great Didactic.
The Cambridge History of the United States.
The Education Bill; the Full Text, etc.

Educational Review.—New York. June.

Work of the London School Board. T. J. Macnamara.
College Organization and Government. Charles F. Thwing.
Possible Improvement of Rural Schools. J. H. Blodgett.
Evolutionary Psychology and Education. H. M. Stanley.
College Entrance Requirements in Science. Ralph S. Tarr.
Horace Mann. Francis W. Parker.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

Baron Hirsch. With Portrait. Arnold White.
The Hon. Walter Rothschild at Tring Park; Interview.
The Olympic Era of the Greeks. J. Gennadius.
Royal and Notable Oaks. G. Clinch.
The Tall Hat and Its Ancestors. R. S. Loveday.

Fortnightly Review.—London. June.

Mr. Rhodes and the Transvaal.
Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure." Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell.
Russia and England in the Far East.
The Irish Land Bill of Lord Salisbury's Government.
On Things Persian. Dr. J. C. Wills.
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Our Neglected Tories. H. D. Traill.
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Free Trade; From Cobden to Chamberlain. Edward Salmon.
The Work of the Chartered Company. Edward Dicey.
Wilhelm Liebknecht. Miss Edith Sellers.

The Forum.—New York. June.

Election of Senators by Popular Vote. J. H. Mitchell.
Modern Norwegian Literature.—Björnstjerne Björnson.
The Fallacy of Territorial Extension. W. G. Sumner.
A Keats Manuscript. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Promises of Democracy: Have They Been Fulfilled? F. W. Blackmar.
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The Democratization of England. Thomas Davidson.
Ego, et Rex Meus: A Study of Royalty. Ouida.
Our Sub-Arid Belt. E. V. Smalley.
True Aim of Charity Organization Societies. Josephine S. Lowell.
The Isolation of Music. Waldo S. Pratt.

Free Review.—London. June.

Robert Burns and the Church.
The Holocaust of Infants. E. S. Galbraith.
The Revival of Phrenology. J. M. Robertson.
Miscarriages of Justice in England. Thomas Stanley.
The Decline of Literary Taste. Florence E. Hobson.
A New Sciotheistic Theory. Continued. J. P. Gilmour.
Foreign Missions. Fred. Wilson.
The Higher Music Hall Art. Geoffrey Mortimer.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. June.

The Actress as Usurper of Man's Prerogative. W. J. Lawrence.
Robert Herrick. H. M. Sanders.
How India Has Suffered in the Race for Wealth. D. N. Reid.
Scotch Pearls and Pearl Hunting. Rev. M. G. Watkins.
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The Green Bag.—Boston. June.

Daniel Webster. William C. Todd.
Some Peculiar Judgments. George H. Westley.
The Lawyer's Position in Society. Guy Carleton Lee.
Some Aspects of the Growth of Jewish Law.—I. David W. Amram.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. June.

Bishop Potter as an Arbitrator.
The Banks and Sound Money. George Gunton.
History of Banks of Issue.
The Founding of Harvard. Sarah B. Kenyon.
The University Settlement Movement.
Remedy for Monetary Sectionalism.
The Groningen Land Lease System. J. H. Gore.
Industrial Cuba. Eusebio Vasquez.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine. Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

The University Ground and Buildings. R. S. Peabody.
Francis Channing Barlow. E. H. Abbot.
William Henry Furness. C. G. Ames.
The Essential in Rowing. R. H. Dana.
Fay House of Radcliffe College. Arthur Gilman.
A Group of Presidents. E. E. Hale.
American School of Classical Studies in Rome. W. G. Hale.

The Home Magazine. Binghamton, N. Y. June.

The Tennessee Exposition. Leland Rankin.
The New York Custom House. Violet E. Mitchell.
The Soldiers' Home at Washington. Thomas Calver.
Bismarck and the German Empire.—VI. G. C. Lee.
X-Rays up to Date. Edward L. Wilson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. June.

The Biblical Account of the Deluge.—II. J. W. Dawson.
How Far are Men Responsible for Errors of Opinion? E. F. Burr.
Symposium on the Christian Endeavor Movement.
The Reflective Poetry of Pope. T. W. Hunt.
The Land of Canaan, the Lot of Your Inheritance. J. F. McCurdy.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. June.

Irrigation in Victoria, Australia.
Irrigation by Pumping. H. V. Hinckley.
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Arthur Young. Leslie Stephen.
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Smallpox Then and Now. Prof. Ludwig Kirn.
The Discovery of the North Coast of Greenland. C. Koldewey.
The Solution of the Mystery of Existence. Hübbe-Schleiden.
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The Most Ancient Epoch of Culture in Greece. G. Busolt.
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The German Women Movement. Concluded. G. Cohn.
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Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. May.

The Union of the Useful Professions. B. Eulenstein.
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Foreigners in Austria. Dr. L. Hardt.
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May 20.

England, Germany and the Triple Alliance.
The Higher Education of Women. Pastor A. Spanuth.

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Ernst Schuch and Modern Conducting. With portrait. L. Hartmann.
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Thoughts on Astrology. R. Weber.
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The Reign of Wealth; International Banking. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
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Fashions in Art and Literature. H. Hallays.

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The Truth About the Abbé Provost's Death. H. Harrissee
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May 16.

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May 15.

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No. 32.

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De Gids.—Amsterdam. May.

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Zola's "Rome," Emile Faguet, Cosmop.
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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
Bost.	Bostonian.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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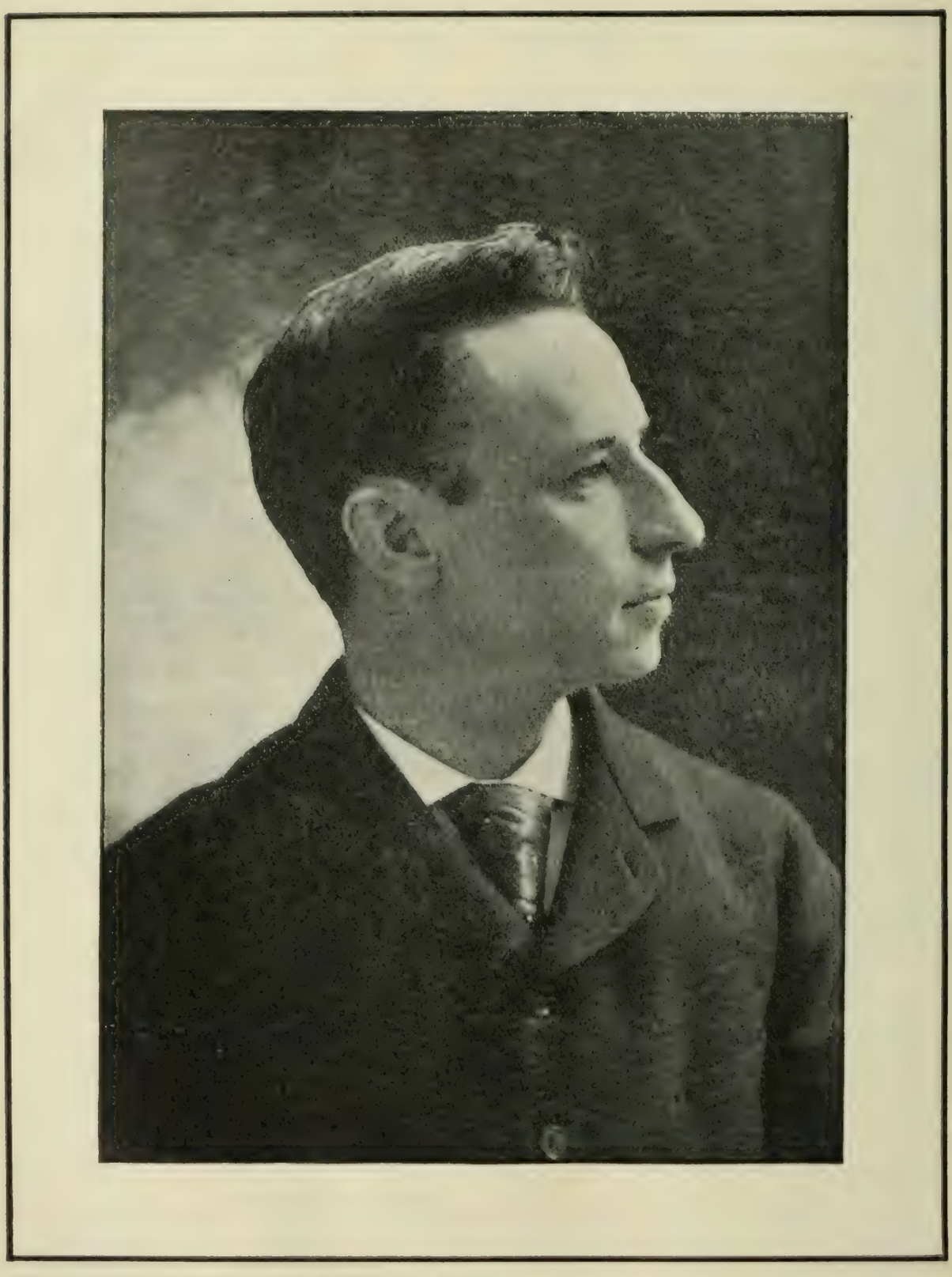
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THE LATE WILLIAM E. RUSSELL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIV. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1896. No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A Schoolmaster and His Scholars.

About two years ago there appeared in Chicago a little book entitled "Coin's Financial School." Its author was a certain Mr. Harvey, at that time unknown to fame. Mr. Harvey's fame, however, is now secure enough. As a man of letters he may not be enshrined in the American pantheon, and as a monetary scientist and publicist his reputation may prove only ephemeral. But as a disturber of old parties, a pathfinder where political issues were mixed and mazy, an agitator with a genius for exposition so great as to sway public opinion from the Alleghanies to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Harvey has made it certain and inevitable that his name must be forever connected with one of the most remarkable chapters in the political history of his country. Never since 1860,—perhaps it might be true to say that not even then, or at any previous time in our political life,—has there been a great party gathering comparable, for intensity of feeling, for concentration of purpose, for superiority to mere personal aims or to mere traditional party prejudices, and for genuine fervor in behalf of specific proposals touching public policy, with the recent Democratic convention at Chicago. What had happened to make this convention so totally different in all its characteristics from the Democratic convention held four years before in the same city? Several very important things, doubtless, had conspired to bring about a revolution in the leadership and spirit of the Democratic party; but it may well be claimed that as a precipitant and a crystallizing reagent nothing else was half so effective as the entry of Mr. Harvey with his little yellow-covered book.



Courtesy of the *Bookman*.

MR. W. H. HARVEY,
Author of "Coin's Financial School."

The Fertile Soil of Discontent.

The country was in a state of perplexity and profound discontent. In 1888 it had given the Republicans a mandate, and they had made use of their brief lease of power to enact the McKinley tariff law and the so-called Sherman silver purchase act. The Democrats thereupon raised a great outcry against the McKinley bill, and frightened the country into condemning it before it had been tried at all. The silver purchase act, which was confidently expected to stiffen the price of silver and thus to make international bimetallism more feasible and probable, proved utterly disappointing. The price of silver kept falling continually, while international bimetallism, as a practical affair, seemed to be coming no nearer to a consummation. Republican policies had not pleased the country, and the Democrats were put into full power by the election of 1892. There followed a repeal of the silver purchase act, and we were left upon a square gold standard,—with the necessity, however, of keeping ourselves able to redeem in gold on demand a great outstanding mass of currency. Feeling themselves compelled for consistency's sake to get rid of the McKinley tariff, the Democrats enacted the Wilson-Gorman tariff with its income-tax ap-

pendage, which was certainly worse in many of its features than the McKinley bill had been, while coming under the fatal condemnation of being unequal to the provision of an adequate amount of public revenue. The lack of revenue made it necessary for the administration to draw upon the gold redemption fund for the payment of current bills; and the state of the commercial exchanges between Europe and America made it profitable for Wall street to offer greenbacks at the treasury in order to secure gold for foreign shipment. The combined necessity for money to pay the current bills and for gold to maintain the redemption fund caused the administration to sell successive large blocks of interest-bearing securities.

The Position of Silver.

Under these circumstances, the free-silver majority in the Senate believed that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to pay out silver as lawful coin and money of redemption, and also believed that the government's accumulated silver bullion,—known as the "seigniorage," and representing the nominal profits on the silver bought under the Sherman act,—should be coined and placed in the treasury to pay public obligations. The administration stood like a rock against the views of the free-silver majority in the Senate, and the President was sustained by the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, the position of silver in the bullion market, though comparatively steady, was not improving. The amount of silver contained in a standard silver dollar was worth, when bought for other uses in the open metal market, only a little more than fifty cents. It would not have seemed, on general principles, at all a hopeful or favorable time to attempt an unqualified restoration of silver to the place it had nominally occupied down to 1873, when in law, though not in familiar usage, the silver dollar equally with the gold dollar had been a full monetary standard. Certainly the free-silver debates in the Senate did not avail to alter public opinion extensively; nor was Washington, in point of fact, the centre of education and influence in the movement which at length culminated at the Chicago convention. The real centre of education and influence was Mr. Harvey with his little book; and if there was any conscious forethought or method in the evolution of the great wave of free silver enthusiasm which has swept across the South and West, it consisted chiefly in the multiplication of the presses which were printing Mr. Harvey's books, and in the systematic dissemination of copies by the million instead of the hundred thousand.

Bimetallism at Low Ebb.

So far as the question of silver, pure and simple, is concerned,—apart from vague unrest and general discontent, and apart from a widespread belief that some sort of monetary and financial reforms are needed,—there has never been a time since the battle of the standards began several decades ago when the cause of silver seemed so hopeless and so little justified by facts and circumstances as it seemed only the day before yesterday, so to speak. Our readers will remember articles lately published in this REVIEW upon the enormous recent development of gold production, and the undoubted prospect of a greatly increased gold output during the next few years. The chief commercial nations had of late seemed more strongly convinced than ever before that the gold standard could be and ought to be maintained. The bimetallists of Europe were trying to keep up their courage, however, in spite of failure to accomplish practical results, and they were almost unanimous in holding that free coinage of silver by the United States alone would mean nothing but silver monometallism, and would absolutely destroy all prospect of international bimetallism at least for a generation. The outlook for silver had never been so discouraging. The Sherman act had been repealed. The two great parties were both committed by their platforms of 1892 to the maintenance of every dollar issued by the government at full par with gold. The free-silver sentiment seemed to be confined to the Western mining camps and to the Populists of the sub-arid belt. Mr. Cleveland's administration was congratulating itself that it had forever vanquished the free-silver forces, had established the gold standard beyond the possibility of dangerous assault, and had brilliantly preserved the public credit. Under all these circumstances, who would have supposed that out of the smouldering embers of an apparently suppressed fire there should suddenly break forth a new and almost resistless conflagration? It was Mr. Harvey's book that rekindled the fire; and when the silver leaders perceived the greatness of the opportunity, they did not fail to fan the flames and the fuel was only too abundant everywhere.

The Revived Gospel of "Sixteen to One"

The times have been very cruel for several years, and Western and Southern discontent and disheartenment wanted an argument, a creed, and a rallying cry. "Coin's Financial School" furnished the argument; free silver sufficed for the creed, and "Sixteen to One" became the cry. For the moment, other panaceas were forgotten, and men ceased talking about free state banks of issue, interconvertible bonds, sub-treasury land and produce banking schemes, and the various other financial specifics. "Sixteen to One" was on everybody's tongue. The argument in its essentials is a very simple one. Silver was lawful money of "ultimate redemption" up to 1873, and is held to have constitutional sanction. There was no proper reason for demonetizing it in 1873, and such action was criminally wrong. The value of silver has kept relatively close to the value of staple products in general, and if the real truth were perceived everyone would understand that, instead of the silver



From a new photograph.

GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS, THE DOMINATOR OF THE CONVENTION.

dollar having declined so that it is worth only fifty cents, the gold dollar has in fact appreciated until it is worth about two hundred cents. Thus the producer must raise twice as much wheat or corn or cotton to pay each dollar's indebtedness, because with silver demonetized the purchasing power of money has constantly increased. Such is the outline of the argument. The great mass of Southern and Western free-silver men religiously believe that this is all true. They are persuaded that the reopening of the mints to the free coinage of silver would be a just and righteous act, and that it would very soon if not immediately bring about an equilibrium between gold and silver, the one metal advancing and the other declining in the bullion market until they should reach a fixed level at the ratio established by law.

Who Are These Silver Men?

To call these men repudiationists, anarchists, and other disagreeable names reflecting upon their motives and their honor, is either to trifle with the situation or else totally to misconstrue it. The New York *Evening Post*, for example, which reflects the extreme gold sentiment of Wall street more intimately and accurately than any other paper in the country, began the campaign against the platform and candidates of the Chicago

convention by constantly referring to the convention itself as a "mob of repudiators" and to Mr. Bryan, the candidate, as "the chief of blatherskites." The *Post* of July 10th devoted its editorial page to political discussion of which the keynote is to be found in the following sentence, with which its leading article opened:

The Chicago convention yesterday evolved its chief demagogue in the person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, who took the mob of repudiators off their feet by a speech of forty-blatherskite power.

The scenes in the Chicago convention were likened by the *Post* to the opening scenes of the French revolution. Day after day the *Post* continued to treat the silver men as "anarchists," "repudiationists," "demagogues," and "blatherskites." But on the 15th its editors began to see the situation in a new light, as witness the following editorial remarks in condemnation of the very methods to which its own columns, more than those of any other paper, had been devoted:

What is needed is a campaign of elementary education. The sound-money men must not stand off and call the people who now incline to favor free coinage anarchists, blatherskites, or fools. They must recognize that they are well-meaning citizens, who have been deluded, but can be informed and converted. The Chicago convention had its Altgeld and its Tillman, it is true, but an exceptionally intelligent Eastern observer who has attended these national gatherings for many years testifies, in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, that "the men composing the convention were in the main representatives of an honest and reputable citizenship—men more accustomed to the prayer-meeting and the church than to the barroom and the club." The Indianapolis *News*, an independent journal which supports McKinley, bore witness to the unusually high character of the Democratic state convention in Indiana a few weeks ago, which went for silver with a sweep.

Plain, simple, direct speeches and newspaper articles are the thing needed. People must be told what the 16 to 1 policy really means; why it would not work well; wherein lie the fallacies of the pleas on the silver side; how the moral issue is involved, because the free-coinage scheme means repudiation. Work of this sort should be begun at once and kept up until election day. Nothing short of this will be safe. The *Inter Ocean* puts the case very well when it says:

There is serious work to be done. It will not be done by making fun of the fifty-cent dollar or by caricaturing Populists. The people are full of trouble. There are thousands of homes in distress that under ordinary circumstances would have plenty and to spare. They are looking for a way out of their troubles, and if they are saved from the demagogues, it must be by showing them a better way to find peace and prosperity than is offered them by the propaganda of the Coliseum convention plan.

Honest, though Enthusiasts.

The men who carried the Chicago platform were doubtless affected by such a wave of emotional excitement as sometimes sways great religious gatherings, but they were not lunatics or revolutionists. They were self-respecting American citizens, who detest anarchy, abhor repudiation, and occupy their present attitude with the clearest consciences and strongest convictions that have swayed their political action at any time for many years. Let the facts be fairly faced and told The moral superiority in the convention did not lie with the masterful politicians of the Hill and Whitney type, who went to Chicago with the impression that they might through long experience in convention management divide the ranks of the



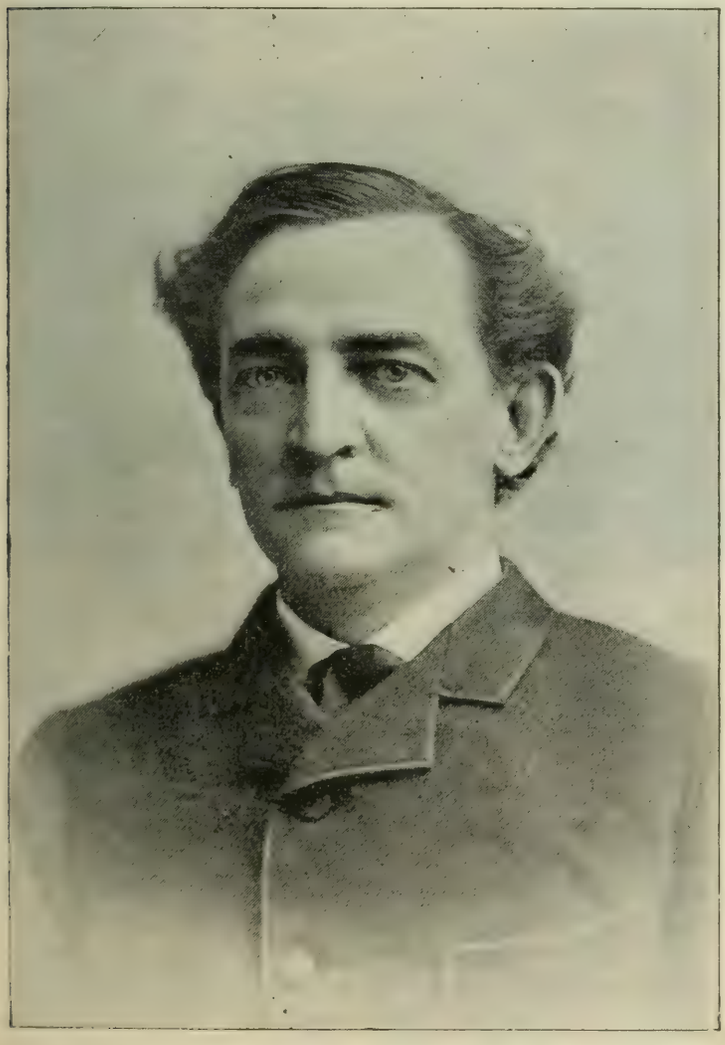
SENATOR WHITE OF CALIFORNIA,
Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

free-silver majority and secure a compromise result. Against the earnestness, openness, and almost fanatical intensity of the free-silver majority, the calculating politicians were simply helpless. The silver men had gone to Chicago to control the convention in the interest of their cause, and not to wrangle about the rival claims of candidates. The great consideration with them was to make sure of the platform. After that they were willing to trust to the wisdom of the hour for a standard-bearer. When we express these opinions of the marvelous representation at Chicago of a certain type of American citizenship lifted to the height of an almost matchless enthusiasm under the spell of an idea passionately entertained, it does not follow for a moment that we consider enthusiasm to be a safe guide in the field of monetary science.

Both Sides Contending Sincerely for Principle.

We have in this country from time immemorial been accustomed to hear protectionists and free traders call each other every disagreeable name, from imbecile to liar and thief. Yet both camps are full of men of intelligence, honor, sincerity, and pure patriotism. The battle of the monetary standards, like the never-ending tariff battle, derives its stubborn seriousness from the very fact that the men on

both sides are, with unimportant exceptions, sincere and honest. If the silver men were indeed to any great extent "blatherskites," intentional "repudiationists," or dangerous "anarchists," the country would be in no danger from their doctrines. It is only when good men hold tenaciously to erroneous views that there is serious danger that such views will prevail. The belief which four-fifths of the delegates to the Republican convention at St. Louis professed, to the effect that the welfare of all classes in our country—capitalist and wage earner, farmer and banker alike—required the maintenance of the existing gold standard, was and is an honest judgment, totally uninfluenced by an alleged conspiracy of institutions or personages known as the "money power." On the other hand, the opinion expressed by more than two-thirds of the Democratic convention at Chicago in favor of removing all restrictions from the coinage and the monetary efficiency of the familiar silver dollar, represents a conviction as sincere as it is passionate and intense. The Eastern bankers, university professors, and gold-standard editors who call Mr. Bryan a "blatherskite," and place all the silver leaders of the West and South in the general category of anarchists and demagogues, are in turn making the situation more difficult by their mischievous folly. It is not merely a question of good manners or kindly forbearance. It is rather a question of the only means by which the better reason can be made to prevail over the worse.



SENATOR DANIEL OF VA., TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The Silver Forces at Chicago.

The chief marshal of the silver forces at Chicago was Senator Jones of Arkansas, with Governor Altgeld of Illinois as the most energetic and efficient of his co-workers. It was perceived before the convention assembled that no compromise at any point could be safely considered, and that the silver programme must be put through with a rush, lest the necessary two thirds majority which the friends of silver seemed to have secured might have its more doubtful members enticed away by the devices of the opposition. The National Democratic Committee, consisting of a member from each state, was strongly in the hands of the gold men. Much depended upon the temporary organization of the convention, and the National Committee selected Senator Hill of New York for temporary chairman. Mr. Hill had never made himself very offensive to the silver men, and his selection was a fine bit of strategy; but the silver majority could not afford to yield anything for the sake of idle compliments and courtesies, and they voted Mr. Hill out of the chair and made Senator Daniel of Virginia the temporary chairman. Mr. Daniel's speech for free silver was one of the principal oratorical events of the convention. Senator White of California, one of the most brilliant of the newer men in the national councils of the Democracy, was made permanent chairman. The silver men found on the second day of the great conclave that they were secure in the possession of a full two-thirds majority, and they proceeded rapidly and relentlessly to carry their programme through to the end.

The Debate on the Platform.

On the third day, the free-silver platform was adopted. A minority report in favor of international bimetallism was brought in by sixteen members of the Resolutions Committee, and presented by Senator Hill of New York; but the proposed amendments were decisively voted down, and the majority report was adopted by a large majority. For details of the votes in the convention, readers are referred to our "Record of Current Events." The presentation of the platform was made the occasion for a noteworthy debate. The most extended speech in favor of the free-silver resolutions was made by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was one of the four most conspicuous men in the convention,—the other three being Senator Hill, Governor Altgeld, and Mr. Bryan. The principal speeches against the platform were made by Senator Hill, Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, and ex-Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts. Senator Jones of Arkansas had been expected to follow Mr. Tillman in championship of the platform, but after a very few sentences Mr. Jones gave way to Mr. Bryan of Nebraska. Mr. Bryan had come to



From a new photograph taken for the *World*.

SENATOR BEN. TILLMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

the convention at the head of the contesting silver delegation from his State. Whatever may have been expected of him in certain quarters, the country as a whole had not supposed that he would be one of the especially prominent personages in the convention. The psychological moment, however, had come for the appearance of some "man of destiny." The platform was before the convention, and it needed an expounder who possessed the eloquence and tact to express the true feeling of a great assembly,—a demand which Senator Tillman's violent harangue had totally failed to satisfy.

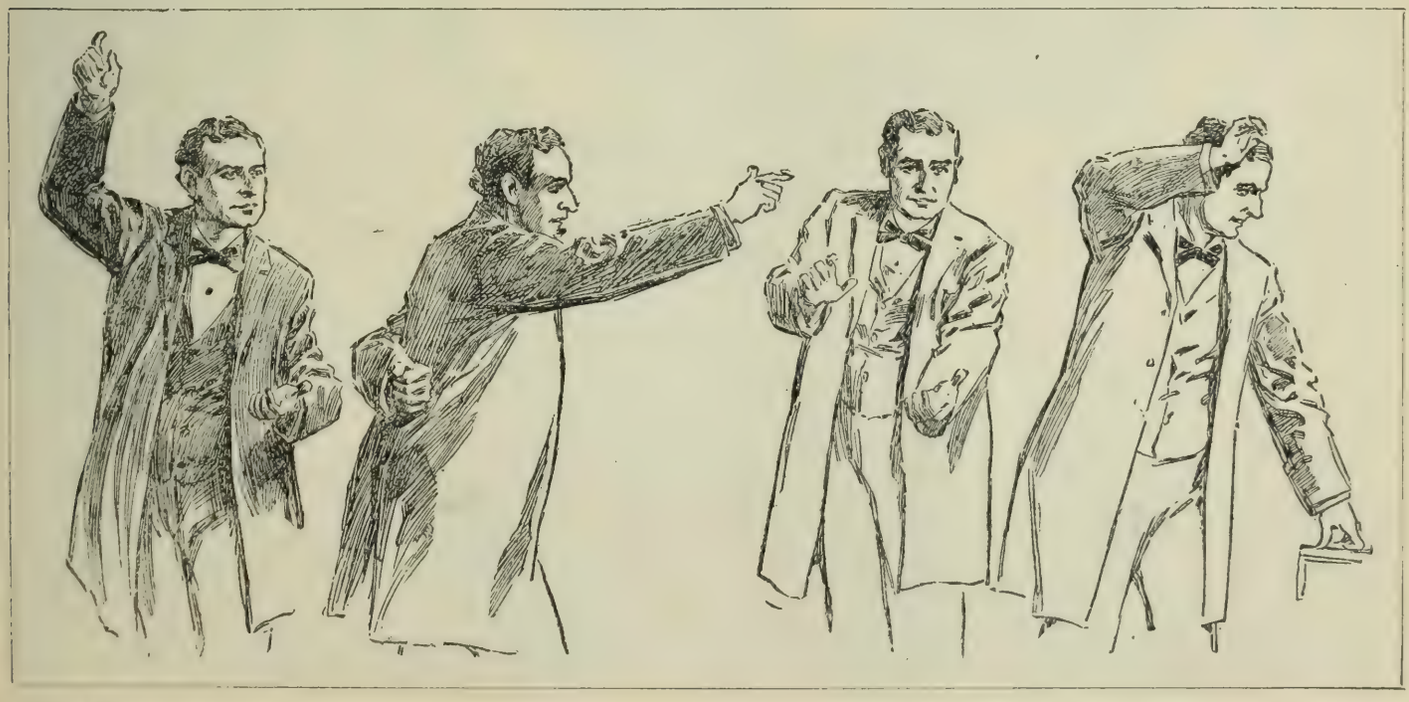
Mr. Bryan's Famous Speech.

Mr. Bryan's speech is said, by very experienced and competent men who heard it, to have been undoubtedly the most electrifying oratorical effort in all the annals of American political history. There was an audience in the large convention hall of perhaps fifteen thousand people. Mr. Bryan has a voice of great power and singular charm, which he has learned to use with a very high degree of elocutionary art. Although only thirty-six years old, he has for years been a professional orator. His great effort at Chicago in answer to Senator Hill, though adapted extempo-

raneously to meet the precise situation at every point, was full of carefully phrased periods and of carefully studied arguments which had done service more than once in the speeches which Mr. Bryan had been delivering elsewhere. Very few persons were aware, at that time, how constantly and how extensively in various portions of the West and South Mr. Bryan had for two or three years been making effective addresses in behalf of free silver. He is the orator rather than the scholar or statistician ; and the immense effect produced by his speech at Chicago was due to the coincidence that a consummate oratorical occasion had found a man consummately prepared to take advantage of it. Not to have made any use of carefully prepared phraseology that he had tried with success upon other audiences, would have been stupid. His task was to produce the largest possible oratorical effect ; and he evidently knew how best to use his oratorical stock in trade. The scenes at the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech were indescribable. He was lifted from his feet by his enthusiastic Nebraska supporters, and the vast audience went into hysterical frenzies. Mr. Bryan could have been nominated by acclamation at the conclusion of his speech on Thursday, if he had been willing to allow the regular order of proceedings to be overruled. He is reported, however, to have said : "If my boom will not last till to-morrow, it certainly would wilt before election day."

The Question of a Candidate.

From the very outset it was practically certain that no Eastern man could be nominated. As the business of the convention proceeded, it became evident that no candidate whose adherence to silver was not of the most absolute and uncompromising character would receive the favor of a body of men who were determined to make no mistake in the selection of a standard-bearer. Governor Altgeld of Illinois would have been the logical candidate on the platform that was adopted ; but Mr. Altgeld was born in Germany, and therefore not eligible. Messrs. Jones, Altgeld and Tillman, and the other dominant spirits, thought it best to keep the name of the Hon. Richard P. Bland of Missouri well to the front, Mr. Bland having been more consistently and exclusively identified with the free-silver idea in the public mind than any other prominent Democrat. It was scarcely expected, however, that Mr. Bland would receive the requisite two-thirds majority of the convention, and it was undoubtedly the intention of Governor Altgeld and the leaders to stampede the convention for Senator Teller, the bolting Republican of Colorado, after several ballots had been taken. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky had greatly endeared himself to the silver men by his remarkable victory over the gold Democrats of his State, and he was sure to be a candidate of some prominence. Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa was very confidently brought forward by his friends, who believed his nomination to be almost inevitable. Mr. John R. McLean, the wealthy proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, whose personal work as a politician and whose journalistic efforts had availed very much to bring the silver element into control of the Democratic organization, found himself with an unexpectedly large following at Chicago ; and his original ambition to be nominated for vice-president ripened speedily into an ambition for the first place on the ticket.



From the *Journal*.

MR. BRYAN'S VARIOUS ORATORICAL ATTITUDES.

The Man of Destiny.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bland and ex Governor Boies were, Cincinnatus-like, occupied on their farms, the one near Waterloo, Iowa, the other at Lebanon, Missouri, waiting with patriotic resignation to hear their country call. Mr. Teller had retired to his home in Colorado after the St. Louis convention, but his fellow-bolters were at Chicago doing everything in their power to persuade the Democrats that Teller's was the name to conjure with. But Mr. Bryan, with his winsome manner and his captivating tongue, was in the convention hall; and after he had been discovered there was no real chance for any of the absentees. Nearly two hundred of the delegates, most of them from the East,—including the solid delegation from New York,—refused to vote at all for any candidate to stand upon the platform which had been adopted. Most of the conservative men who participated in the balloting voted for Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, who received about one hundred votes. Balloting began about noon on Friday, July 10, with Bland well in the lead, Bryan next, and Blackburn, Boies, McLean, and Matthews of Indiana far behind. Bryan gained steadily until the fifth ballot, when, having outstripped Bland, the whole convention, excepting the gold minority, came to his support with the greatest enthusiasm and good will.

W. J. Bryan as a Man and a Type.

Mr. Bryan is the youngest candidate ever nominated for the presidency by any great American party. The Constitution requires that the president be at least thirty-five years old; Mr. Bryan has completed his thirty-sixth year. Like Mr. McKinley, the Republican candidate, Mr. Bryan is a man of high personal character, who is respected and admired by those who have been associated with him in any of the relations of life, whether public or private. Indeed,



From a photograph taken for the *World*.

"CINCINNATUS" BLAND, IN HIS MISSOURI HAYFIELD.



From photograph by J. D. La Tier, Waterloo, Iowa.

"CINCINNATUS" BOIES, IN HIS IOWA HAY FIELD.

there is much in Mr. Bryan's character, education, mental equipment and views of life that suggests a strong resemblance to the Republican candidate. An English, French, or German visitor to the United States would find the two men strikingly similar, considered as typical American products. Both are examples of robust, honorable, attractive manhood, of the distinctive Mississippi-Valley type ; both are trained public speakers and campaigners of a kind that no other country possesses ; each inspires the confidence of his auditors by virtue of strong personal magnetism and evident sincerity. Their speeches as printed are relatively disappointing, and do scant justice to their really remarkable powers of persuasion as public speakers. It has been the fashion of some Eastern newspapers, and not a few prominent personages, to sneer at Mr. Bryan's candidacy, and to profess never to have heard of him before his speech at Chicago. If, indeed, they had not heard of Mr. Bryan before, they had failed to follow closely the course of American politics in the past eight years. As a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee through two Congresses, Mr. Bryan was by all odds the ablest and strongest orator on the Democratic side of the House. His subsequent canvass for the United States Senatorship in Nebraska was noteworthy and conspicuous on many accounts. He had been often mentioned as a presidential possibility among the Democrats of the West, but his youth had been considered a conclusive argument against his availability. As matters shaped themselves at Chicago, however, it became evident that Mr. Bryan combined more and greater qualifications for the nomination at this particular juncture than any other man in the country. Although a Democrat in all his party record, Mr. Bryan was evidently more acceptable to the free-silver Republicans who bolted at St. Louis, and also to the Populists, than any other man who could have been named except Mr. Teller. But Mr. Teller's nomination, on the other hand, would have been almost certain to precipitate an enormous Democratic bolt. Our readers will find elsewhere in this number a character sketch of Mr. Bryan, written by Mr. Willis J. Abbot, who has for many years been one of Mr. Bryan's intimate friends, and who was with him at the recent convention. Mr. Abbot, as our readers will remember, was the author of our sketch last year of Chicago's journalists and journalism. He has recently come to New York as the chief of Mr. Hearst's editorial staff on the *Journal*. It is the custom of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, in its monthly character sketches, to present a sympathetic portraiture, so that a man may be shown as he appears at his best to his friends, rather than as he appears at his worst to his enemies. It does not follow that this magazine endorses the opinions of Mr. Bryan or of Mr. Abbot.



HON. ARTHUR SEWALL OF MAINE.
Nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

Arthur Sewall for Vice-President.

The completion of the ticket on Saturday was a surprise to almost every one. It had been thought that Mr. John R. McLean of Cincinnati would secure the vice-presidential nomination; but it fell to the lot of Mr. Sewall, who headed the delegation from Maine. To Mr. Sewall belongs the novel distinction of being an Eastern national bank president who believes in free silver. He is at the head of a famous firm of shipbuilders of Bath, Maine, and is a director in various important railway enterprises and other corporations. He is a man of force and character, in his sixty-first year. It is only since June, 1895, that he has been known as a free-silver man. He has been a strenuous opponent of the Democratic policy of repealing the navigation laws which protect American shipbuilding; and his selection as Mr. Bryan's "running mate" seems in more than one aspect to be rather incongruous. But the convention thought it expedient to choose an Eastern man rather than one from the West or South.

The Free Coinage Plank.

The Chicago platform was prepared in advance by Mr. Charles H. Jones of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* and it underwent very few changes at the hands of the Committee on Resolutions. Like this year's Republican platform, it is an outspoken document which endeavors to make issues sharp and clear rather than to obscure them. Its importance is almost wholly confined to the free coinage plank, which reads as follows:

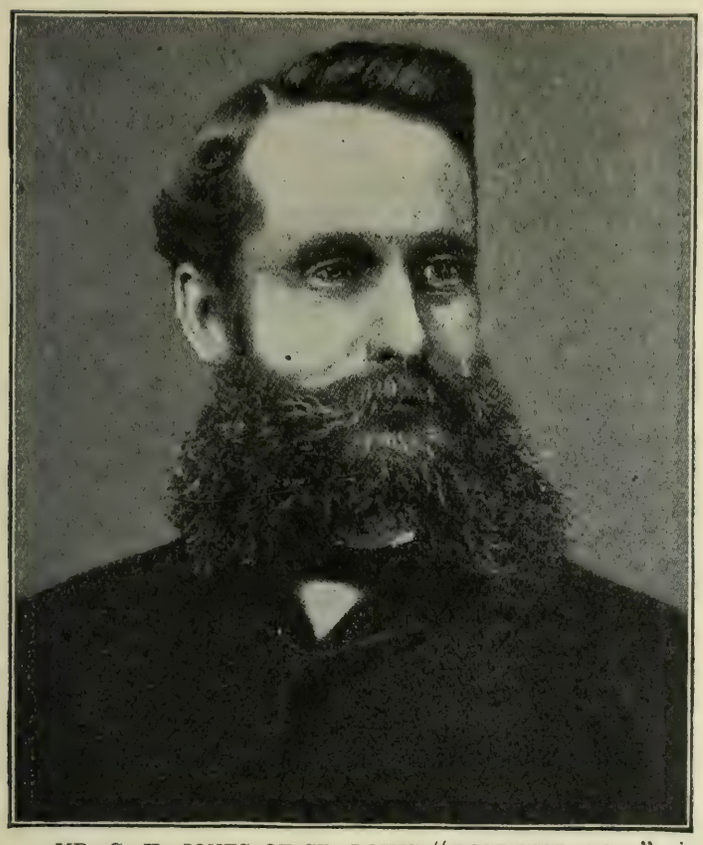
> Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.
>
> We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the



MR. SEWALL'S HOME IN BATH, MAINE.

burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, the prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be



MR. C. H. JONES OF ST. LOUIS "POST-DISPATCH,"
Author of the Chicago platform.

fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

All the strenuous leaders of the free-silver cohorts gave their most careful scrutiny to this plank; so that we may be sure that it says what they mean, and that they mean what it says. Their assurance, however, that the free coinage of silver at the ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would mean bimetallism rather than silver monometallism, is an exercise of wondrous faith.

Other Parts of the Platform.

The platform proceeds to condemn the administration's bond-selling policy and financial methods with unsparing severity, and demands that the tariff be let alone except for such changes as may be needed to increase the revenue in compensation for the loss resulting from the Supreme Court's income-tax decision. The platform declares for an income tax, and indirectly assails the Supreme Court. Stricter control of railway systems by the Federal government is demanded, and the Pacific railroad funding bill is denounced. Governor Altgeld's contention against President Cleveland's dispatch of Federal troops to the scene of the Chicago riots is sustained by a plank which denounces such so-called "interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions." What is called "government by injunction" on the part of Federal judges is also condemned in the strongest language. The admission as states of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma is specifically favored; the Monroe Doctrine is endorsed; and Cuba receives sympathy. A separate plank opposing a third term for the presidential office is evidently intended, like several other portions of this remarkable platform, to have direct and uncomplimentary reference to President Cleveland. It is a noteworthy fact that this Democratic convention attacked the existing Democratic administration at more points and with far greater bitterness than it attacked the opposing party. A rather curious and self-contradictory plank on the civil service opposes life tenure while favoring appointments based upon merit. Its general import seems to be unfriendly rather than friendly to the magnificent extension of the merit system for which both great parties ought to give President Cleveland full and frank credit.

A Notable Bolt of Newspapers.

While the gold men did not openly and formally bolt from the convention, most of them ceased to participate in its proceedings after the platform had been adopted. The Eastern delegations were disposed to await the subsequent action of their state conventions; but the refusal of a majority of the great Democratic newspapers east of the Mississippi river to support the platform and the ticket was prompt and vigorous. In New York the *Sun*, *Herald*, *World* and *Evening Post* came out in strong opposition, and the *Journal* stands alone among the important papers of New York City in supporting Bryan. The bolting New York papers not only repudiated the work of the Chicago convention, but most of them declared positively for the Republican nominees. The great Democratic papers of New England, including the Boston *Herald*, *Globe*, and *Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Providence *Journal*, arrayed themselves with the bolters, as also did the *Sun* and *News* of Baltimore, the *Record* and *Times* of Philadelphia, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and many other papers in the smaller cities of the Middle and New England

states. The defection of the Chicago *Chronicle* left the Democrats without any paper in that city, while the attitude of the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers resulted in a similar condition for the Twin Cities. The Detroit *Free Press* took occasion to leave the Democratic party for good. In the South, the Louisville *Courier Journal*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Richmond *Times*, and several other influential papers refused to acquiesce in the Chicago proceedings. Quite as significant a revolt was manifest among the newspapers, great and small, printed in the German language. It was reported by Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, speaking for the German-American Sound Money League, that out of 581 German papers that discuss politics, 503 had come out against free silver. The indications are that the money question will enormously increase the Republican vote among German-American citizens.

The Talk of a Separate Ticket.

The bolt of the Democratic press was much more radical and prompt than the defection of Eastern Democratic politicians. It is not easy for a politician to break away from the regular organization; and the question whether or not sound-money Democrats should set up a separate ticket of their own was hard to decide. It was understood that President Cleveland and the members of his administration, while absolutely opposed to Bryan and free silver, were exceedingly loth to support McKinley, and favored a bolting sound-money Democratic convention. But as we went to press the matter was still under advisement, and no conclusion had been reached. It appeared probable, however, that there would be no important concerted movement of sound-money Democrats to nominate a separate ticket. The regular Democratic state organizations in the East were evidently destined for the most part to support the Chicago ticket. Tammany and the New York machine seemed hesitant for a moment, but soon took the plunge and ratified the Bryan nomination with some show of enthusiasm. An element of Massachusetts men led by Mr. George Fred Williams declared for free silver, and proceeded to lay plans for controlling the state organization in the interest of Mr. Williams' candidacy for the governorship.

Death of William E. Russell.

The sound-money leadership among New England Democrats was conceded to William E. Russell of Massachusetts; and his name, more frequently than that of any other man, was brought forward as the best available candidate for the presidency in case the Eastern and sound-money Democrats should conclude to nominate a separate ticket. Mr. Russell was very prominent in the Chicago convention, working side by side with Mr. Whitney of New York. It was understood that, before all others, President Cleveland favored the selection of Mr. Russell as a candidate upon a bolting sound-money platform. He had returned to Massachusetts from Chicago apparently in perfect health, and had gone to Canada with friends for a vacation with gun and rod. The whole country was profoundly shocked on July 16th to learn that Mr. Russell had suddenly expired in his Canadian camp from heart disease. He was in his fortieth year, and he seemed to be upon the threshold of a very distinguished national career. He had been three times elected governor of Massachusetts under circumstances which attested the most extraordinary personal popularity. He was a graduate of Harvard College, an industrious and successful lawyer, winning and attractive in his personality, and widely admired and esteemed. The portrait of Mr. Russell which we use as the frontispiece of this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is from a photograph which Mr. Russell himself sent to us only a few weeks ago.

The Populist Position.

The Populists and the members of the American Silver party were assembling at St. Louis as these pages were closing for the press. Much difference of opinion had developed among the Populists concerning the advisability of endorsing the Chicago ticket. There was no objection whatever to Mr. Bryan as a candidate, but there was a fear lest the ratification of his nomination might seem to make the machinery of the Populist organization superfluous, and might interfere with the success of the Populist party in its state and local campaigns throughout the West and South. It was, however, pretty clearly understood that if a separate ticket were nominated at St. Louis, it would be for nominal purposes only, and that an arrangement would be made by which the Democrats and Populists in the several states would support the same list of names for presidential electors. Thus the clear prospect was that Mr. Bryan would be able to command the entire free-silver strength, including Democrats, bolting Republicans, Populists, members of the so-called American Silver party, and the bolting free-silver wing of the Prohibition party.

Sharply Drawn Issues.

Thus the issues are more sharply defined than they have been at any time before for a generation. Whatever reason men may have believed they had for thinking that Mr. McKinley was more than half way a free-silver man at heart, he has since the Chicago convention made it sufficiently plain that he stands absolutely opposed to any propositions which look toward the shifting of the currency of the United States from the single gold standard, unless in consequence of an agreement with the principal commercial nations of the world. A few weeks ago it seemed likely to the Republican managers that the vote of the workingmen and farmers could be secured for McKinley to a very great extent on the tariff issue. But Mr. Bryan is now competing for that vote in the most energetic fashion, upon the issue of the free coinage of silver. He and his managers at once adopted the policy of "carrying the war into Africa," and it

was announced that Mr. Bryan's formal notification would take place,—not in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he lives,—but in the great hall of the Madison Square Garden in New York City, in the presence of an audience of many thousands of people, where Mr. Bryan would endeavor to enhance his reputation as an orator by the greatest effort of his life. The indications are that Mr. Bryan will secure a very large support among the workingmen of the East. Nothing could be more erroneous than the assumption that he stands no chance of an election. The effect of Mr. Bryan's nomination and of his manifest popularity soon began to make itself felt upon the stock market. The raids upon the Treasury's gold reserve began again, and on July 10th the fund fell below the one hundred million mark, and continued slowly but steadily to decline for some days thereafter. It is within the range of possibilities that the administration may be compelled to resort to another bond issue before election day arrives.

New Light on the Anglo-Irish Partnership.

Many things happened in England last month, some of which occupied considerable space in the newspapers. But that of which the results may prove hereafter the most important, has attracted comparatively little attention. At least twenty times as much space was given to chronicling the details of the loss of the "Drummond Castle," the cricket match between Australia and All-England, or the defeat of Yale's crew at Henley, as was devoted to the one item of supreme importance, which, notwithstanding the fateful issues with which it is charged, has passed almost unnoticed. We refer to the publication of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Ten out of the thirteen commissioners have arrived at the conclusion that for an indefinite time, possibly extending over half a century, England, the predominant partner, has been taxing her junior partner to the tune of nearly $14,000,000 every year in excess of what was justly due. This payment has been enforced by the strong hand of an overwhelming majority. The Irish protested and were silenced; but now the Royal Commission, on which English members are in a great majority, has reported that the Irish were right and the English were wrong to an amount of £2,750,000 per annum When the truth is seen in all its bearings, and the British public slowly assimilates this very portentous fact, it cannot fail to enormously reinforce the movement in favor of Home Rule. England is rich, Ireland is poor ; England is strong, Ireland is weak ; England has imposed upon Ireland her system of taxation ; with the result of compelling her to pay, not one-twentieth of the Imperial revenue, which is all that could fairly be claimed from her, having regard to her wealth and taxable resources, but one-seventh—the difference between these two fractions amounting annually to no less than two and three-quarter millions sterling. Assuming that this has been persisted in for half a century, it means that the English have extorted from their poorer Irish fellow subjects a sum of 100 millions sterling ($500,000,000) more than they ought to have been asked to pay. The sum is stupendous, in view of the smallness of Ireland, its limited resources, and the poverty of its people.

The Argument for Home Rule—

It will be a salutary task, even though full of humiliation, for England to ponder this matter gravely. During the half-century that she has been taxing Ireland to the extent of two millions and three-quarters per annum above what ought justly to have been paid, who has been the leading financial authority of the English people? Mr. Gladstone and none other. Mr. Gladstone, of all English statesmen, has been most passionately imbued with the desire to do justice to Ireland. Nevertheless, down even to the day when the commissioners reported, even Mr. Gladstone seems to have had no inkling of the cruel injustice which his fiscal arrangements were inflicting upon the Irish. Can there, then, be a greater condemnation of the system by which the Anglo-Irish partnership is carried on, than the fact that such a gross overcharge could be made and enforced, despite Irish protests, even by Mr. Gladstone himself ! And now that the report has been signed, and that the Royal Commissioners have by ten to three certified before all men that Ireland has been overcharged to this amount, how long shall Ireland have to wait before the English Government will attempt to readjust this frightful financial inequality? No doubt there is a set-off on the other side, in the shape of special grants from time to time ; but it does not appear that the sum of these comes to anything approaching the annual drain which is now being branded as unjust by the Royal Commission.

—and for Amnesty.

With the burden of this certified injustice upon her shoulders, England should look more leniently upon the men who, maddened by despair and the hopelessness of appealing to England's sense of justice, resorted to the use of dynamite. The crowded and enthusiastic meeting held in St. James's Hall for the purpose of demanding the liberation of the Irish political prisoners confined in Portland, appeals much more strongly now that the English have been forced to admit that as a nation they have been unjustly mulcting the Irish all these years. No doubt a resort to dynamite is to violate the laws of the political game. No nation can allow high explosives to be introduced into political controversy with impunity. But when the imprisoning power is thus caught *in flagrante delicto*, the less said about its right to take a high line in the administration of justice to dynamitards and others, the better. And the finding of the Royal Commission, which has this effect upon England as regards the Irish political prisoners, will necessarily make itself felt in other questions that come up in the future between England and Ireland.

The Collapse of the Education Bill.

The British ministry is not at present in a mood likely to prompt it to do anything magnanimous. In the month of May it carried the second reading of its Education bill by the almost unprecedented majority of 267. In the month of June,—twelve months to the very day from the date when Lord Rosebery and his colleagues surrendered the seals of office to Her Majesty,—the strongest Government of modern times had to confess to one of the most humiliating defeats that has overtaken any administration in the present reign. After struggling for eleven days to carry its bill, the ministry discovered that the opposition which it had aroused was too great to be overcome even by a majority of 267, when the members of that majority could not agree among themselves. It is probable that if the Church party could have held together, instead of getting up an internecine war as to whether the additional aid granted to the denominational schools should come from the rates or the taxes, the ministry might have pulled through some kind of an Education bill. But that was impossible with the bishops all at sixes and sevens, while the various sections of the Liberal party were welded together in a white heat of fury. Even then, if the ministers could have thrown out the clauses which attacked the school boards, they might have escaped by the skin of their teeth ; but as it was they could do nothing.

Mr. Balfour's Leadership.

Ministers have been compelled, not merely to abandon the Education bill, but to drop the Employers' Liability bill and the bill dealing with the clerical benefices. Three measures, therefore, have gone, and it is probable that more will follow. They are forcing the Rating bill through, and it is probable they will pass their Light Railway bill. Beyond these two measures, they will not have much to show as the outcome of the first session. Unionists of all shades of opinion are much disgusted, while the Liberals are correspondingly elated. The immediate result of the sickening shock which has been administered to the colossal majority has been the revealing of no slight dissatisfaction with the somewhat nonchalant parliamentary leadership of Mr. Balfour. There are shrewd observers who profess to discern clear traces of an intrigue on the part of Mr. Chamberlain to supplant the present leader of the House ; while others profess to discern various straws which show that the wind is blowing in the direction of a possible return of Mr. Chamberlain to the Liberal ranks. It is assumed that Joseph of Birmingham will never rest content until he leads the House of Commons. His first move will be to succeed Mr. Balfour as leader of the Unionist majority ; but if it should turn out that the Conservatives will not have him at any price, then he will return to his first love, and endeavor to regain the position from which he fell when he deserted Mr. Gladstone. But this is all conjecture, and it may be that neither party will think Chamberlain so indispensable.

"Touch and Go" for Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain's twelve months of office have not increased his reputation for sanity and lucidity of judgment. When the secret history of the South African trouble comes to be written, the chief advantage that will accrue to Mr. Chamberlain will be that which is enjoyed by persons who appear to be perpetually screened from the consequences of their blunders. Miss Kingsley in her entertaining article upon "Black Ghosts" in the *Cornhill* says that the natives of the western coast pay great regard to old people, no matter how wicked they may be, because they hold that the mere fact of their surviving so many dangers proves that they have a very powerful "bush soul," whom they conceive as a wild animal who lives in the forest and whom it would be dangerous to offend. When we think of the blind plunge after plunge that Mr. Chamberlain has made in the South African policy, and the reckless manner in which he risked everything on the chance of something turning up, it is difficult to avoid the belief that he has a "bush soul" somewhere, who shields him from the consequences of his own blunders. Had it not been for Sir Hercules Robinson at the Cape, Barney Barnato at Pretoria, and Mr. Edward Garrett of the *Cape Times*, Mr. Chamberlain would have fared as badly in South Africa as the ministry has in the Education bill.

The Colonial Zollverein.

Mr. Chamberlain has been making speeches in favor of an Imperial Customs Union in order to promote the establishment of closer commercial relations between Great and Greater Britain. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire listened to what he had to say, and then passed a very noncommittal resolution declaring that the subject deserved prompt and careful consideration, and urged upon the Government to summon an Imperial conference to consider such a scheme and formulate some practical plan, if such a suggestion should be made on behalf of any of the colonial governments. The initiative, therefore, was shifted from Downing street to any colonial government which might choose to take the first step. If Mr. Rhodes had still been Prime Minister of the Cape, there would have been no tarrying for lack of a suggestion from a self-governing colony ; but at present Mr. Chamberlain pauses for a reply. Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion has been met with scoffing and contumely by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Courtney. Speaking at the Cobden Club dinner, Mr. Courtney disposed of Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion in the following fashion:

> What did it mean to the people of Great Britain? That they were to have additional duties on their meat, corn, sugar and timber, so that those articles might only come from the colonies. Every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom would at once feel a burden in the increased cost of life and production. And what for? In order to augment a fourth of our trade at the cost of diminishing three-fourths. The proposal had already received its answer. No sooner was it mooted

than it was repudiated by the greatest chambers of commerce in the kingdom, and it was repudiated from the Antipodes. Neither free trader nor protectionist would have it.

The Question in Canada.

While these discussions have been going on in London, a very startling, and in many quarters totally unexpected, revolution has been wrought in the position of parties in the Canadian Dominion. Sir Charles Tupper, the Conservative Prime Minister, who was the chief advocate of the Imperial Zollverein, has been hurled from power, and Mr. Laurier, the brilliant leader of the French Canadian Liberals, has been installed in his place. The Liberals of Canada have always leaned more in the direction of free trade with the United State than with the mother country. There is a great deal to be said in favor of this policy, and if Mr. Laurier adopts it, it is not very likely that the initiative which Mr. Chamberlain suggested ought to be taken by some colonial government will be taken by the new Canadian ministry. Of one thing, however, we may be quite sure ; and that is that while it may be possible to arrive at an agreement, based upon extra duties on foreign goods, no agreement is possible which will provide for the repeal or reduction of colonial duties on British goods. The industries fostered into artificial life by the protective tariffs of British colonies have far too strong a hold upon colonial sentiment.

Mr Laurier's Premiership.

The election in Canada has been received with considerable satisfaction throughout the Empire. It is probably the first occasion on record in which Orangemen are enthusiastic over the installation of a Roman Catholic as Prime Minister. But although no one can deny the genuineness of the Catholicism of Mr. Laurier, he was thrown into sharp antagonism with the bishops of his church. If there is one country in the whole world where the voters are alleged to be priest-ridden, it is in the province of Quebec. But at the last election the whole force of the Catholic hierarchy, from the archbishop down to the parish priests, was thrown against Mr. Laurier, on the ground that he was opposed to the so-called Remedial bill which had been introduced for the purpose of establishing separate Catholic schools in Manitoba. The ecclesiastical drum was beaten with might and with main ; while the doctrine that a Catholic citizen must vote as his priest tells him was asserted with the most uncompromising emphasis. But the only result was that instead of securing a majority for the Conservatives, Mr. Laurier carried no fewer than fifty out of sixty-five seats. The worm has turned at last with a vengeance.

The Significance of His Victory

There is no need for entering into the details of the Manitoba question. It will not be settled in the precise way proposed by Sir Charles Tupper, but it will be settled by some compromise to which the Catholics will be all the more willing to agree because it will be negotiated by one of their own Church, and because they will have a salutary recollection of the mischief of "trying it on" too far. Apart from this question, Mr. Laurier's accession to power is heartily to be welcomed upon two grounds. First, because the Liberals, who have been out of office for twenty years, ought to have their innings if the good constitutional principle is to be kept up of having two trained teams always ready to take the field. Nothing is worse for a party than to be constantly in opposition, except to be constantly in office. The second great gain is that the French Canadians are now able to feel that they have a man of their own race as Prime Minister of the Dominion. Nothing promotes loyalty so much as the simple expedient of making the people feel that loyalty to the state is loyalty to themselves. Of Mr. Laurier's loyalty there is not the shadow of a doubt, any more than there is of his honesty and truthfulness. He once declared, "I am loyal to the flag of England because under the banner of England my fellow-countrymen have found ten times more freedom than they would have found had they remained subject to France ;" but he had no hesitation in saying that much as he loved England, he loved Canada still more, and if their interests ever clashed, he would be for Canada against England. To that some exception has been taken in Great Britain ; but surely it is the very condition upon which England holds all her colonies. She never expects any colonist to advocate the interests of the mother country against those of his own colony. This is, however, a very different thing from believing that whenever there is a difference of opinion between the partners there should be a dissolution of partnership.

Colonial Prosperity.

Last month the legislatures of New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland and Newfoundland were opened. On the whole, the governors had favorable reports to make. New Zealand is to be congratulated upon the general prosperity of the colony, Queensland upon the improvement of the revenue and the revival of business, while Newfoundland has to rejoice that after its financial distress, the credit of the colony has been restored and the revenue for the year will show a surplus of $200,000. In South Australia the governor made special references to the successful working of the act conferring the suffrage upon women, and announced measures embodying the popular referendum and elective ministries. South Australia, it would seem, is about to vie with New Zealand as the colony of experimental legislation. We all know about the referendum ; but the demand for elective ministries is a somewhat startling novelty. From the point of view of Australian development, the news from Western Australia is probably more important than the opening of any legislature. At Coolgardie a spring of good fresh water has been struck in the center of the township at a depth of 170 feet, yielding 4,000 gallons daily. Now that they have struck water, the one great ob-

stacle in the way of development of the Western Australian gold fields will disappear.

News from the Dark Continent.

While the reports from England's self-governing colonies are uniformly encouraging, she hears less satisfactory news from the two extremities of Africa, where her sons are struggling with varying success against the aboriginal forces of barbarism. The news from Rhodesia last month has been almost uniformly bad. All the natives appear to be in insurrection, even the timid Mashonas have risen, and the English appear to hold as much territory as they can cover with their guns. The ravages of the rinderpest, which is probably the chief cause of the rising, have fatally crippled the transport service ; and unless something can be done in the course of the next two months, the English garrison, which includes many women and children, will be put to severe straits for lack of food. Bad as is the news of the native uprising, it is less painful than the intelligence which reaches us from time to time as to the savagery with which beleaguered whites are avenging themselves on their foes. The English-speaking man, as a rule, is not ruthless in dealing with the colored races, because he is always so confident he can hold his own. But when once he feels, as it were, the ground moving under him, as in India during the Mutiny, or in Jamaica under Governor Eyre, or as it seems in Matabeleland to-day, the aboriginal devil asserts itself with a vengeance ; and then there is little to choose between him and any other European. For a long time the settlers clung to the belief that they would be able to deal with the natives without appealing for Imperial aid. But the rising which threatens Salisbury and necessitated the dispatch of a contingent from Bulawayo to relieve the beleaguered town, has convinced even the optimists that the time has come for the redcoats to put in an appearance, and they are accordingly being moved up. Mr. Rhodes' resignation has been accepted at last. The situation looks ugly, and it would seem extremely probable that Matabeleland will have to be reconquered from India as a base of operations.

India in Africa.

Nothing is more remarkable than the emergence of India as the dominating military factor of the southern half of the Eastern hemisphere. For some time past, Sir H. H. Johnstone has recruited his bodyguard in Nyassaland from the Sikhs of Northern India. The construction of the East African railway has been placed in the hands of Indian contractors, who will execute it by Indian labor, protected by Indian troops. Suakim is now garrisoned by 4,000 Sepoys, and nothing is more probable than that the relief of Bulawayo will ultimately be effected by an Indian army landed at Beira. Mr. Rhodes dreaded this in the days when he regarded the Cape as his natural base. It is possible that he may take a different view of matters now. The fact that the whole of East Africa will be more or less under the military and industrial dominion of India lends great importance to the discussion which is raging as to whether or not the Indian exchequer should be saddled with the cost of the Suakim garrison. A paper has been published giving the opinions of the Anglo-Indian authorities on this subject, but there is very little doubt as to how the question ought to be decided. Africa ought to pay its own way. If it can call upon India for trained troops in case of need, it ought to pay for them. India is not a country that can afford to pay the cost of expeditions to other continents.

The Egyptian Victory at Ferket.

While affairs have been going very badly in Matabeleland, England rejoices over a brilliant victory gained by the British-led Egyptian army on the road to Dongola. From a military point of view, nothing could be better than the way that Sir Herbert Kitchener did his work at Ferket. The Khalifa had sent forward some 3,000 to 5,000 of his best fighting men to bar the advance of the Egyptian troops. Sir Herbert decided to attack. Three brigades of infantry marched at night down the river until they were within four miles of the enemy's position. Breaking camp at early dawn, they came up to the enemy at five o'clock. At the same time the force of cavalry and horse artillery fell upon their rear. After two and a half hours' fighting the Dervishes fled. As usual the chief loss of life took place in the pursuit. The Egyptians only lost twenty-one killed and eighty wounded, while nearly 900 of the Dervishes were killed and over 1,000 were taken prisoners. Most of the Emirs were killed, and nine boats were captured, and many camels. The railway has been pushed on and the road is now open to Dongola.

Li Hung Chang in Europe.

Beyond the fact that the Russian Emperor had an attack of the jaundice at the conclusion of his coronation festivities, and that his wife is not in a condition to accompany him on his visit to Berlin, little definite news has come from Russia. It is stated that Marshal Yamagata has returned to Japan, convinced that from the Japanese point of view nothing can be got out of Russia. Li Hung Chang, on the other hand, is said to have fixed everything up with Prince Lobanoff. Russia is to have a free passage for her railways, with exclusive trade facilities in China, which in return will, it is understood, be able to count upon the assistance of her northern neighbor in case of any further trouble with Japan, or, possibly, with England ; but that, of course, is not stated at present. Li Hung Chang, who has been made a great deal of in Russia, and has been much lionized by the astute Germans on the look out for orders for German shipyards, is making the tour of Europe, taking Paris and London *en route*. What will happen after he returns, no one seems to know. Wild schemes are being discussed, but the probability is that the Chinese Empire will continue to creak along like an old wheelbarrow in the old ruts. Li Hung Chang returns via the United States

The Powers and the Sultan.

Count Goluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Austro-Hungary, made his annual statement at Budapest last month. So far as can be gathered from his very guarded remarks, it seems that Austria is in hearty accord with the British policy in Egypt. For Armenia nothing can be done, but the Turk must beware lest he go too far in Crete. The situation in that island seems to show no improvement. The powers have agreed to press upon the Turk, by a joint note, the appointment of a Christian governor, the declaration of an amnesty, the re-establishment of the Convention of Halepa, and the summoning of the Cretan Assembly with its old powers. The Sultan, finding the powers in earnest, has promised to concede all their demands, as the fighting between Christians and Turks continues briskly up and down the island, with the usual resulting atrocities. The Sultan is playing with fire in Crete. One single picturesque massacre of Greek villagers, after the Bulgarian or Armenian fashion, would necessitate the immediate landing of European troops and the final severance of Crete from the Ottoman Empire. Meanwhile, the Macedonian question has broken out in a gravely serious fashion.

The Christian Endeavor Convention.

An interesting event of the past month was the great yearly convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, which was held at Washington in several mammoth tents pitched in the vicinity of the Washington monument. The concourse of delegates from all parts of the country was enormous. So far as the outside world is concerned, the most notable incident of the convention was an impassioned denunciation of our government by the Rev. B. Fay Mills for its neglect of the interests of American missionaries and educators in Armenia and the Turkish empire. Mr. Mills spoke in the hearing of several thousand delegates, with the result of creating a furor of excitement only equaled in our recent history by the effects of Mr. Bryan's speech in the Chicago Democratic convention. In our judgment Mr. Mills' remarks, though perhaps unduly severe, were not without a great deal of justification.

The Obituary Record.

Among the names that are found in last month's obituary list occurs that of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois. It was in his office at Chicago that Mr. William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee, read law some years ago. Lyman Trumbull, in the war times and the period immediately following, was one of the great figures of the United States Senate. His action in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, though it was harshly criticised by his Republican colleagues at the time, has since been admitted by everybody to have evinced great moral courage and a deep sense of public responsibility. Elsewhere in this number will be found an article dealing with the career of the late Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; and on an earlier page in this department of the REVIEW we have spoken of the untimely death of the Hon. William E. Russell of Massachusetts. The Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, and who unearthed and prosecuted the whisky ring's frauds upon the internal revenue, died on June 22d. He was a conspicuous candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1876, and was afterward for many years a practicing lawyer in New York City. The Hon. Frank Hurd of Ohio, a prominent Democrat and free trade leader, who was very conspicuous in the Democratic convention of 1892, died in Ohio on July 10th. The well-known publisher of religious books, Mr. A. D. F. Randolph of New York, died on July 6th in his seventy-sixth year. From Europe has come the news of the death of Ernst Curtius, the eminent German archæologist; Sir Augustus Paget, the English diplomatist; Sir John Pender, the great British promoter of ocean telegraphy, and Cardinal La Valletta, senior cardinal bishop of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and dean of the Sacred College. The obituary records include, also, the names of other notable personages, American and European.

The Marquis de Mores.

One of the most picturesque figures of our time was the late Marquis de Mores, who on the 9th of June was assassinated in the desert of Sahara while engaged in an expedition partly commercial and partly political in its objects. A dozen years ago the Marquis de Mores was known to everybody in our Northwest as a ranchman in the valley of the Little Missouri. He had great plans for slaughtering cattle in the vicinity of the ranges and shipping beef in refrigerator cars, rather than live cattle. He was a mighty man with weapons, and was famous in France as a duelist. Returning to France from America, he participated in the Boulangist movement; and the mere list of his exploits would fill a page. He was a hater of the English, and is believed at the time of his death to have been endeavoring to persuade the Arabs of the desert and the Dervishes of the Soudan to more formidable action against Great Britain's influence in North Africa. Antonio Amedeo Maria Vincenzo Manca, Marquis de Mores and de Montemaggiore, a son of the Duke of Vallombrosa, was born in Paris on the 15th of June, 1858. He entered Saint-Cyr in 1877, and became a Lieutenant of the First Cuirassiers in 1881. The following year he married the daughter of a wealthy New York banker. His portrait, on horseback, which will be found on a subsequent page, is from a recent photograph, and shows him in the uniform of a lieutenant of the Reserves of the Twenty-second Dragoons.



FROM A DRAWING IN THE CHICAGO "TIMES-HERALD," INTENDED TO SHOW THE "REMARKABLE PROFILE LIKENESS" OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES."

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 19 to July 18, 1896.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 19.—Mark A. Hanna of Ohio is chosen chairman of the National Republican Campaign Committee.... The "silver" Republicans who left the national convention at St. Louis issue an address in which they propose the name of Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado for President.

June 20.—Populist leaders at St. Louis issue a manifesto presenting the name of Senator Teller as a candidate for President.

June 23.—Parliamentary elections held throughout the Dominion of Canada result in the return of the Liberals to power....Illinois Democrats renominate Governor Altgeld, and choose him to lead the delegation to the national convention at Chicago, instructing the delegates to vote as a unit, and to insist on a declaration for free coinage of silver....Wisconsin Democrats, by a vote of 271 to 219, reject a declaration for free silver, choose delegates to Chicago who favor the single gold standard, and instruct them to vote as a unit....Texas Democrats elect contesting delegations to Chicago, one composed of "gold" and the other of "silver" men.

June 24.—New York Democrats send a gold standard delegation to Chicago....Ohio Democrats choose free-silver delegates to Chicago, and adopt a free-silver platform by a vote of 542 to 128....Indiana Democrats choose delegates to Chicago, adopt a platform favoring the free coinage of silver, and nominate B. F. Shively for Governor.

June 25.—North Carolina Democrats declare for free silver, and nominate Cyrus B. Watson for Governor.... The Greater New York Commission holds its first meeting, ex-Mayor Gilroy taking the place of Controller Fitch, who declines to serve.

June 26.—The Newfoundland Assembly passes a revenue bill which adds mining and agricultural requisites to the free list.

June 27.—A committee of five members of the Greater New York Commission is appointed to report on a charter, and the commission adjourns till September 21.

June 29.—Major McKinley is formally notified of his nomination to the Presidency by a committee of the national Republican convention, and replies in a speech.

July 1.—Minnesota Republicans renominate Governor Clough; the Prohibitionists nominate W. J. Dean for governor....Arkansas Republicans nominate H. L. Remmel for governor.

July 2.—Prominent Minnesota Republicans issue a free-silver address.

July 6.—The Democratic National Committee selects Senator Hill of New York for temporary chairman of the national convention at Chicago....The Louisiana Legislature passes a bill to license pool-rooms at $1,000 a year and the bill giving to New Orleans a reform city charter.

July 7.—The Democratic national convention meets in Chicago; Senator Daniel of Virginia is elected temporary chairman by a vote of 556 against 349 for Senator Hill of New York, the candidate of the National Committee and of the anti-free-silver element....Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey is officially notified of his nomination for Vice-President by the Republican national convention at St. Louis; in his reply he emphasizes the currency issue.

July 8.—The Democratic national convention adopts the majority report of the committee on credentials seating the free-silver contestants from Nebraska in place of a gold delegation, unseating four gold delegates from Michigan, thus giving that State to the silver men under the unit rule, and admitting four additional delegates from each of the Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; a minority substitute in favor of the gold delegates is defeated by a vote of 558 to 368, four delegates not voting. Senator White of California is made permanent chairman....Sir Charles Tupper, Premier of Canada, resigns as a result of the recent elections; Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, is summoned to form a cabinet.

July 9.—The Democratic national convention adopts a platform (see "Progress of the World") by a vote of 628 to 301, after having rejected a substitute offered by Senator Hill for the free-coinage plank by a vote of 626 to 303, and a resolution commending President Cleveland's administration by a vote of 564 to 357....South Dakota Republicans nominate A. O. Ringsrud for governor.

July 10.—The Democratic national convention takes four ballots for Presidential nominee, as follows:

Candidates.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th
Bland	235	283	291	241
Bryan	119	190	219	280
Boies	85	41	36	33
Blackburn	83	41	27	27
McLean	49	53	54	46
Matthews	37	33	34	30
Pattison	95	100	97	97
Stevenson	7	10	9	8
Teller	8	8	...	...
Russell	2	...	...	...
Pennoyer	8	8	...	...
Tillman	17	...	...	...
Hill	1	1	1	1
Campbell	1	...	...	...
Not voting	183	162	162	161
Total voting	747	768	768	769

During the fifth ballot (Chairman White having announced that two-thirds of the votes cast constitutes a majority) after it becomes evident that Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska is to receive the 512 votes necessary to a choice, a sufficient number of votes is transferred to him to make his total about 642, and he is nominated.



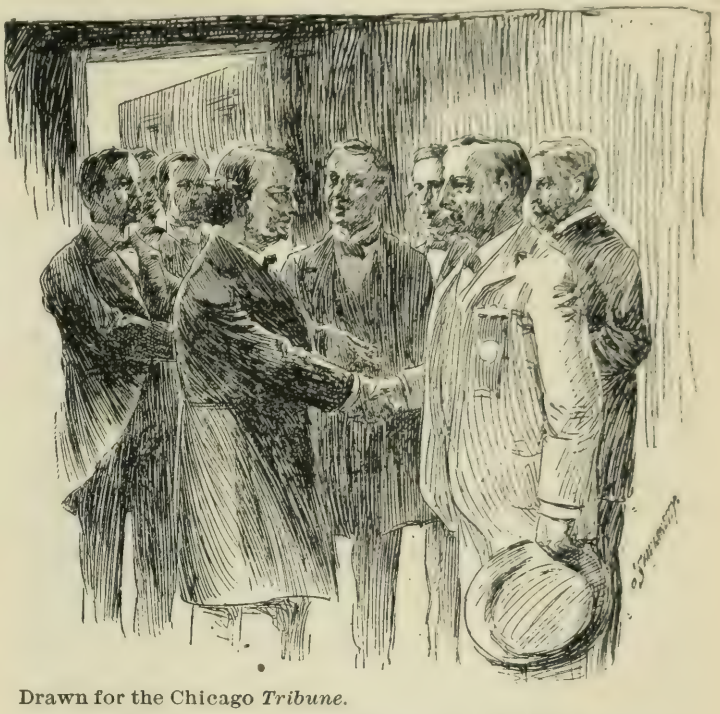
Drawn for the Chicago *Times-Herald*.

GOV. STONE OF MISSOURI WITHDRAWING MR. BLAND'S NAME, AND CASTING MISSOURI'S SOLID VOTE FOR W. J. BRYAN.

July 11.—The Democratic national convention takes four ballots for Vice-President, as follows:

Candidates.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Sewall	100	97	97	262
McLean	141	178	210	236
Williams (Mass.)	76	16	15	19
Lewis	11	...	...	...
Clark	50	22	22	46
Fithian	1	...	...	...
Sibley	163	113	50	...
Daniel	11	...	6	54
Boies	20	...	...	...
Bland	62	294	255	...
Williams (Ill.)	22	13	...	...
Harrity	31	21	19	11
Blackburn	20	...	...	...
Teller	1	...	...	...
Pattison	2	1	1	1
White	1	...	...	...
Not voting	258	255	260	252

On the fifth ballot Arthur Sewall of Maine is nominated, and the convention adjourns *sine die*.



Drawn for the Chicago *Tribune*.

NOMINEE BRYAN CONGRATULATES FELLOW-NOMINEE SEWALL.

July 12.—The American Bimetallic League indorses Bryan for President.

July 13.—Chairman Hanna names the Executive Committee of the Republican Campaign Committee....Wilfrid Laurier, the new Liberal Premier of Canada, announces his cabinet; Parliament is summoned to meet on August 18.

July 14.—The Addicks faction of the Republican party in Delaware nominates John H. Hoffecker for Governor.

July 15.—The Republican Campaign Committee decides to establish headquarters both in New York and Chicago.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

June 20.—President Diaz of Mexico is renominated. Madagascar is declared a French colony.

June 22.—The British Ministry permits the education bill in the House of Commons to be dropped for the present session.

June 23.—Opening of the Victorian Parliament.

June 26.—A royal decree authorizes the Spanish Bank to issue $12,000,000 in gold bills to pay the current obligations of Spain in Cuba.



COL. FREEMAN A. WALKER. COL. HENRY WALKER.

OFFICERS OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF BOSTON.

June 27.—Chancellor Hohenlohe of Germany announces a change of attitude toward prohibitory regulations relative to political associations.

June 28.—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies adopts a bill pledging the tobacco revenues for a war loan of $100,000,000....Georgi Pacha Berovitch, Prince of Samos, is appointed Governor of Crete by the Porte.

July 3.—The Irish educational bill is withdrawn in the British House of Commons.

July 4.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia re-enter St. Petersburg.

July 5.—A Cretan revolutionary government is formed.

July 6.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 252 to 106, decides that the Indian exchequer shall pay for the maintenance of troops in the Soudan expedition ....A peerage is conferred on Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony....Election of Deputies to the Belgian Chamber causes no material change in party strength.

July 11.—Resignation of the Italian Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini is announced....John Morley becomes a candidate for Liberal leadership in the British House of Commons.

July 13.—President Diaz of Mexico is unanimously re-elected.

July 14.—Christian delegates in the Cretan Assembly withdraw from that body, and decide to establish an assembly from which Turks shall be excluded.

July 15.—Several sections of the Irish land bill are withdrawn in the British House of Commons.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 19.—The South African Republic urges the British Government to bring to trial Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Beit and Dr. Harris. ....The Porte issues a report of the massacres at Van, attributing them to the Armenians.

June 24.—The Spanish Senate, by a vote of 88 to 44, rejects a proposition to abrogate the protocol of 1877 with the United States.. Portugal gives Great Britain permission to land troops at Beira, in Africa.

June 25.—Li Hung Chang visits Prince Bismarck.... Mr. Harrison released by the Venezuelan government.

June 27.—France proposes to Great Britain a termination of the British occupation of Egypt within two years subsequent to the neutralization of Egypt, no one power to exercise an armed protectorate over the country without the assent of the others.

July 2.—It is announced in the British House of Commons that Brazil has not yet consented to arbitrate the Trinidad question with Great Britain.

July 7.—As a result of representations on the part of the powers, the Porte suspends military operations in Crete, unless the Turkish troops are attacked by insurgents.

July 8.—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies rejects an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne urging that Spain join the Franco-Russian alliance with a view to resisting the United States

July 9.—At the dinner given in London by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, in return for hospitalities extended to them there, the Prince of Wales expresses sentiments of friendship for the United States.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

June 19.—The New York Telephone Co., under Western Union control, is incorporated....Venezuela adopts the gold standard.

June 20.—A miners' strike is begun at Leadville, Col., over a demand for the recognition of the miners' union and an advance of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day; 750 men go out....The fishermen's strike at Astoria, Oregon, is declared off....The Societa Immobiliere is declared bankrupt in Rome, Italy.



THE MARQUIS DE MORES AS LIEUTENANT OF RESERVE



THE LATE MARQUIS DE MORES.

June 22.—A new rail route between Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., is opened for passenger service. ....An international convention of agriculturists meeting in Paris calls upon the French government to propose bimetallism to other European countries.

June 25.—Wire and cut nail manufacturers at Chicago decide to reduce output during the summer months.... The Munger Cycle Company of Indianapolis makes an assignment.

June 26.—Many cotton mills in New England agree to shut down for four weeks during the summer.

June 29.—The Southern Textile Manufacturers' Association in session at Atlanta, Ga., decides on a 50 per cent. curtailment of production during the next ninety days.

July 1.—The wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers for 1896-97 goes into effect. ....The new contract between coal miners and operators in the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala., granting an increase of 2½ cents a ton to the miners, goes into effect for two years.

July 2.—The Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, issues a riot proclamation because of disturbances resulting from a strike at the Brown Hoisting Co.'s works.

July 11.—The canal carriers engaged in transporting grain by the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York City appeal to the New York Produce Exchange for aid in securing relief from elevator extortions and railroad discriminations.

July 13.—The government of Costa Rica issues a decree changing its present system of currency to one based on the gold standard....Louisiana sugar planters organize to protect their interests at Washington.

CASUALTIES.

June 28.—Nearly 100 miners are entombed by a cave-in of a mine shaft at Pittston, Pa.

July 1.—The Red Star packet boat *Rahmanieh* is wrecked in the Red Sea, and sixty persons are drowned.

July 2.—Property on the wharves at Galveston, Texas, valued at over $200,000, is destroyed by fire.

July 7.—Genuine Asiatic cholera is reported at Danzig, Germany.

July 11.—In a railroad collision near Logan, Iowa, 31 persons are killed and more than 50 injured....There are 321 deaths from cholera in Egypt.

July 15.—Washouts and landslides in and about Pittsburgh, Pa., cause losses estimated at $500,000.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 20.—Brooks' periodical comet is observed by one of the astronomers at the Nice observatory....A memorial of John Boyle O'Reilly is dedicated in Boston.

June 23.—A true bill of indictment is found against Dr. Jameson and his leading associates in the Transvaal raid. ....The triennial convention of the International Sunday School Association begins in Boston.

June 27.—M. Arton, identified with the Panama Canal scandal, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor.

June 29.—Cardinal Gibbons makes public the Pope's encyclical letter on the union of Christian churches.

June 30.—The sixth annual reunion of Confederate veterans begins in Richmond, Va.

July 2.—The jury in the celebrated Peralta land grant case at Santa Fé, N. M., returns a verdict of guilty.... The cornerstone of the monument and tomb of Jefferson Davis is laid at Richmond, Va.

July 4.—Celebration of the day by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution at Saratoga ...A filibustering expedition under Captain Colby, an American, is landed safely in Cuba, and met by insurgents from Maceo's army.

July 5.—Mgr. Diomede Falconio is named by the Pope as Papal Delegate to the United States to succeed Cardinal Satolli.

July 7.—The meetings of the National Educational Association in Buffalo, N. Y., are largely attended by teachers....The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston arrives in London....Yale's crew is defeated by Leander in the Grand Challenge Cup race at Henley.

July 8.—Queen Victoria reviews the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston at Windsor.

July 9.—The annual convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor begins in Washington.

July 13.—President Francis A. Walker addresses the Bimetallic League in London.

July 14.—A lunatic fires blank cartridges at President Faure of France at the Longchamp review.

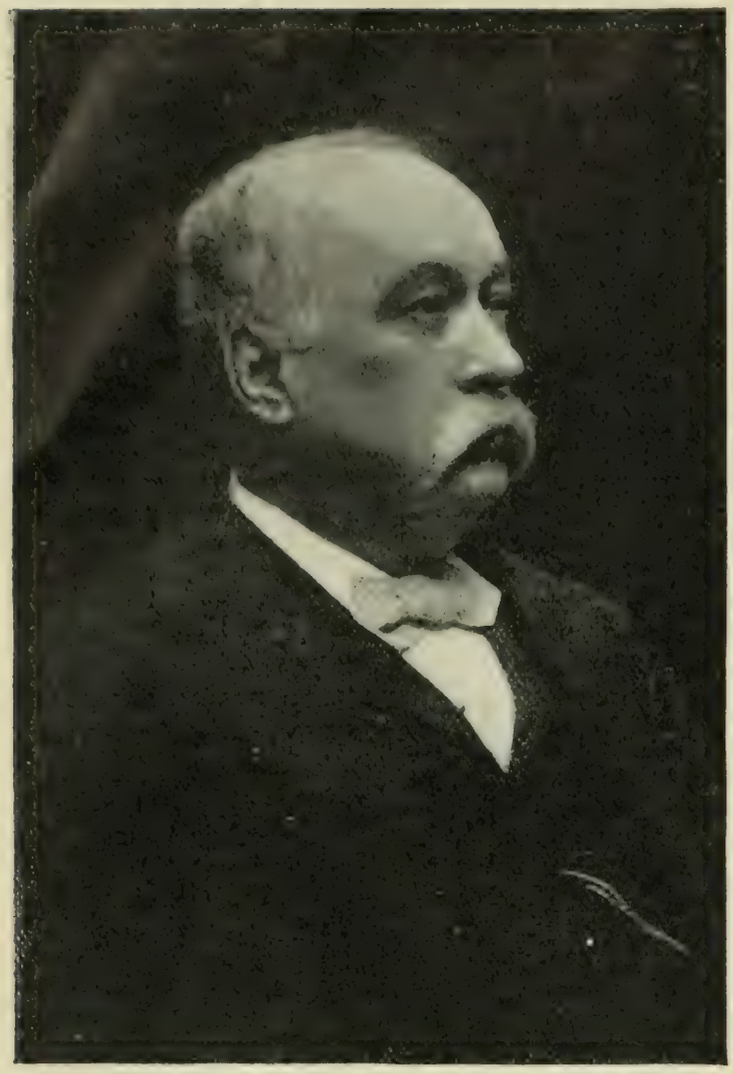
July 15.—The Canadian yacht *Glencairn* wins the deciding race of the half-rater series for the International Challenge Cup.

OBITUARY.

June 19.—The mother of the Emperor of China (wife of Prince Chun).

June 20.—George B. Bartlett, historian, of Concord, Mass., 64.

June 22.—Benjamin Helm Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, 64....Ex-Congressman Thomas R. Hudd of Wisconsin....Sir Augustus Harris, theatrical and operatic manager, 44.



THE LATE BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW.

June 23.—Major-Gen. Gustavus Woodson Smith of the Confederate army, 74....Sir Joseph Prestwich, British geologist, 84....Joseph King Cummins Forrest, oldest in service of Chicago newspaper men, 75.

June 25.—Ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, 82....Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, Conservative leader of New Brunswick, 78....Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duc de Nemours, second son of King Louis Philippe, 81.

June 29.—Naval Constructor Theodore Delevan Wilson, U. S. N., 56....Henry Dunckley, English editor and writer, 72....Francis William Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, second Baron Fitz-Hardinge, 70.

July 1.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 85....Ex-Congressman Joseph C. McKibben.

July 2.—Alexander Robert Lawton, ex-Minister to Austria, 78.

July 4.—Ex-Mayor John C. Haines of Chicago, 78.

July 6.—Anson Davies Fitz Randolph, the publisher, 76. ....Gen. Pierce Morgan Butler Young, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, 59.

July 7.—Sir John Pender, one of the organizers and promoters of ocean telegraphy, 80....Commodore Joseph H. Tooker, theatrical manager, 65....George Law, well-known street railway man of New York City, 53.

July 10.—Ex-Congressman Frank Hunt Hurd of Ohio, 54....Cardinal Bourret, Bishop of Rodez, 69.

July 11.—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, formerly British Ambassador to Vienna, 73.

July 12.—Ernst Curtius, the famous Hellenist and classical scholar, 82.

July 13.—Benjamin West Ball, journalist and poet, 73. ....Ex-Congressman Gideon Reynolds of New York.

July 14.—Luther Whiting Mason, author of a system of chart instruction in music, 63....Cardinal Raphael Monaco la Valletta, senior cardinal-bishop of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, 69.

July 15.—Mrs. Mary Harlan, mother of ex-Senator Harlan of Iowa, 100.

July 16.—Ex-Gov. William Eustis Russell of Massachusetts, 39....Edmond Louis Antoine de Goncourt, the distinguished French writer, 74.....William Hamilton Gibson, author, artist and illustrator, 46.

July 17.—Joseph Alfred Novello, Italian organist, composer, and scientist, 86.

July 18.—Ex-Gov. Joseph H. Williams of Maine.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

CONFERENCES OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

At Swarthmore, Pa., August 19-26, will be held the biennial conferences of the Society of Friends. It is estimated that five thousand people will attend these gatherings, which will be devoted to Sunday-school work, education in general, philanthropy, and religion.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association will take place at Saratoga, August 19-21. The Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen is expected to be present.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

All persons desirous of promoting psychological research are invited to take part in the International Congress of Psychologists at Munich, August 4-7.



THE LATE LYMAN TRUMBULL.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

At Buffalo, N. Y., August 24-29, will occur the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be largely attended.

NATIONAL BICYCLE MEET.

The annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen will be held at Louisville, Ky., August 10-15.

Louisville expects to entertain not less than 25,000 wheelmen during the meeting, and offers for their use "the best bicycle track in the world."

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At Cleveland, September 1-4, will be held the eighteenth general conference of the American Library Association.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



FINISHING TOUCHES AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



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LEADER ALTGELD AND HIS MASK.

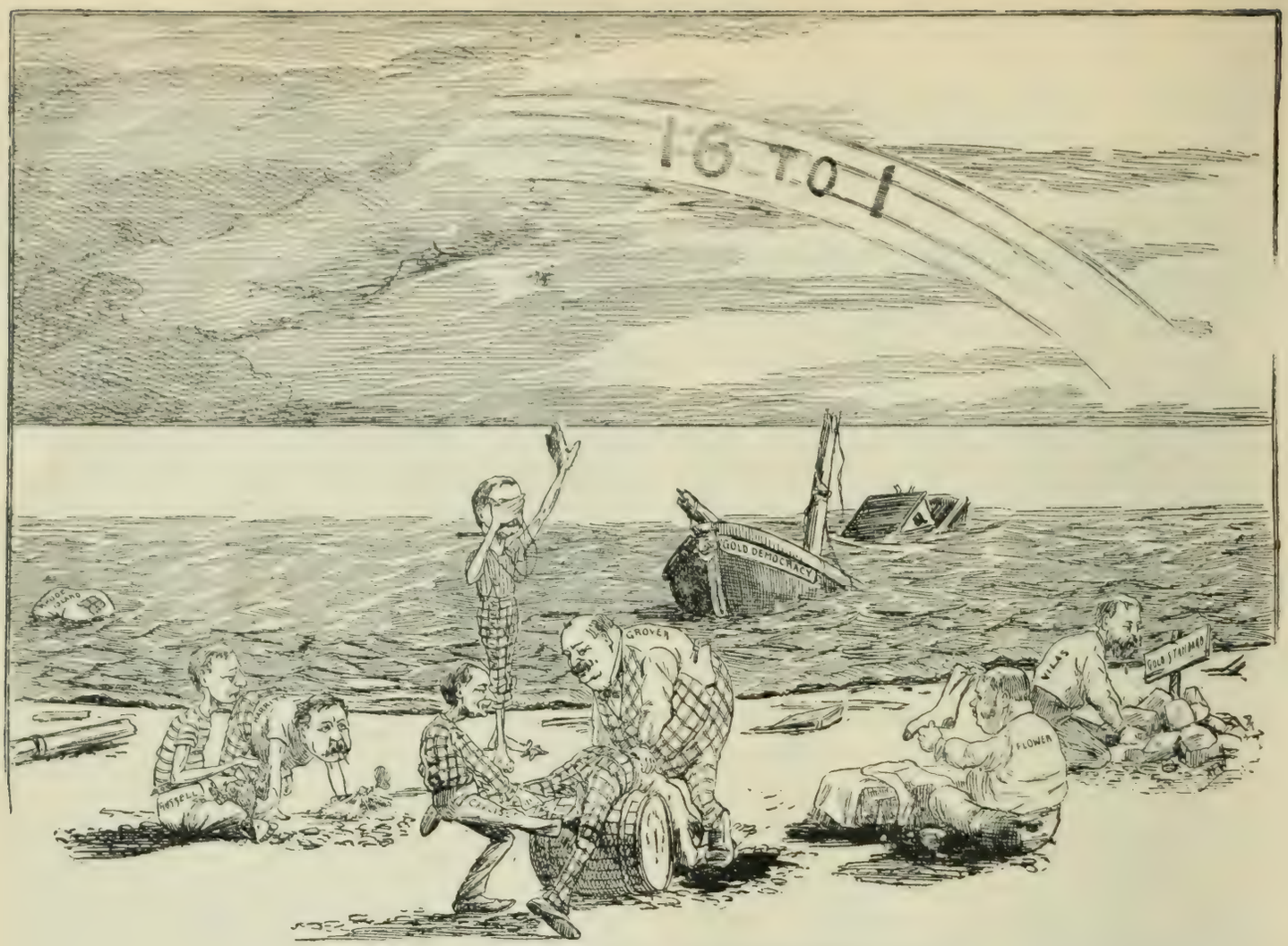
From *Harper's Weekly*.



KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG.

An Eastern opinion of the Chicago Convention.

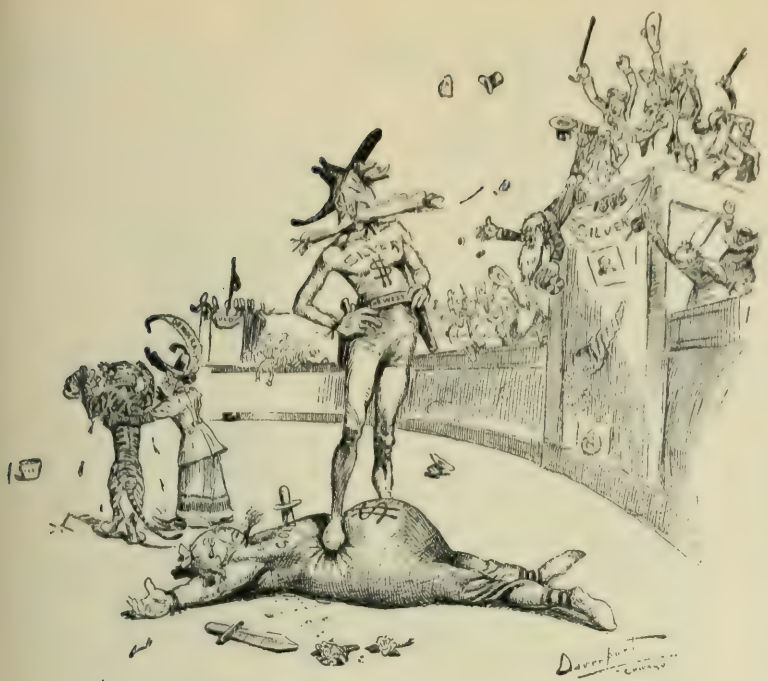
From the *Herald* (New York).



AFTER THE STORM.—From the *Republican* (Denver, Col.).
The free-coinage rainbow of promise appears above the wreck of the gold shi[p]



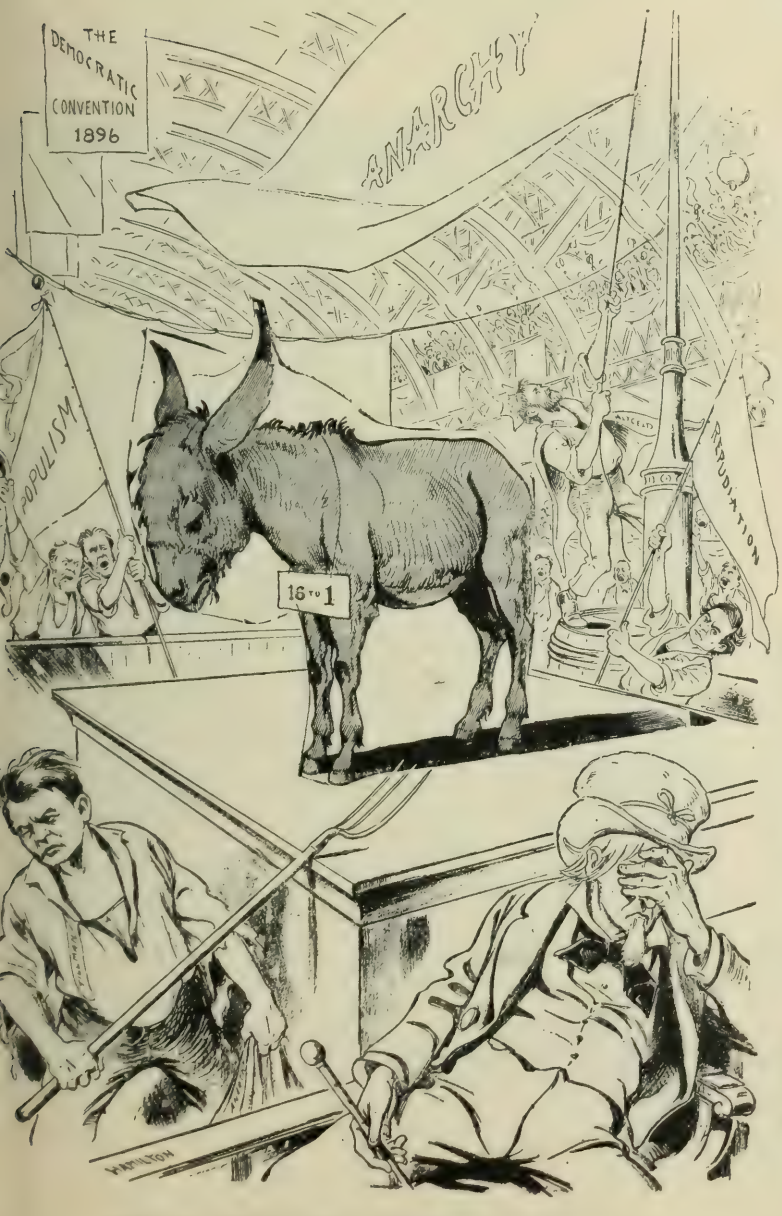
"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."
Europe looks askance at the approaching shadow of McKinley.—From *Judge* (New York).



SILVER'S TRIUMPH.—From the *Journal* (N. Y.)

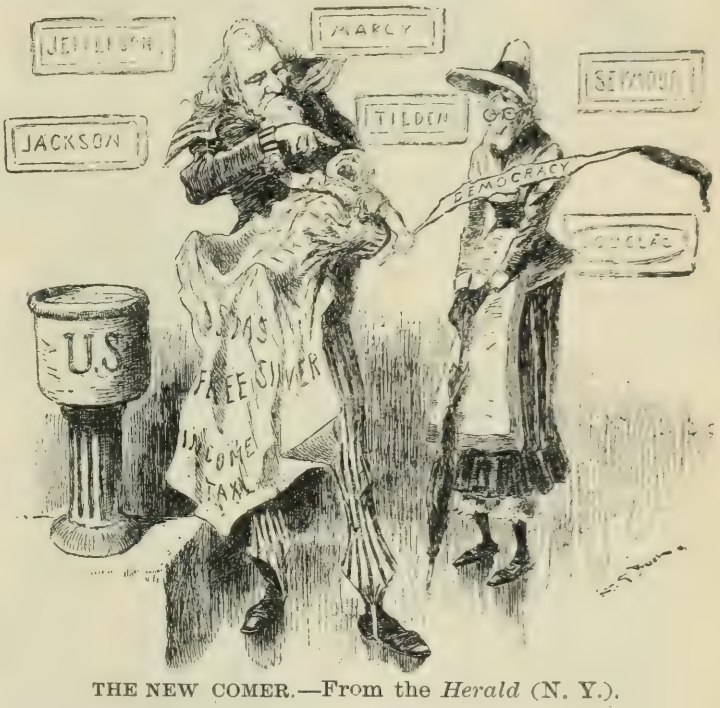


TELLER'S LITTLE FLIRTATION.—From the *Journal* (N. Y.)



THE SILVER-PLATED DEMOCRATIC DONKEY.

From *Judge* (N. Y.).



THE NEW COMER.—From the *Herald* (N. Y.).

UNCLE SAM: "I Christen Thee Altgeld Tillman."

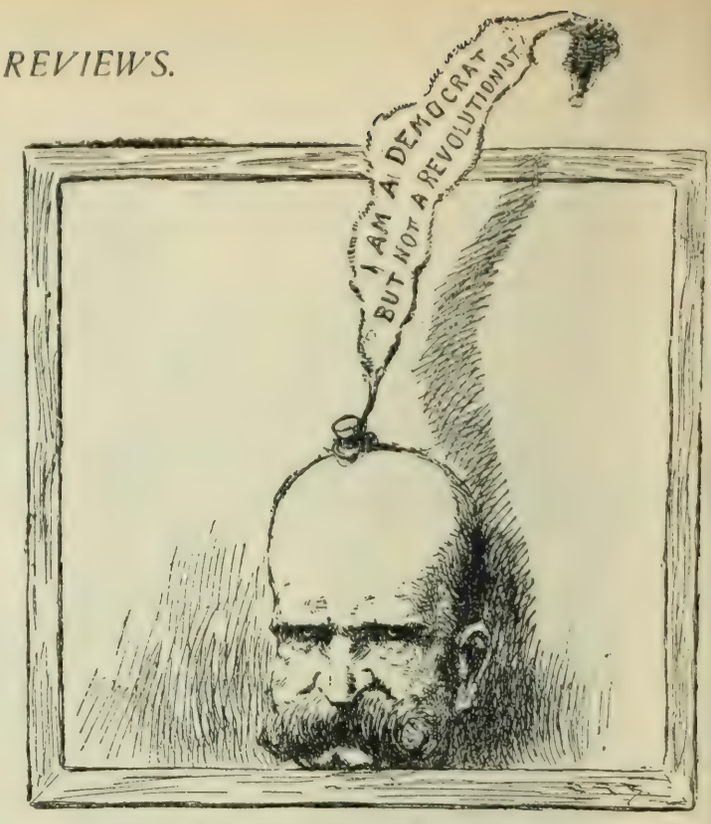


BERLIN STUDIES THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

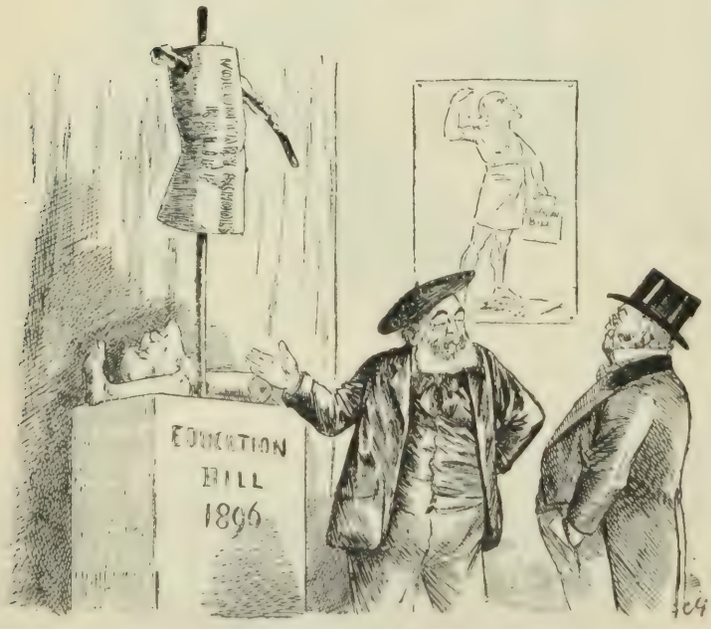
"The electoral programme of the Republicans in the United States suggests that they would like to see all European States driven out of America."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



FOR GOVERNMENT OF M'KINLEY, BY HANNA, FOR THE TRUSTS AND SYNDICATES.
From the *Journal* (New York).



NEW DEMOCRATIC EMBLEM FOR NEW YORK.
See Senator Hill's Chicago Speech.
From the *Herald* (New York).



THE FRAGMENT.

LORD SALISBURY: "There! Isn't that bea-u-tiful?"

JOHN BULL: "Humph! It's only a fragment, not a bit like the original sketch."

LORD SALISBURY: "Exactly so; but it represents the dominant idea in such delightful simplicity! All the rest of the statue was quite superfluous. We shall exhibit this next January, and the other bits later on perhaps."

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



SHADES OF COBDEN! IS THIS THE NEW LIBERAL (UNIONIST) FLAG THAT CHAMBERLAIN UNFURLS?

From the *Dart* (Birmingham, England).



THE BISHOPS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

"Stick to it, my Lord, don't let it drop."

From *Picture-Politics* (London).

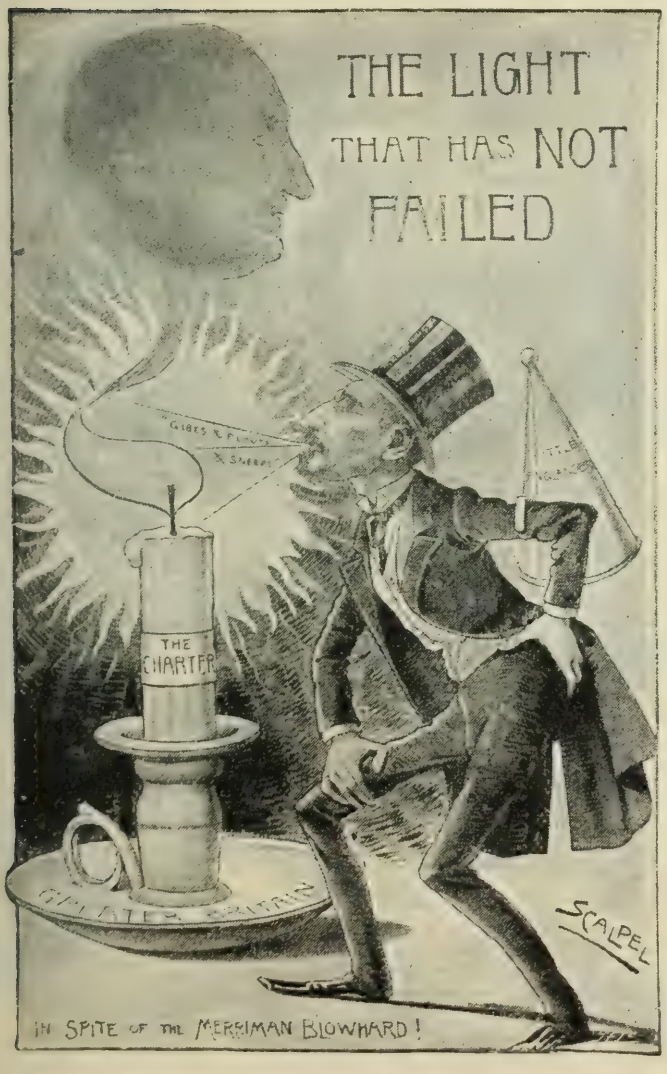


THAT £500,000!

FRANCE AND RUSSIA TO EGYPT: "Here, hand over that £500,000 and be quick about it."

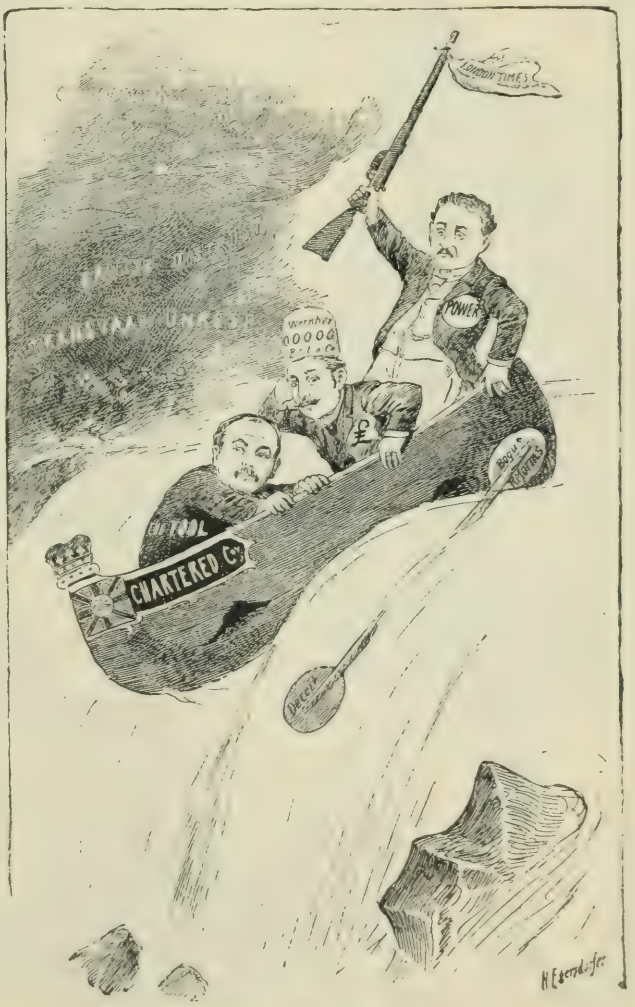
EGYPT: "I can't. Don't you see that John Bull's gone off with it?"

From *Picture-Politics* (London).



SOUTH AFRICAN PROSPECTS AS THEY APPEAR TO A PARTISAN OF MR. RHODES.

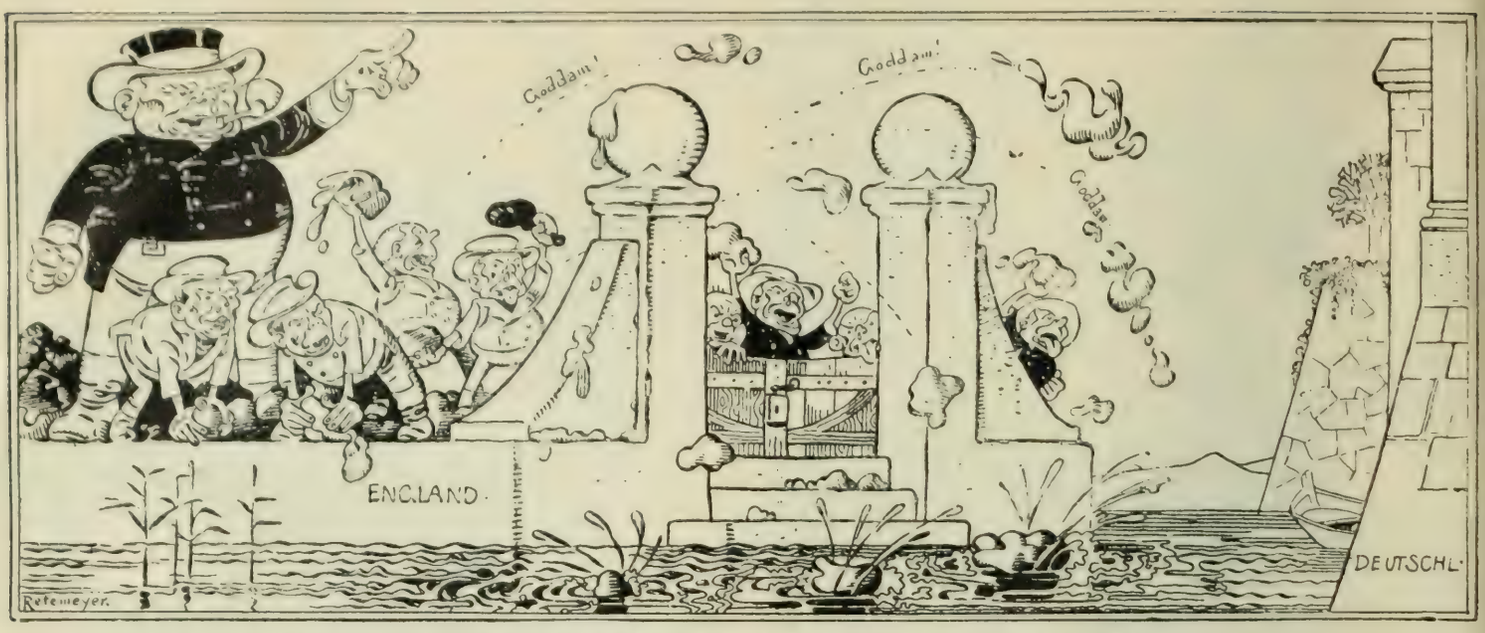
From the *Cape Town Owl* (Cape Town, Africa).



"THREE MEN IN A BOAT."

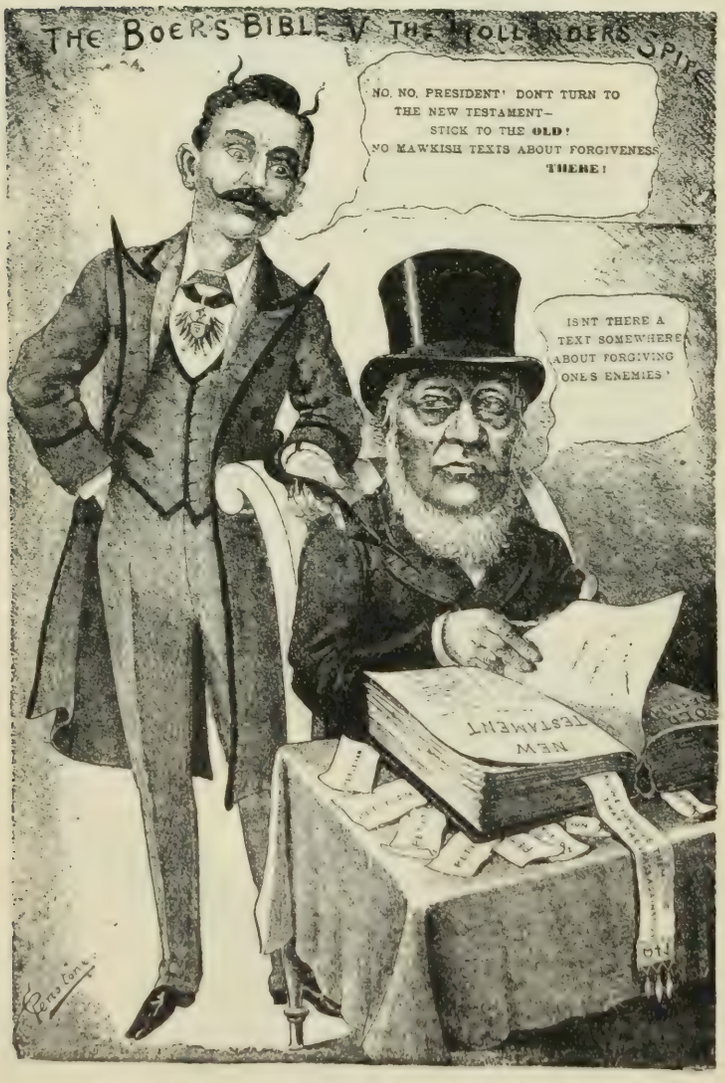
South African prospects as they appear to a local cartoonist less friendly to Rhodes.

From the *Pretoria Press* (South Africa).



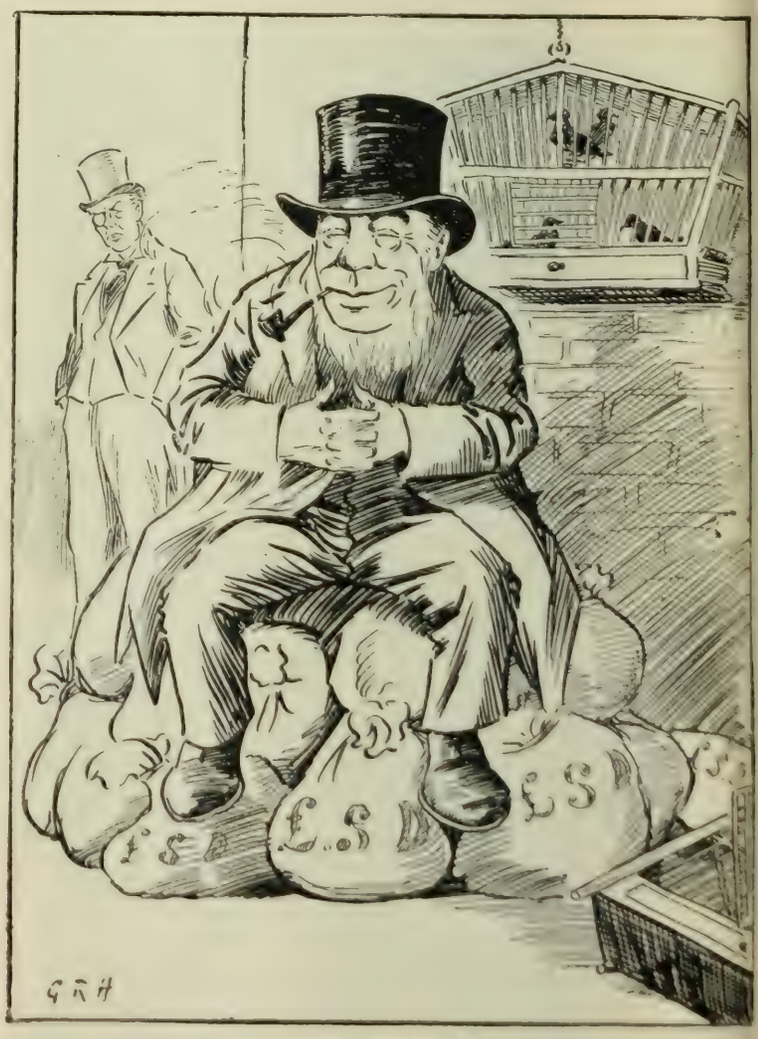
THE ENGLISH ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY IN JANUARY.—*See opposite page.*

From *Jugend*



"THE PRESIDENT HELD OUT FOR CLEMENCY."

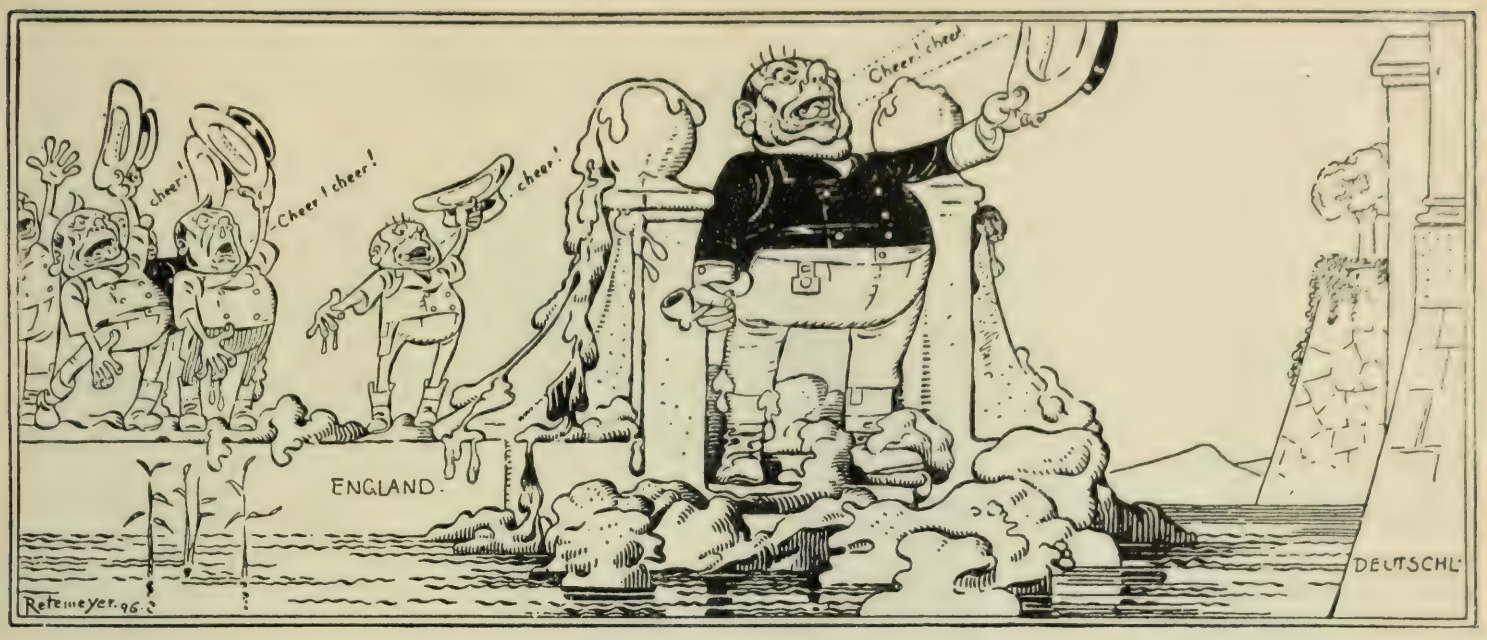
From the *Cape Times* (Cape Town).



A GOOD HAUL!

Apropos of President Krüger's very profitable clemency to the Pretoria Reform Committee.

From the *Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



THE ENGLISH ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY IN MAY.

From *Jugend*.



AN APPEAL.

INDIA: "I have found the *men*, sahib! Why should I find the *money too?*"

JOHN BULL: "'Pon my word, my dear, I really don't see why you should!"

From *Punch* (London).



HEAD AND TAILS.—FIRST MATCH IN THE GREAT ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET GAMES.

THE LION: "Yah! What a tail!"

THE KANGAROO: "Yes, Leo; but I can put a head on you."

[England won by six wickets.—ED. R. of R.]

From the *Melbourne Punch* (Australia).



HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA,

Democratic Nominee for the Presidency.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WILLIS JOHN ABBOT.

FOR the first time in the history of the republic a great political party has nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people a man who has barely passed the age of thirty-five years prescribed by Congress as essential to presidential eligibility. For the first time since the nomination of John C. Fremont by the infant Republican party a presidential nomination has been given to a citizen of a commonwealth situate west of the Mississippi. For the second time in the history of American politics a single stirring speech in a national convention has won for its maker the high honor of a nomination to the presidency. General Garfield, speaking in the Chicago convention of 1880 in behalf of Senator John Sherman, so charmed the delegates with the magic of his oratory that when it became apparent no victory might be won by either of the leading aspirants to the honor, all turned with confidence to the eloquent champion of the Ohio senator and bestowed upon him the prize he sought to seize for his chief. To the Chicago convention of 1896 William Jennings Bryan came as a contesting delegate only. The Nebraska seats 'which he and his associates claimed' were held by rivals, by bitter political enemies, by men who believed that Democracy stood for all that Bryan denounced, and that for what Bryan preached Populism was the only name. To have wrested from their holders the credentials of the Nebraska delegation by argument so convincing that the Committee on Credentials reported unanimously in his favor, gold men joining with silver men, was in itself no small triumph. But even after achieving this victory the presidential aspirations of the young lawyer from the agricultural West were ridiculed by those who knew that he had to support them only the sixteen votes of the delegation from his own state and a handful of friends scattered among state delegations and chiefly tied up by the fetters of the undemocratic "unit rule." That out of so unpromising a situation victory should have been plucked, that against such odds a man by sheer force of his oratory and his personality should struggle on to triumph, argues the possession by the victor of qualities which either raise him far above the mass of his fellow beings, or which were of such sort as to exactly meet the temper of what Senator Hill, with perhaps some measure of justice, termed "the most emotional convention in the history of American politics." And, indeed, it is necessary to rightly understand the animating sentiment of the convention in order to rightly estimate Bryan's strength before it. Though the "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without awaiting the action of any other nation upon earth" was the shibboleth of its majority—a phrase, by the way, formulated by Mr. Bryan himself in 1893—the dominant faction felt that something more than the currency question was involved. The silver issue was seized upon to symbolize the revolt of the poor against the rich, the protest of the debtor against those whom he believed extortionate creditors, the bitter outcry of the farmer against the grain gambler, the grievances, real or supposed, of the individual against corporations and, most of all, the defiance of the eastern money centres by the agricultural communities of the West and the South. Though the shrewder leaders strove to disguise the fact, it is undeniable that the convention did in effect represent the revolt of a class, was in great degree an expression of the new sectionalism. And so when a lawyer from a country town in the heart of a western agricultural community, himself free from entangling alliances with the forces of "capitalism," possessing the homely, unpretentious manners of the western man of the people, bade defiance to the representatives of the money centres and proclaimed in ringing phrase the new independence of the farmer and the workingman, the new coalition of the West and South in antagonism to Wall street and all it stands for, an emotional convention broke all bonds, discarded older but less inspiring leaders and gave its great prize to him who two days earlier had been merely a hanger-on about the doors of the convention hall uncertain of admission.

EARLY DAYS OF THE CANDIDATE.

It would savor of platitude to describe William Jennings Bryan as the typical American. The American type is multifarious, ranging from Buffalo Bill to Chauncey M. Depew, each of whom is accepted beyond the seas as a fit personification of the American character. Mr. Bryan, however, may be recognized as a thoroughly typical young American of the Middle West—a late development of that westward movement which filled the Western Reserve with New Englanders, whose descendants in turn went on to Illinois and thence to Iowa and Nebraska. The nominee's own family, however, sprung from Virginia--the Mother of Presidents—where his father, Silas L. Bryan, was born in Culpeper County near the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Before his father three generations of W. J. Bryan's ancestors abode in the United States, tilling the soil and joining in the movement westward from the coast as restlessness or interest impelled them. Not in any sense pioneers, for they followed rather than led the wave of settlement, the

Bryans, even to the member of the family now so much in the notice of the public, have always been inclined to abandon the centres of population and seek their fortunes in the newer and ruder western communities.

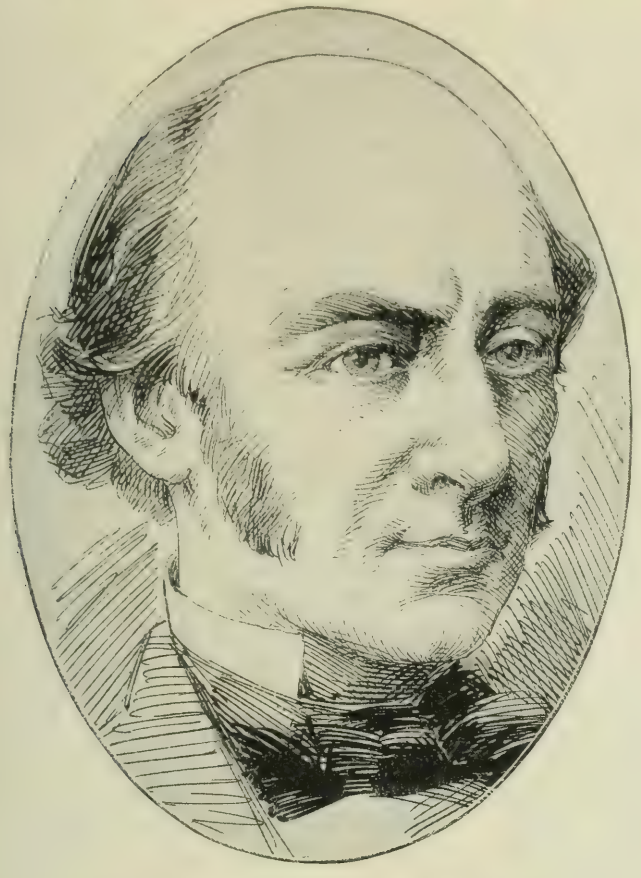
Like many Americans Bryan inherited his political beliefs. His father going west to Illinois, carried with him the democracy of the Old Dominion and through long years of residence in a Republican state clung to the convictions of his youth. The Democratic nominee, too, comes naturally by his inclination for public life. His father sat for eight years in the Illinois Senate, made an unsuccessful race for Congress, was in 1870 a member of the Constitutional Convention which gave to the state of Illinois the basic document by which its legislative acts are now controlled, and was for twelve years judge of the circuit court. In 1852 he married, at Salem, Miss Maria Elizabeth Jennings, who survives him. Five of their nine children are still living. The elder Bryans led the life characteristic of the small western towns. Educated to the degree possible in western colleges, deeply religious in life and sentiment, untraveled beyond the borders of their own country, provincial perhaps but patriotic with a patriotism fiercer than that off which cosmopolitanism takes the rough edges, they would pass unnoticed among the hundreds of thousands of like God-fearing, country loving households that make up the bone and sinew of sturdy western Americanism.



MR. BRYAN AS A CONGRESSMAN.

March 19, 1860, William Jennings Bryan was born. His early days spent on an Illinois farm gave him that knowledge of the bucolic character which has proved so useful to him as a politician—for a politician and an astute one too he is, though reaching in many phases of his character the higher level of statesmanship. From the robust, out of door life of the western farmer's boy, too, he derived that magnificent physique which aids in giving force to his oratory and which fits him so well to endure the physical strain of a presidential campaign. The financial vicissitudes which clouded the early days of Lincoln and of Garfield he was not called upon to encounter. His parents' means, though modest, were sufficient to assure him leisure to acquire an education, and the public schools of Illinois even then were the pride of the commonwealth. From the more primary grades of the public schools he went to Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville, and thence to Illinois College in the same city. In college years as in his earlier days he manifested no qualities which promised for him a brilliant future, except perhaps a certain facility in address which led his relatives to hope for him a certain measure of distinction at the bar. A friend of his boyhood days describes him before his matriculation at college as shy, diffident, little given to joining in the pastimes of the other lads, not over bright at his books, but always serious and inclined to be abstracted in manner. Men to-day who were with him in Illinois College deny to him any great distinction in the classroom except in the department of mathematics. The college curriculum of those days, however, was not widely extended, not one from which the ambitious student was able to select a wide variety of studies most suited to his own intellectual traits or most likely to prove available in the career he had planned for himself. His skill in debate and in oratory, however, won him some note early in his college course. It is tradition in Salem to-day that when the boy was twelve years old his father put him forward to address a Democratic convention, and the laughter which the sight of the youngster roused was stilled by the excellence of his effort. On the other hand, the professor of elocution in Illinois College declares that when he entered the freshman class Bryan had no grace of oratory, but forced himself to the front by earnestness, determination and zeal. Winning a prize in a college contest stimulated him. A summer spent on the stump in advocacy of Wm. M. Springer's Congressional candidacy gave him confidence, and his success just before graduating in winning a prize in a state contest with an oration on "Justice" doubtless went far to determine his choice of a profession—the law—and an avocation—politics. The part that the smaller western colleges have played in developing citizens of the type of Bryan and of Garfield is too little recognized throughout the nation. In proper

tion to their attendance they seem to have produced a greater number of graduates intelligently interested in public affairs and able to clearly and convincingly express their views before an audience.



JUDGE SILAS L. BRYAN,
The father of the Democratic candidate.

In the colleges of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and adjacent states the intercollegiate oratorical contest awakens the enthusiasm which at some more famous eastern institutions of learning is only aroused by victory on the football field. The debating society is an arena in which success is more eagerly sought than on the athletic ground. Twenty years ago this was perhaps more generally the case in the West than to-day, but even now, despite the encroachments of the athletic fever the condition still exists. There is ample foundation for the contention that if the curriculum of the western college is narrower its intellectual tone is higher ; if it lack in facilities for the broadest culture it excels in all that stimulates patriotism and which goes to make a man useful to himself, his neighbors and his country.

THE STUDY OF LAW IN CHICAGO.

Graduating from Illinois College, Bryan went up to Chicago to study his chosen profession at the Union College of Law—an institution of high standing now connected with the Northwestern University. While attending this college he was employed in the law office of the late Lyman Trumbull, one of the most forceful characters in the annals of American statesmanship. One who studies and understands Bryan's character to-day must recognize in his early intimacy with ex-Senator Trumbull the influence which shaped his whole career. In early years a Democrat and enjoying high honors from that party, Lyman Trumbull abandoned it on the issue of slavery and was sent to the United States Senate as a Republican. A chosen friend and intimate of Stephen A. Douglas before his abandonment of the Democratic party, he became the close friend and intimate of Lincoln throughout the war. He drew the XIIIth amendment to the Constitution by which the proclamation of emancipation was given permanent effect, and led in the debate which carried it to passage. His convictions always held Lyman Trumbull tightly in their clutch, they mastered him and forced him into the arena, there to do battle for them. Party ties on the contrary he held in light esteem and he sacrificed without apparent hesitation his political future in the Republican party by refusing to vote for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. That vote cost him his seat in the Senate, and thereafter he lived in quiet retirement until his death only a few weeks ago. Retaining his interest in public affairs until the last, outspoken in his antagonism to class injustice as he had been positive in his hostility to racial oppression in the red days of the '60s, careless of party ties ever, he came at the last to be classed, though probably without exact cause, as a Populist. The writer re-



MRS. SILAS L. BRYAN.

calls him a man of fourscore years addressing a crowded hall of Chicago workingmen and, with almost the fire with which in youth he denounced the oppressors of the negro, describing and condemning

the evils springing from the concentration of wealth and urging that the taxing power of the government be employed to restrain it. In 1882 he was still in the full vigor of a robust manhood, and taking a fancy to the young student in his office, in whom he perceived the promise of unusual things, he talked much and often with him upon the public men he had met and the policies he had advocated. Mr. Bryan's present law partner, who was then his roommate, says of his friend's mental attitude at this time, "All the time he was in law college Will gave up a great deal of consideration and study to questions of government. He read up thoroughly in constitutional law and he was early impressed with the idea that the people were being unjustly burdened by monopolies. He maintained even then that the menace of the country was the encroachment of wealth on the rights of the commonwealth, and he thought there was serious trouble ahead for the country." It is easy to discern in this sketch of a young law student's mind the effect of the more dominant personality of such a veteran radical as ex-Senator Trumbull, and the evidence is equally apparent in the mental processes of the Bryan of to-day. One understands why the day after his nomination at Chicago he went forth to the new-made grave of his venerable preceptor and with uncovered head said:

"Any distinction I have gained I owe in great part to the man who is buried there."

THE WIFE OF THE NOMINEE.

Graduated at the college of law and admitted to the bar, Bryan returned not to his family home at Salem, but to Jacksonville. The latter was the larger town and might seem to offer the greater prizes to a young lawyer, but the prize which drew him thither was not to be won in court. While a student at Illinois College the young man had formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird, who attended a neighboring seminary. Their marriage followed within a year of his admission to the bar. If Bryan is to be accepted as a type of the western man, his wife may well stand as an exemplar of that great class of American women who, without neglecting the duties of the home, still painstakingly fit themselves to follow their husbands out into the broader fields of human activity. In 1887 she, for her part, went up to her husband's *alma mater* and took the full course in law, later being admitted to the bar in Nebraska, not she says, "with a view to going into general practice, but to bring myself in touch with my husband's work." In no sense a "new" woman, Mrs. Bryan is still a thoroughly advanced woman. President of "Sorosis" in Lincoln and a valuable aid to her husband in public work, she is equally a home keeping, home loving wife.

"What committee do you wish to serve on, Mrs. Bryan," said an old member to her when with her husband, then newly elected to Congress, she went to Washington in 1888.

"The only thing I know anything about is domestic relations," was the quick response.

In all work for the elevation of women Mrs. Bryan is actively engaged. "I am not an avowed woman suffragist," she said soon after the nomination in Chicago. "I want everything that will broaden, uplift and elevate women and make them better wives, mothers and sisters. If, after careful examination, I am convinced that the ballot is necessary to bring about this development, I shall be in favor of woman suffrage."

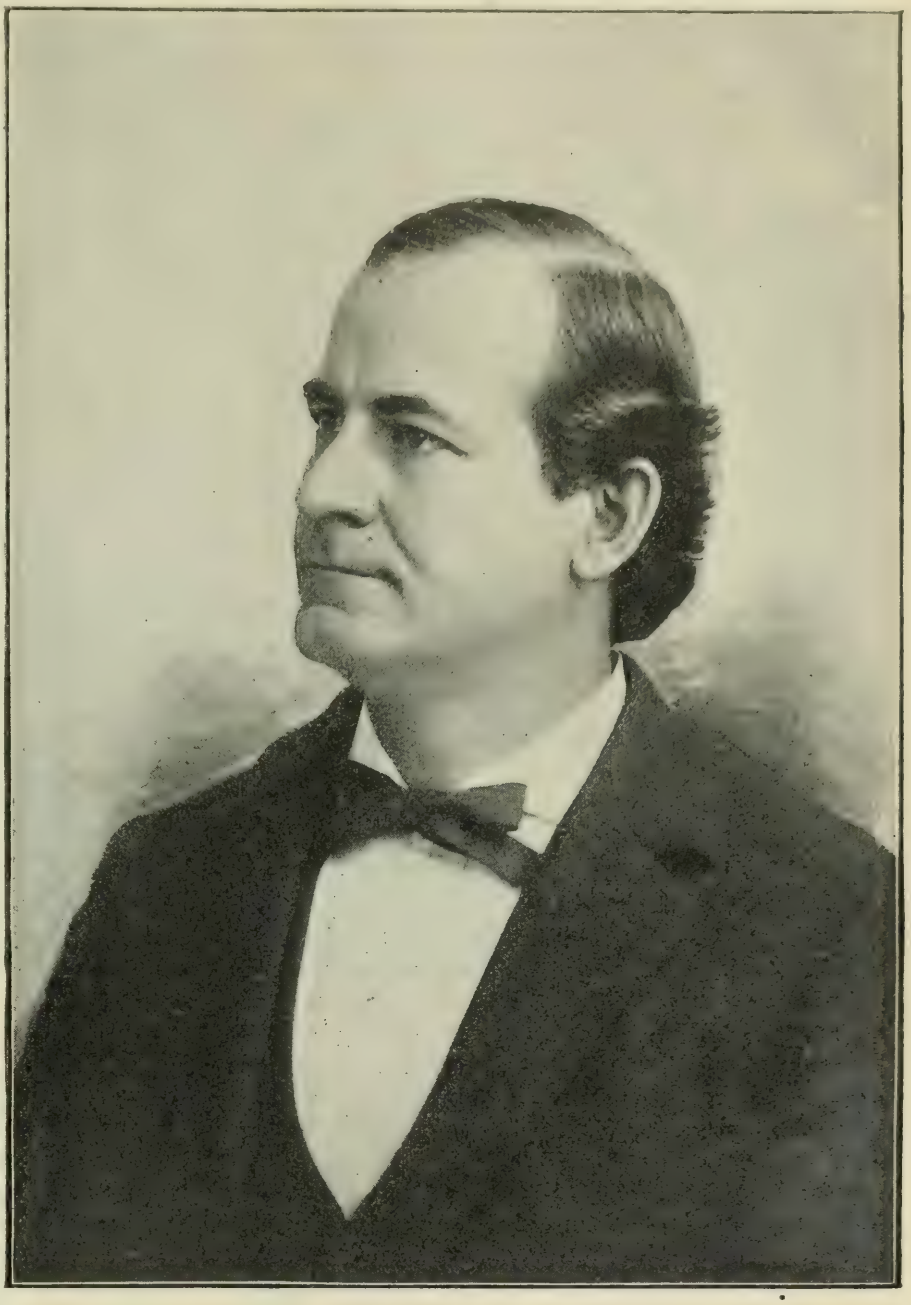
Mrs. Bryan has been almost as deep a student of public questions as her husband. While his chief interest lay in the practice of the law she studied law and aided him in his office. When, following the natural inclination of his mind, he turned to politics and statecraft, she too took up the questions of the day and investigated them intelligently and exhaustively. Mr. Bryan frankly confesses the aid she has given him in preparing his addresses—for, like most good speakers, he seldom goes before an audience on an occasion of importance without careful preparation. During his term in the House of Representatives she never failed to be in the gallery when he was to speak, and her presence stimulated as her aid before had prepared him. At the Chicago convention she sat prominently on the platform throughout the sessions, noting with a mind trained to grasp public affairs the varying moods of the great gathering. She saw the wonderful outburst of enthusiasm that followed his speech and sat through the four ballots which ended in his nomination. Since the convention she has been constantly at his side, traveling with him and sitting on the platforms from which he makes his speeches. In the event of his election she may be expected to be more than merely mistress of the White House. Her impress already upon his public utterances is apparent to those who know her, and should her husband be called to the first position in the republic American womankind might feel more than ever before that their sex had a positive part in the government of the nation.

ENTRANCE UPON PUBLIC LIFE.

In 1887, upon an invitation from his former college chum, Adolphus R. Talbot, Mr. Bryan visited Lincoln, and soon moved his family thither, forming with Mr. Talbot the law partnership which still continues. Within two years he was deep in public affairs, giving little heed to his law business, which, for reasons yet to be detailed, has never brought him more than $1,500 a year. At this period his mind chiefly centered upon the question of tariff taxation, then an absorbing issue before the Nebraska farmers, who had not yet turned their thoughts upon the question of the currency. In 1888 he was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention. Curiously enough, it was a speech made during a lull in the proceedings of the convention at Omaha which launched him fairly upon

the tumultuous seas of politics just as in later days a single impassioned address won for him a presidential nomination. One who sat in that early convention declares that the address was a model of rhetoric. In those days men could still be eloquent on the subject of the tariff and audiences could still be stirred by their periods. Bryan captured the convention, roused it to a fever of enthusiasm, and the next day, instead of an obscure lawyer in a country town, he was a commanding figure in state politics. Declining in the next state campaign a nomination for lieutenant-governor, he still plunged into the contest, making speeches in every county. His reputation for ready wit and convincing oratory on the stump thus established won for him the unasked, and probably thoroughly undesired nomination for Congress from his district, the First, in 1890.

This nomination could hardly have been looked upon by any one familiar with the political temper of the district as more than an empty compliment. In fact, the candidate's informal speech of acceptance was, "Of course there is no show for my election, but I will make the race and do my best." Two years before the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, now his most uncompromising political enemy in Nebraska, had contested the district on the Democratic ticket and had lost by 3,000 majority. Some conditions, however, argued greater success in 1890. The Republicans had submitted a Prohibition amendment to the state constitution, which the Democrats bitterly opposed. Omaha and Lincoln, the largest cities in the state, lay in Bryan's district, and might reasonably be expected to return heavy Democratic majorities. With a platform written by himself and characteristic of himself, as it denounced every sort of special privilege conferred by legislation, and particularly demanded free salt, free lumber, free wool, free sugar, free iron ore and free coal, he plunged into the campaign. The tariff was the only issue argued. The money question had begun to engage the attention of the Nebraska farmers, but as both rival candidates were committed to the free coinage of silver debate upon it was unnecessary. The burden of the campaign fell upon the shoulders of the young Democrats, the older politicians feeling the contest a hopeless one from the start. Then, as now, a poor man, the candidate was forced to do most of the arduous work of campaigning himself. "I'll preach tariff reform on every stump in the district," he said, and he did. Full of confidence in the rightfulness of his cause and his ability to demonstrate it, he challenged his opponent to a joint debate and overwhelmed him. In this form of controversy the Democratic nominee is at his best. The presence of an adversary seems to stimulate him, while the suggestion offered by his opponent's arguments brings to the surface all his wealth of information bearing upon the subjects which he has made peculiarly his own—tariff reform and the free coinage of silver. When the campaign ended, the young Democrat was found to have overcome the 3,000 Republican majority in the district, and to have secured his election by 7,000 majority. The expenditures made in his interest were less than $4,000.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN, FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

How greatly the future of men is affected by the

unpremeditated is strikingly shown in the career of this young Nebraskan. When a student in the Illinois College he employed his early talent for stump speaking in behalf of his friend William M. Springer, the veteran representative in Congress of an Illinois district. When the newly elected Congressman reached Washington he found Springer an unsuccessful candidate for the speakership but the appointee of his successful rival, Mr. Crisp, to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Springer, knowing the talent of the new member, recommended him for place on that committee—an unusual honor to confer upon a newcomer and one the granting of which brought down upon Mr. Springer some bitter criticism. But the appointment being made by the Speaker gave Bryan opportunity to make a speech on free wool which electrified the House, and caused him in the following session to be recognized as the chief lieutenant of the Hon. William J. Wilson in the fight for tariff reform.

Perhaps no better idea of the habits of thought and the animating political convictions of William J. Bryan could be obtained than by merely noting the measures with which he was identified during his four years' service in the House of Representatives. There seems to be a logical connection between all of them—the list is clearly such a one as might be drawn by a public man inheriting the democracy of Thomas Jefferson, educated under the tutelage of the early apostle of personal liberty Lyman Trumbull, and growing to ripe manhood in the agricultural regions of the West. His firmest convictions and his sturdiest work were for radical tariff reform. Protection he denounced as a fraud and a robbery. His Nebraska home, far from the busy manufacturing centres, gave him no outlook upon smoking chimnies and whirring wheels, and to him could come no disquieting thought that great industries might suffer if the fostering hand of the government by which they had been aided to reach maturity were suddenly withdrawn. He saw before him the farms of his neighbors in Nebraska. He saw the corn, the wheat, the cattle and live stock growing without the aid of the nation's taxing power and selling at prices fixed without reference to a protective tariff. He saw on the other hand his neighbors taxed on their wire fencing for its makers' profit, on their farm implements, on the lumber of which they built their little homes, on their clothing and on everything they had to buy. Looking upon it from a Nebraska outlook he could see nothing in the tariff but a device for the spoliation of his constituents that the East might profit. He was fond of quoting that famous *obiter dictum* of the Supreme Court of the United States : "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the favor of the law," and he gave it homely illustration well fitted to impress the people of his own district in this parable :

"I desire to say that no man on that (the Republican) side of the House will stand up before you and justify a law that takes from one man one cent and gives it to another man. Take an illustration :

"Here are ten men owning farms side by side. Suppose that nine of them should pass a resolution, '*Resolved*, That we will take the land of the tenth man and divide it among us.' Who would justify such a transaction? Suppose the nine men tell the tenth man that he will get it back in some way, that it is a great advantage to live among nine men who will thus be better off, and that indirectly he gets an advantage from the transaction? Should you dare to justify that? You would not justify the taking of one square foot of his land.

"If you would not dare do that, how will you justify the taking of that which a man raises on his land, all that makes land valuable? How can you justify the one if not the other?"

The part of the farmer in the economic structure of society is that which has most appealed to Bryan. He stands before the people to-day the representative rather of the agricultural interest than of any party. It was not unnatural that from advocacy of low tariff he should have turned to championship of the Anti-Option bill, which sought to stop gambling in grain. Coming from a community sorely burdened by the exactions of railroad companies, from a state the government of which has been for decades dominated by railroad influence, he quickly arrayed himself in antagonism to these great corporations. He strove to have the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission enlarged—a step, by the way, which is demanded by the platform upon which he is now a candidate for the presidency—and he insisted that in fixing "reasonable rates" the commission should allow interest only on the cost of reproducing the roads at the present time. And it is proper here to note that in private action he has kept himself as wholly free from the influence of railroad corporations as his record in the House argues he should. Like most public men of strong personality and talent, he has had his opportunities to join with the great army of corporations. In his Lincoln law practice he has systematically refused retainers from railway companies, and at the close of his second term in Congress, though practically penniless, he declined a salary of $10,000 a year to act as general counsel for a railroad associated with the Standard Oil Company. In all probability the offer was not even a temptation to him, for content with the simple life of an interior town, abstemious in habits, and almost an ascetic in tastes, he has little need for a large income.

In the Fifty-third Congress the fiercest clash of minds was over the question of the currency. Bryan had been re-elected by a narrow majority of 140 votes, his district prior to the election having been remodeled in the interest of the Republican party.



MR. BRYAN'S HOME AT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Returning to his old place on the Ways and Means Committee, he became the chief spokesman in behalf of the Wilson bill on the floor, and his speech in support of this measure stirred the galleries to applause and made his name known throughout the nation. A curious side-light is thrown on the boyish enthusiasm which is a striking feature of his character by his spectacular performance of carrying, with the aid of another Representative, the slender white-haired father of the Wilson bill about the Hall of Representatives on their shoulders when the measure had been passed.

Then began the debate on the currency system, precipitated by the demand for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law. Up to that time Bryan had been recognized as a believer in the free coinage of silver, but opportunity had not presented itself for him to appear as one of its foremost champions. His speech against the repealing act was one of the most remarkable efforts ever heard in the House. For three hours he held the attention of what is undoubtedly the most critical and *blasé* auditory in the United States. His charm of manner and wealth of apt illustration and irrefragible facts with which he emphasized his arguments made the address the most effective of the session. "It exhausts the subject," said Culberson of Texas, one of the veterans of the House, when the young man sat down. The characteristic paragraphs in this speech which marked an epoch in the career of the young statesman are well worth quoting at some length :

WHAT DOES A GOLD STANDARD MEAN?

We have been called cranks and lunatics and idiots because we have warned our fellow men against the inevitable and intolerable consequences which would follow the adoption of a gold standard by all the world. But who, I ask, can be silent in the presence of such impending calamities. The United States, England, France and Germany own to-day about $2,600,000,000 of the world's supply of gold coin, or about five-sevenths of the total amount, and yet these four nations contain but a small fraction of the inhabitants of the globe. What will be the exchangeable value of a gold dollar when

India's people, outnumbering alone the inhabitants of the four great nations named, reach out after their share of gold coin? What will be the final price of gold when all the nations of the Occident and Orient join in the scramble?

A distinguished advocate of the gold standard said recently in substance: "Wheat has now reached a point where the English can afford to buy it, and gold will soon return to relieve our financial embarrassment." How delighted the farmer will be when he realizes what an opportunity he has to save his country! A nation in distress; banks failing; mines closed; laborers unemployed; enterprise at a standstill, and behold the farmer, bowed with unceasing, even if unremunerative toil, steps forth to save his country—by selling his wheat below the cost of production! And I am afraid he will even now be censured for allowing the panic to go as far as it has before reducing his prices.

It seems cruel that upon the growers of wheat and cotton, our staple exports, should be placed the burden of supplying us, whatever cost, with the necessary gold, and yet the financier quoted has suggested the only means, except the issue of bonds, by which our stock of gold can be replenished. If it is difficult now to secure gold, what will be the condition when the demand is increased by its adoption as the worlds only primary money? We would simply put gold upon an auction block, with every nation as a bidder, and each ounce of the standard metal would be knocked down to the one offering the most of all other kinds of property. Every disturbance of finance in one country would communicate itself to every other, and in the misery which would follow it would be of little consolation to know that others were suffering as much as, or more than, we.

BIMETALLISM.

Let me call your attention briefly to the advantages of bimetallism. It is not claimed that by the use of two metals at a fixed ratio absolute stability can be secured. We only contend that thus the monetary unit will become more stable in relation to other property than under a single standard. If a single standard were really more desirable than a double standard, we are not free to choose gold, and would be compelled to select silver. Gold and silver must remain component parts of the metallic money of the world—that must be accepted as an indisputable fact. Our abandonment of silver would in all probability drive it out of use as primary money; and silver as a promise to pay gold is little, if any, better than a paper promise to pay. If bimetallism is impossible then we must make up our minds to a silver standard or to the abandonment of both gold and silver. [Applause.]

Let us suppose the worst that has been prophesied by our opponents—namely, that we would be upon a silver standard if we attempted the free coinage of both gold and silver at any ratio. Let us suppose that all our gold goes to Europe and we have only silver. Silver would not be inconvenient to use, because a silver certificate is just as convenient to handle as a gold certificate and the silver itself need not be handled except where it is necessary for change. Gold is not handled among the people. No one desires to accept any large amount in gold. The fact that the Treasury has always on hand a large amount of gold coin deposited in exchange for gold certificates shows that the paper representative is more desirable than the metal itself. If, following out the supposition, our gold goes abroad, Europe will have more money with which to buy our exports—cotton and wheat, cattle and hogs.

If, on the other hand, we adopt gold, we must draw it from Europe, and thus lessen their money and reduce the price of our exports in foreign markets. This, too, would decrease the total value of our exports and increase the amount of products which it would be necessary to send abroad to pay the principal and interest which we owe to bondholders and stockholders residing in Europe. Some have suggested the advisability of issuing gold bonds in order to maintain a gold standard. Let them remember that those bonds sold in this country will draw money from circulation and increase the stringency, and sold abroad will affect injuriously the price of our products abroad, thus making a double tax upon the toilers of the United States, who must ultimately pay them.

Let them remember, too, that gold bonds held abroad must some time be paid in gold, and the exportation of that gold would probably raise a clamor for an extension of time in order to save this country from another stringency. A silver standard, too, would make us the trading center of all the silver using countries of the world, and these countries contain far more than half of the world's population. What an impetus would be given to our western and southern seaports, such as San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. Then, again, we produce our silver, and produce it in quantities which would to some extent satisfy our monetary needs.

WE ARE STILL WAITING.

The opponents of the Bland law in 1878 were waiting for international bimetallism. Mr. Cleveland mentioned the prospect of it in his message in 1885, and again this year. It was a valuable weapon in 1890, when the Sherman bill was passed and the Brussels conference was called in time to carry us over the last presidential election. We are still waiting, and those are waiting most patiently who favor a gold standard. [Laughter and applause.]. Are we any nearer to an international agreement than we were fifteen years ago? The European nations wait on England, and she refused within a year to even consider the adoption of the double standard. Can we conquer her by waiting? We have tried the Fabian policy.

BOND OR FREE.

Suppose we try bringing her to terms by action. Let me appeal to your patriotism. Shall we make our laws dependent upon England's action and thus allow her to legislate for us upon the most important of all questions? Shall we confess our inability to enact monetary laws? Are we an English colony or an independent people? If the use of gold alone is to make us slaves, let us use both metals and be free. If there be some living along the eastern coast—better acquainted with the beauties of the Alps than with the grandeur of the Rockies, more accustomed to the sunny skies of Italy than to the invigorating breezes of the Mississippi Valley—who are not willing to trust their fortunes and their destinies to American citizens, let them learn that the people living between the Alleghanies and the Golden Gate are not afraid to cast their all upon the Republic and rise or fall with it.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the liberty bell gave notice to a waiting and expectant people that independence had been declared. There may be doubting, trembling ones among us now, but, sirs, I do not over-

estimate it when I say that out of twelve millions of voters, more than ten millions are waiting, anxiously waiting, for the signal which shall announce the financial independence of the United States. [Applause.] This Congress cannot more surely win the approval of a grateful people than by declaring that this nation, the grandest which the world has ever seen, has the right and the ability to legislate for its own people on every subject, regardless of the wishes, the entreaties or the threats of foreign powers. [Applause.]

To recapitulate then, there is not enough of either metal to form the basis for the world's metallic money; both metals must therefore be used as full legal tender primary money. There is not enough of both metals to more than keep pace with the increased demand for money; silver cannot be retained in circulation as a part of the world's money if the United States abandons it. This nation must, therefore, either retain the present law or make some further provision for silver. The only rational plan is to use both gold and silver at some ratio with equal privileges at the mint. No change in the ratio can be made intelligently until both metals are put on an equality at the present ratio. The present ratio should be adopted if the parity can be maintained; and, lastly, it can be.

Thereafter Bryan became Bland's lieutenant in the silver fight, as he had been the right hand man of Wilson in the battle for tariff reform. More magnetic than his leader, with equal sincerity and almost equal knowledge of the subject, he was perhaps even more influential on the floor. At times he even went beyond his chief in single minded devotion to the cause which both served. When, prior to the vote on the repealing act, a series of votes were taken on propositions to coin silver at different ratios, Bryan voted against all except the one radical measure authorizing free silver coinage at 16 to 1. The close of that session of Congress found the Cleveland administration and all its adherents arrayed against the eloquent silverite, and many of the friends he had made by his advocacy of free trade changed into enemies by his advocacy of free silver. In his denunciation of trusts and monopolistic combines he, to use a homely phrase, trod on the toes of the administration, for it was ever his insistence that vigorous application of the law by the Attorney-General would remedy the evil. The income tax, the railway pooling bill, the proposed amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people, and the Carlisle currency bill were the other measures of prime importance upon which he addressed the House in his last term.

THE RACE FOR A SENATORSHIP.

With the close of the Fifty-third Congress Mr. Bryan's period of service in that body ended. The renomination offered him by his constituents he declined, feeling that the narrow majority by which he had won in 1892 offered no assurance of his re-election. He believed he saw in political conditions in Nebraska a possibility of his election as United States Senator, and for this prize he determined to compete. Yet the contemplated change from the more popular Lower House was not attractive to him. The writer recalls sitting by his side in the Senate gallery one sultry day in the closing week of the session. A peculiarly dreary debate was droning along in the characteristically stilted



MRS. WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
From the latest photograph.

fashion of the Senate. "This place has no attractions for me," said Bryan. "The other House is closer to the people, more thoroughly permeated by popular ideas. There the great battle for popular rights must be fought. But upon a man of such slender means as I, the need for going back to his district every two years to seek re-election at some considerable expense is a serious drag. It interferes with his best work, and if he be poor it makes him poorer. The six years term of the Senate is all that commends it to me."

Nevertheless he soon plunged into a canvass for the Nebraska senatorship. Returning to Lincoln after the adjournment of Congress he took up again his not very extensive law practice, but soon accepted a position as titular editor of the Omaha *World-Herald*—a position which brought him the munificent sum of $1,500 a year, but, what was to

him of more importance, afforded him an opportunity of addressing the audience he most desired to impress. It can hardly be said that he manifested the qualities which go to make up the successful journalist. His editorial articles, usually on the silver question, were oratorical rather than convincing, lacking in pithiness and in cogency. Much of the effect of his speeches is due to his manner, which is always engaging and always indicative of perfect sincerity. The unknown country editor of Nebraska who declared that William J. Bryan would not make a successful editor because he could not smile on paper expressed the weakness of the situation in a phrase. At this time, however, Mr. Bryan had little opportunity to show either his strength or his weakness in newspaper work, for a curious incident which could scarcely happen outside the ranks of provincial journalism compelled him to give over editing the *World-Herald* until after his election. Though nominally the editor of the paper, a Democrat and a Democratic candidate for United States Senator, he was greeted one morning by the appearance of two columns of Republican doctrine antagonistic to his position and to his campaign. Inquiry made apparent the fact that the business manager of the paper, in a moment of thrift, had sold these columns to the Republican Executive Committee for the period of the campaign. Defeated in an effort to overturn the contract in the courts, Mr. Bryan withdrew from the paper.

Meanwhile he had been nominated for United States Senator without a dissenting vote by the State Democratic Convention—a gathering, by the way, from which Democrats devoted to the Federal administration and the gold standard had absented themselves on the plea that it was more Populistic than Democratic. The success of the Democrats of Illinois a few years earlier in carrying the State Legislature by having a regular nominee for United States Senator encouraged the Nebraskans to try the same device. It was, too, a plan nearly in line with the nominee's sentiments recorded in his speech in Congress advocating the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

The campaign that followed marked the beginning of Mr. Bryan's intimate political association with the Populists—an association which is to-day the source of his greatest strength in the West and his bitterest enmities in the East. For him was no possibility of victory unless the Populists and Democrats could be united in his support. The State—Republican almost from time immemorial—had been carried in the last senatorial election by the Populists, and Senator Allen, a man of force and high character, was sent to represent it in the Washington Upper House. Except for his radical free trade views, all of Bryan's public utterances had been pleasing to the members of the new party, and although he made no secret of his opposition to the more socialistic features of the populistic programme, he won practically the undivided support of that party. The menace to his candidacy lay in the bitterly hostile attitude of the Cleveland Democrats. It is to be said for the national administration that, however dignified in speech, however insistent upon its entire abstention from partisan political activities, it has not hesitated to enter the arena to defeat free silver Democrats. With the aid of Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton, the administration Democrats were aligned against Bryan in Nebraska in 1894, exactly as a year later the administration Democrats in Kentucky defeated Senator Blackburn with the aid of Secretary Carlisle. The student of contemporary politics may find suggestion of the unwisdom of presidential interference in State campaigns in the fact that Blackburn and Bryan are now the unquestioned leaders of the Democratic organizations in their respective states.

The campaign that followed gave every prospect of success to the Democrats. Their opponents, not following their plan of nominating a Senatorial candidate, still put forward Hon. John M. Thurston, then the general counsel of the Union Pacific road, so prominently that no doubt was left that he would be their choice should they control the legislature. Employing his favorite tactics, Bryan challenged Thurston and McKinley, who was then making political speeches in the state, to a joint debate.

The latter declined, but the former accepted, agreeing to meet the Democratic speaker twice and discuss only the tariff. Senator Thurston is an able, logical, but not inspiring orator, and the result of the meetings was distinctly unfavorable to him. At Lincoln the throng seized the Democratic champion and carried him on their shoulders from the platform into the street. At Omaha 15,000 people listened to the debate, and even the adherents of Thurston confessed his overthrow. Close associates of Mr. Bryan declare this Omaha speech the ablest and most convincing of all he has delivered. Elections, however, are not always to be won by oratorical triumphs, though nominations sometimes may be, and when November, 1894, came the Democratic candidate's hopes were roughly carried away by the wave of Republicanism which swept over the whole nation, washing before it Democrats and Populists alike, assuring an enormous majority in the House of Representatives to the Republicans, and turning over the Senate to their control for another decade at least. In defeat the nicely adjusted combination of Democrats and Populists, by which Bryan had hoped to achieve victory, went to pieces, and his vote in the balloting for Senator fell far short of the expectations of his friends. The result meant retirement to private life—retirement which even his admirers feared might prove permanent. But within a few months after his defeat the agitation of the silver question took on new force. His strength on the stump was recalled by silver leaders all over the country, and he was called into almost constant service in the South and West. Never for a

moment faltering in his belief that silver would be the one momentous issue of the next presidential campaign, he made the most of these opportunities



WILLIAM J. BRYAN, JR.

for identifying himself with its leading champions, and his ultimate selection by the Chicago convention to bear its banner, even if made in a moment of sudden enthusiasm, was strictly logical.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOMINEE.

From this sketch of the salient facts of the public career of William J. Bryan it is possible to draw some estimate of his personal character. The problem is one which may well interest the student of character equally with the student of politics. What is there in this man's mental characteristics which has led a great political party to lay at his feet freely an honor denied to men who have served their party as loyally as he and five times as long? How comes it that though practically unknown in a great part of the country, with only four years' experience in a place of really national importance, still a youth in years, having barely passed the age necessary to eligibility to the presidency, he stands now at the threshold of the White House? Stress has been laid upon the power of his oratory, but sounding phrases have never carried their makers into the presidential office. It is a fair criticism, too, upon Mr. Bryan's speeches, that they are more likely to stir the emotions than to convince the mind. Personal observation of the man justifies the assertion that he is a deep student of the economic issues involved in political contests in the United States, but study of his speeches must convince his closest friends that he seldom employs the information he has dug out. Doubtless this is done from shrewd calculation. To the average audience in a political campaign a conclusion, stated in picturesque phrase, supported by apt illustration and urged with flowery or with impassioned rhetoric, appeals with more force than the most concise and clear statement of the processes by which that conclusion has been obtained.* The debate on the currency plank in the Chicago convention affords an illustration directly in point. Senator Hill, who attacked the free silver declaration and pleaded for gold, made a scientific, logical and brilliant plea for his side of the question. As a treatise on the money question, whether his conclusions were right or wrong, it was abler than the address with which Mr. Bryan responded to it. But though the Senator appeared before a distinctly friendly audience, the



RUTH AND GRACE BRYAN.
Ruth is the older child.

huge crowd in the galleries being at one with him, he aroused no enthusiasm, made no converts. Mr.

* Mr. Bryan's oratorical powers are destined to play so important a *rôle* in this stirring campaign that it is

Bryan followed with a speech destitute almost of argument. With consummate shrewdness he declined to defend his own position, but plunged boldly to the attack. His impressive manner, indicative of perfect sincerity, his indomitable courage, the audacity with which he declared that the friends of silver would no longer plead nor beg for justice, but came to demand and to defy, his graphic pictures of existing commercial distress, which he laid at the door of gold monometallism, and above all his impassioned defense of the intelligence, the patriotism and the rights of the masses of the people, swept all before him. Perhaps some who read the speech in the newspapers the next day wondered what there was in it to carry conviction to the hearts of so great an audience, but it had accomplished its purpose. It is proper to say, too, that while upon Mr. Bryan's own statement his habit of carefully preparing and polishing his speeches may be asserted, this one demonstrated his power to rise to heights of controversial oratory without preparation, for following within a few minutes of Senator Hill's peroration he answered that gentleman's arguments, not with any array of figures or with studied reasoning, but with dexterous retorts that robbed the earlier address of all effect. In his several joint debates Mr. Bryan has manifested this same faculty in a marked degree. Its great value to him has been that it puts his immediate antagonist to confusion and captures the audience he has been addressing; its grave disadvantage is that too constant employment of such tactics has given to too many of his published speeches a tone of flippancy or at the least an air of shallow quibbling which in later days may prove injurious to him. Too few people will stop to recollect that behind the swift retort must lie perfect knowledge of the subject under discussion, and that if the disputant prefers for the moment to employ the quip rather than exhaustive argument it must be because he holds the former better suited to the purpose sought.

It is curious to one, who has known William J. Bryan, to find him widely described as a "radical" if not indeed by other terms more invidious. There are thousands of men in the United States, holding prominent places as educators, journalists or business men, who would go far beyond him in the direction of socialism. To describe him as either socialist or anarchist is to confess utter ignorance of his character. Every great cause he has championed can be shown to spring from his one cardinal rule, expressed in the Populist slogan, "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none." He believed that protection was in effect the taxing of one man for the benefit of another and he fought for free trade. He became convinced that gold monometallism effected the spoliation of the great mass of the people of the country for the profit of a few men in a position to control the gold and he fought for free silver. He discerned in the national bank system what he believed to be a special privilege and he attacked it. The income tax he held a step toward equalizing the burden of taxation among all classes and it had his most hearty support. An enumeration of his public utterances in Congress would show that to every subject under discussion he applied this touchstone of equal rights and formed his judgment accordingly. He is exactly the sort of man to establish thus a fundamental principle from which he will work out for himself every public problem. It is no surprise to learn from his early friend in the law school that he was inclined to shirk study of the details of law and practice, but was always a close student of Blackstone and of commentaries on the Constitution. This tendency to go direct to the fundamentals and thence deduce his own conclusions is characteristic of him to-day. It is a tendency not always to be encouraged and

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particularly helpful in forming an idea of him in his character of candidate to have before one some paragraphs of his more famous orations. These brief excerpts are selected from a variety of his utterances, and, taken as a whole, give a good general idea of his style in debate:

They call that man a statesman whose ear is tuned to catch the slightest pulsations of a pocketbook, and denounce as a demagogue any one who dares to listen to the heart-beat of humanity.

The poor man who takes property by force is called a thief, but the creditor who can by legislation make a debtor pay a dollar twice as large as he borrowed is lauded as a friend of sound currency. The man who wants the people to destroy the government is an anarchist, but the man who wants the government to destroy the people is a patriot.

Some, who are ready to use the power of the government to limit the supply of money, in order to prevent injustice to the creditor, are slow to admit the right of the government to increase the currency when necessary to prevent injustice to the debtor. I denounce that cruel interpretation of governmental power which would grant the authority to starve, but would withhold the authority to feed our people—which would permit a contraction of our currency even to the destruction of all prosperity, but would prohibit the expansion of our currency to keep pace with the growing needs of a growing nation!

The gentlemen who are so fearful of socialism when the poor are exempted from an income tax view with indifference those methods of taxation which give the rich substantial exemption. They weep more because $15,000,000 is to be collected from the incomes of the rich than they do at the collection of $300,000,000 upon the goods which the poor consume. And when an attempt is made to equalize these burdens, not fully, but partially only, the people of the South and West are called anarchists.

I deny the accusation, sirs. It is among the people of the South and West, on the prairies and in the mountains, that you find the staunchest supporters of government and the best friends of law and order.

You may not find among these people the great fortunes which are accumulated in cities nor will you find the dark shadows which these fortunes throw over the community, but you will find those willing to protect the rights of property, even while they demand that property shall bear its share of taxation. You may not find among them as much of wealth, but you will find men who are

in the case of Mr. Bryan it has more than once led to confusion. His chain of argument completed, his theory becomes to him an almost sacred thing. If confronted by a condition which throws doubt on the theory, the condition must be explained away ; the theory to him is the superior. And for his theories and his convictions he has shown himself willing to sacrifice his fortunes, his friends and his political prospects. Outcry is made to-day because at divers times Mr. Bryan has boldly asserted that unless the Democratic party would declare for free coinage of silver in 1896 he would desert the party. One who knows him may doubt whether he would care to deny or to explain away the words. The ties of party sit more lightly upon him than do his convictions, and for three years this one idea of restoring the bimetallic coinage of the Constitution has possessed his whole mind. To advance this cause he has more than once co-operated with the Populists, though to a man who is conservative on all questions save that of money many of the planks of the so called " Omaha platform " must be invincibly repugnant.

The home life of the Bryans is of the simplest. A frame house on one of the shady residence streets of Lincoln, Neb., shelters the family, which, besides the parents, numbers three, Ruth, aged eleven; William Jennings, Jr., six, and Grace, five years old. Books of a sort which show their owner's dual taste for the oratory of the masters of English eloquence and the contemporary writers upon social and economic conditions in the United States are there in moderate numbers. The pastor of the neighboring Presbyterian church will tell the curious inquirer that the Bryans are among the most regular attendants at the sanctuary, and will hold up the young statesman as a type of the devout and God-fearing American. And, indeed, without ostentation, without other purpose than the fulfillment of what he holds a sacred duty, Mr. Bryan has often lent his voice to the service of the church, speaking from more than one pulpit. The homelier virtues of men he has in perfection. Neither stimulants nor tobacco ever were used by him. He is an inveterate home keeper, and when unable to stay at Lincoln with his wife usually takes her with him upon his political expeditions. For the rest he is a man of magnificent physique, the fruit of early farm work and constant practice of athletic sports. His face shows in its high forehead intellect ; in its eyes kindliness: in the closely set mouth and prominent chin determination. In dress he is unassuming ; in manner genial without lack of dignity. Believing in himself, he respects himself without more egotism than is natural to a man who has succeeded in great things. But even more than in himself he believes in the common people, in the farmers whom he thinks victims of a cruel wrong and who, he expects beyond a shadow of a doubt, will join him in righting it. His campaign will be in the main an agrarian one and his administration, should he be elected, will be one of more simplicity than the capital has seen since Jefferson rode into town and tied his horse to the fence palings.

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not only willing to pay their taxes to support the government, but are willing whenever necessary to offer up their lives in its defense.

These people, sir, whom you call anarchists because they ask that the burdens of government shall be equally borne, these people have ever borne the cross on Calvary and saved their country with their blood.

I may be in error, but in my humble judgment he who would rob man of his necessary food or pollute the springs at which he quenches his thirst, or steal away from him his accustomed rest, or condemn his mind to the gloomy night of ignorance, is no more an enemy of his race than the man who, deaf to the entreaties of the poor and blind to the suffering he would cause, seeks to destroy one of the money metals given by the Almighty to supply the needs of commerce.

The line of battle is laid down. The President's letter to Governor Northen expresses his opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone. Upon that issue the next congressional contest will be fought. Are we dependent or independent as a nation ? Shall we legislate for ourselves or shall we beg some foreign nation to help us provide for the financial wants of our own people ?

You may think that you have buried the cause of bimetallism ; you may congratulate yourselves that you have laid the free coinage of silver away in a sepulchre, newly made since the election, and before the door rolled the veto stone. But, sirs, if our cause is just, as I believe it is, your labor has been in vain ; no tomb was ever made so strong that it could imprison a righteous cause. Silver will yet lay aside its grave clothes and its shroud. It will yet rise, and in its rising and its reign will bless mankind.

Alexander " wept for other worlds to conquer " after he had carried his victorious banner throughout the then known world. Napoleon " rearranged the map of Europe with his sword " amid the lamentations of those by whose blood he was exalted ; but when these and other military heroes are forgotten, and their achievements disappear in the cycle's sweep of years, children will still lisp the name of Jefferson, and freemen will ascribe due praise to him who filled the kneeling subject's heart with hope and bade him stand erect—a sovereign among his peers.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

MR. CHAIRMAN and Gentlemen of the Convention :—I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity. When this debate is concluded a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is but an atom ; he is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out, as this issue has been, by the voters themselves.

On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of Congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue ; concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party. Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected, and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief, and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made ; and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter up the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth. Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people.

We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York [Senator Hill], but we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. I say it was not a question of persons ; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side. The gentleman who just preceded [Governor Russell] spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts.

But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the cross-roads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the Board of Trade and bets upon the price of grain.

The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb two thousand feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast ; but those hardy pioneers who have braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds—out there where they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead—are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country.

It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged, and they have mocked, and our calamity came

We beg no longer ; we entreat no more ; we petition no more. We defy them !

The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood, against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth.

They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues ; that the principles upon which rest democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen and we are attempting to meet those conditions. They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here ; that is a new idea. They criticise us for our criticisms of the Supreme Court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticised. We have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticisms.

They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the Supreme Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.

The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax.

When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

He says that we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Cataline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more with safety be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or levy laws for taxation.

Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson, rather than with them, and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the government business.

They complain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up in Washington, which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society. I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our law shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind you that there is no intention of affecting those contracts, which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year that we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he would apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself ? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement.

There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for thirty years—for thirty years—to secure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all.

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the Constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished.

Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this country ? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidates, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a President; but they had good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here to-day asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party. But note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetallism by an international agree

ment. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it to-day? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.

Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetallism. If the gold standard is a good thing why try to get rid of it? If the gold standard—and I might call your attention to the fact that some of the very people who are in this convention to-day and who tell you that you ought to declare in favor of bimetallism, and thereby declare that the gold standard is wrong, and that the principle of bimetallism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world.

I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us to let go?

Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard, and both the parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So if they come to meet us on that we can present the history of our nation. More than that. We can tell them this, that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have.

Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses, who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country, and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide, upon which side shall the Democratic party fight?

Upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital, or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual here after. The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party.

There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous that their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country.

My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth—and upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union.

I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, Is this nation able to attend to its own business?—I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business. It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but three millions, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to seventy millions, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people. Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetallism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetallism, and then let England have bimetallism because the United States has.

If they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"THE greatest of American women,—Harriet Beecher Stowe," were the recent words of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who would probably stand next in order for a claim to that superlative title. So thoroughly have Uncle Tom, Topsy, Eva and Legree become ingrained in the material of our home life, home thoughts, our everyday quotations and points of view, and so quiet have been the later flickering days of the ardent soul who flamed forth into that mighty tract,—that it requires some conscious readjustment of perspective to realize that the life which passed away on July 1 belonged to the most notable woman the new world has produced—and if one were to say the most notable woman whom the century has produced, it would be difficult to object with specific instances. Mrs. Stowe has spent the last years of her life in Hartford, in a retirement emphasized by frequent feeble or almost eclipsed mental conditions. A few days before her death she celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday, for she was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1811 and not in 1812, as most of the cyclopedias and other authorities have it.

From her earliest childhood she was surrounded by an atmosphere of ethical discussion and moral earnestness that was quick to take on the reforming zeal. Her father was the Rev. Lyman Beecher, and five of her brothers, besides the famous Henry Ward, were members of the ministry. She was an imaginative and amiable child, who read voraciously of the great classic romances, for which she found time after the demands of such questions as "Can the immortality of the soul be proved by the light of nature," which, at the age of twelve, this very young theologue answered in the negative in a school composition. At fifteen she was one of the assistant teachers in the seminary at Hartford, where her sister Catherine was principal.

In 1832, when the Rev. Lyman Beecher became President of Lane Theological Seminary, Harriet went with him to Cincinnati, and four years later became the wife of Professor Stowe. This gentleman had the most marked influence on her work. He is described as a typical figure of the German professor, and his appearance did not belie him, for in one of her gossipy letters Mrs. Stowe reproaches him with being in the act of reading "Faust" for the "nine hundred and ninety-ninth time" Mrs. Stowe had no special sympathies with these German studies, but he stood with her for knowledge, exact, certain knowledge; and she depended on him for those attainments which her burning zeal and sympathetic heart left her little energy for. Professor Stowe was not by any means a mere Casaubon. In fact, he was a man who very literally saw visions. Mrs. Fields tells a story illustrating this peculiar power he possessed of seeing persons who could not be perceived by others; visions so distinct that it was impossible for him at times to distinguish between the real and unreal. "I recall one illustration which had occurred only a few years previous to their departure from Andover. She had been called to Boston one day on business. Making her preparations hurriedly, she bade the household farewell, and rushed to the station, only to see the train go out as she arrived. There was nothing to do but to return home and wait patiently for the next train; but wishing not to be disturbed, she quietly opened a side door and crept noiselessly up the staircase leading to her own room, sitting down



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN 1853.
One year after "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published.

by her writing-table in the window. She had been seated about half an hour when Professor Stowe came in, looked about him with a preoccupied air, but did not speak to her. She thought his behavior strange, and amused herself by watching him; at last the situation became so extraordinary that she began to laugh. 'Why,' he exclaimed, with a most astonished air, 'is that you? I thought it was one of my visions!'"

Mrs. Stowe seems to have profited by both the strength and the weakness of her spouse. In a letter to the lady who tells this anecdote,, she speaks of reading one of her just finished stories to the professor, who "knew everything." "Though one may think a husband a partial judge, yet mine is so nervous and so afraid of being bored that I feel as if it

were something to hold him; and he likes it,—is quite wakeful, so to speak, about it." Professor Stowe accompanied his wife to their Florida home, which they visited during many winters following 1867,



MRS. STOWE AND HENRY WARD BEECHER.

and preached there in a little church built by the authoress from the proceeds of some readings given in the North from her own works. He died twelve years ago.

In Cincinnati Mrs. Stowe fell also under the influence of events, which, from the standpoint of the world's gain from her, were more important in her life than the marriage. In that city in the years preceding 1850 she became zealously interested in the conditions of slavery which led up to the great crisis of '60. She studied the facts connected with the slave-holding state and the ugly sectional problems they gave rise to, with eagerness and thoroughness. She already took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation, and her Cincinnati house was offered as a refuge for the fugitive slaves until Lane Seminary itself was threatened by rioters who sympathized with the Southerners. Her life-long friend, Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, was the proprietor of an anti-slavery paper in the city on the Ohio, and the mobs did not neglect his office on their rounds. One of her early griefs had been the sale, as part of the assets of a Kentucky estate, of a little colored boy who had been a loved pupil of hers. She had enlisted her sympathies, too, strongly in behalf of one of her family servants, whose husband was a slave, but who would not break his promise to his Southern master when allowed to visit the North, on parole, as it were.

These details of Mrs. Stowe's acquaintance with and interest in matters of slavery agitation are especially referred to because they had a direct and all-powerful effect on the production of her great story, the most famous and widely known book ever written in America and probably the most universally read secular volume that has ever been given to the world. It was in 1850, when Mrs. Stowe and her husband removed to New Brunswick, Me., that her enthusiasm in the cause of abolition rose to fever heat with the fresh agitation of the runaway slave question. A great many good people favoring abolition had considered that whatever might be their private views, the South should be left to work out its own salvation in the matter of the slave-holding custom, but as soon as the Dred Scott case and the Fugitive Slave law had made it obligatory for people outside the limits of slave-holding states to return runaways, the great problem assumed a new aspect. Mrs. Stowe herself in the fierce controversy which took place between Northern and Southern sympathizers over questions of veracity in the scenes described in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published a "Key" to the book, which gave chapter and verse for each challenged incident in the story. It is said that she had read an account of the actual escape of a slave woman with her child across the ice in the Ohio river in an anti-slavery magazine. The scene of Uncle Tom's death, in which the pathos and dramatic force of the story arrives at a crisis, came to her mind during the communion service in church in New Brunswick. She went home and immediately wrote out the chapter with such effective truth as to capture completely the sympathies of her children. The story was offered to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper of Washington, D. C., published by her old friend Dr. Bailey. It came out in weekly installments, and was enthusiastically received from the first, but, of course, it could have but a limited circulation in that form. It is said that Tichnor & Fields declined to publish the book. A Mr. Jewett finally undertook to launch it, and on March 20, 1852, the story appeared in book form. It immediately attained such a tremendous success as no work of fiction has seen before or since. In a few days 10,000 were sold, and within a year over 300,000 were needed to supply the demand. Eight great presses were kept constantly at work.

Nor was the stupendous popularity of the story at

all confined to the special interest of the critical moment. It is still read in scores of different languages. The British Museum contains translations in twenty distinct tongues, and in each of these there are many different versions, for instance, ten in French, nine in German and six in Spanish. In the short space of eight months twelve different shilling editions appeared in England and the total number of English editions was forty. Mr. Low of Sampson Low & Co. estimated some years ago that the number circulated in Great Britain and its colonies was a million and a half. For the serial rights of the story Mrs. Stowe received only $300, and she was very well satisfied with that. But within four months after its publication in book form, this quiet little woman, the wife of a country professor, found her royalties yielding $10,000.

Many other quotations of figures could be made illustrating the unexampled avidity with which this story was read by all classes of society in nearly every part of the world. A different sort of tribute to the power of its simple pathos, its charming characterization, effective grouping and noble sincerity is shown in the famous people who at once hastened to array themselves under the banner of Mrs. Stowe's friendship. Charles Kingsley, George Sand, Frederica Bremer, George Eliot, Charles Dickens, Macaulay and many other people were proud to know the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The last named wrote to her in 1856 : "I have just returned from Italy, where your name seems to throw that of all other writers in the shade. There is no place where Uncle Tom (transformed into Il Zil Tom) is not to be found. "When the little Yankee woman went to Europe in 1853 she was greeted with one continuous ovation. Each town visited devoted itself to the task of giving her the handsomest reception in its power, and the best and least accessible houses of English society were thrown open to her. Ever since, one of the noticeable features of the pretty little Hartford home has been a bracelet made to simulate the shackles of a slave, certain of the links bearing the dates of the British abolition of the slave trade in the West Indies. This was presented to Mrs. Stowe by the Duchess of Sutherland, and the remaining links have been successively adorned with the dates which made the landmarks in American emancipation.

In a very unique degree the factors of heredity, of environment and of opportunity, upon which M. Taine lays so much stress in the determination of literary achievements, are apparent and emphatic in the creation of Mrs. Stowe's masterpiece. The Puritan blood and home, the clerical family, the atmosphere of evangelical thought and discussion, the imminence of the huge wrong of slavery, the opportunity of a practically unworked field, and a race of creatures almost as new to literature as were Cooper's Indians,—gave this modest, inexperienced, retiring woman of forty her equipment. All these, however, would have been as naught if she had not brought a tender and sympathetic heart, a mighty faith, and a concentration of interest amounting to genius to the task of summing up in this tale all the oppression of a system thoroughly hateful and evil to her.

In one sense Mrs. Stowe was not inexperienced. She had been writing frequently before the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and for a generation after it she continued to produce stories with such regularity as her health would allow. She was, too,



MRS. STOWE IN 1870.

a woman of culture and breadth. When this is said, however, it remains true that her literary work, whether in the masterpiece or in the much less significant publications, was not formed at all from any conscientious or comprehensive study of the best models, nor was the style of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or any of her stories by any means irreproachable. She read largely, but so chiefly for the ideas embodied, that little attention was left for the art of style.

The best commentary on those not infrequent criticisms of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which question its literary art, is found in the words of George Sand, who said: "If its judges, possessed with the love of what they call artistic work, find unskillful treatment in the book, look well at them to see if their eyes are dry when they are reading this or that

chapter. I cannot say that Mrs. Stowe has talent as one understands it in the world of letters, but she has genius, as the world manifestly feels the need of genius; the genius of goodness, not that of the world of letters, but of the saint."

Mrs. Stowe was always the first to deny that the great triumph of the book came as a result of its literary art. Indeed, she went further, and with almost mystical literalness insisted that she herself was not the author of the story, but that it was imposed upon her. In her introduction to the illustrated edition she says: "The story might less be said to have been composed by her than imposed upon her. The book insisted upon getting itself into being and would take no denial." Mrs. Annie Fields tells a story which shows how this idea maintained its force with Mrs. Stowe even when almost all other ideas had left the poor tired brain. "The sense that a great work had been accomplished through her only made her more humble, and her shy, absent-minded ways were continually throwing her admirers into confusion. Late in life (when her failing powers made it impossible for her to speak as one living in a world which she seemed to have left far behind) she was accosted, I was told, in the garden of her country retreat, in the twilight one evening, by a good old retired sea-captain who was her neighbor for the time. 'When I was younger,' said he respectfully, holding his hat in his hand while he spoke, 'I read with a great deal of satisfaction and instruction "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The story impressed me very much, and I am happy to shake hands with you, Mrs. Stowe, who wrote it.' 'I did not write it,' answered the white-haired old lady gently, as she shook the captain's hand. 'You didn't?' he ejaculated in amazement. 'Why, who did, then?' 'God wrote it,' she replied simply. 'I merely did His dictation.' 'Amen,' said the captain reverently, as he walked thoughtfully away."

It was this zeal of the missionary and the prophet which clearly inspired the work—a spirit which we have attempted to account for by explaining the facts of Mrs. Stowe's parentage, surroundings and training. This preacher spirit was indeed strong within her. Mrs. Fields says that the authoress found it necessary to spur herself up before the second of the readings from her own works, for in the first she had not been able to hold her audience as she wished. "She called me into her bedroom, where we stood before the mirror, with her short gray hair, which usually lay in soft curls around her brow, brushed erect and standing stiffly. 'Look here, my dear,' she said; 'I am exactly like my father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, when he was going to preach.' And she held up her finger warningly. An hour later, when I sat in the ante-room waiting for the moment of her appearance to arrive, I could feel the power surging up within her; I knew she was armed for a good fight."

When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is considered as it should be in the first place, as a noble tract,—not only is the question of its æsthetic value answered, but also the still more disturbing query concerning the fairness of its attitude toward the South and the slave-holders. If one were to judge it as a novel, aiming above all to reflect truly the typical slave life of the Southern states and give a universal picture of plantation scenes, one would be forced to side at many points with the objections of offended Southerners. And Mrs. Stowe's "Key" would have but little final value in any defense of the realism of the novel. But taking it in its true significance and purposes as the splendid sermon of a zealous preacher, a magnificent appeal to the hearts of the world against such monstrous results of slavery as have undeniably characterized every slave-holding community, it would be difficult to call it unjust. From Mrs. Stowe's point of view, the institution of slavery was as weak as its weakest point, and the Southerners are one in admitting that she described neither the best nor the worst of the slave-holders in the character of Legree.

Mrs. Stowe produced a great quantity of writing of a very varied character during her forty years of literary activity. There is no single fragment which intrinsically deserves mention beside her masterpiece. Yet, as an observer of the quiet village characters, the homely scenes, the meagre social atmosphere, and the mild humor of such Down East communities as she was thoroughly familiar with, she was a very worthy and significant forerunner of the school of writers of whom to-day Miss Wilkins is a chief exponent. "Old Town Folks" is probably the most pleasant of the books of this class; "The Minister's Wooing" has power and such great pathos which one would expect of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." More nearly along the lines of the greater story is the effort which followed it in 1866—"Dred," a tale of the Dismal Swamp. These three volumes are clearly Mrs. Stowe's best works, after "Uncle Tom's Cabin." There are numbers of children's stories, a volume of religious verse, another of ethical essays, some very worthy "House and Home Papers" published in the *Atlantic*, biographical essays entitled "Men of Our Time," and a small group of novels which were busied with a well meaning attempt on the bettering of social *mores*. Perhaps a more acute judgment than the writer's might ascribe a greater comparative degree of merit to these scattered writings. Certain it is that if they were measured by their success, greater praise should be due them. So late as 1870 a story from Mrs. Stowe's pen, "Little Pussy Willow," began with an edition of 20,000, an almost unheard-of figure in the publishing business.

The three pictures of Mrs. Stowe published here show her in her most attractive moods at three widely separated periods of her life. She was blessed with a very winning personality, and was a charming talker.

DR. BARNARDO: THE FATHER OF "NOBODY'S CHILDREN."

PART I. GENESIS.

I. JIM.

THE world knows little of messengers of God. The Royal Albert Hall was filled last Midsummer Day by a brilliant and imposing audience. The heir to the throne of the British Empire was there with the Princess of Wales to do honor to the work of the father of "Nobody's Children." The Duke of Sutherland was in the chair, and the Duchess, the uncrowned queen of North Britain, presented the prizes. The picked flower of English society, philanthropic and imperial, crowded the splendid hall. Everything that rank and beauty, art and music, discipline and enthusiasm, could effect was done, and done admirably, to insure the success of an appeal made for one of the worthiest causes ever submitted to the British public. It was a magnificent tribute to a magnificent work, one of the most distinctive of the glories of modern England.

And yet in the whole of that brilliant assemblage, of all those cheering thousands, was there more than one who, in the moment of assured triumph, remembered the humble messenger of God by whom the seed of the Word was brought as the fertilizing pollen is brought by the insect to the flower, from which the imposing congeries of benevolent institutions associated with the name of Dr. Barnardo have sprung? Dr. Barnardo, no doubt, remembered him well. But to the multitude he was as if he had never been. The very fact of his existence has perished from the memory of man. But the work, in the foundation of which he played so momentous a part, looms ever larger and larger before the eye of all.

But who was he, this messenger of the Lord? His name was Jim—James Jervis he said it was, but he was only known as Jim. He was born when all England rang with the fool frenzy of the Crimean war, but he did not emerge into the light of history until nearly ten years later, just after the roar of the cannon in the war with Denmark announced the opening of the great world-drama of the unification of Germany.

No one knows where he was born, nor exactly when; nor has any one been able to trace his family belongings. He never knew his father. His mother was a Roman Catholic who was always sick, and who died in a workhouse infirmary, Jim looking on with wonder at the black coated priest whose apparition at the deathbed of his mother was the immediate precursor of her disappearance from the world.

When about five years old, Jim, being alone in the world and not liking the restraint of the workhouse school, made a bolt for liberty, and, succeeding, began independent existence as a free Arab of the streets. From that point his history is pretty clear, and may be read in an autobiographical interview which is not without a certain historic interest. For Jim, little Jim, may yet be found to have played a more important part in the history of our epoch than nine-tenths of the personages who figure in "Debrett," or even than most of the chosen few who are selected for immortality by Leslie Stephen and the editors of "The Dictionary of National Biography." Here, then, is his life story from five to ten, as told to an interviewer thirty years ago after coffee had loosened his tongue and kindly words had won his confidence:

"I got along o' a lot of boys, sir, down near Wapping way; an' there wor an ole lady lived there as wunst knowed mother, an' she let me lie in a shed at the back; an' while I wor there I got on werry well. She wor werry kind, an' gev' me nice bits o' broken wittals.



A GROUP IN THE DAY NURSERY AT "BABIES' CASTLE"

Arter this I did odd jobs with a lighterman, to help him aboard a barge. He treated me werry bad—knocked me about frightful. He used to trash me for nothin', an' I didn't sometimes have anything to eat; an' sometimes he'd go away for days, an' leave me alone with the boat."

"Why did you not run away, then, and leave him?" I asked.

"So I would, sir, but Dick—that's his name, they called him 'Swearin' Dick'—one day arter he trashed me awful, swore if I ever runned away he'd catch me an' take my life; an' he'd got a dog aboard as he made smell me, an' he telled me, if I tried to leave the barge the dog 'ud be arter me; an', sir, he were such a big, fierce un. Sometimes, when Dick were drunk, he'd put the dog on me, 'out of fun,' as he called it; an' look 'ere, sir, that's what he did wunst." And the poor little fellow pulled aside some of his rags, and showed me the scarred marks, as of teeth, right down his leg. "Well, sir, I stopped a long while with Dick. I dunno how long it wor; I'd have runned away often, but I wor afeared, till one day a man came aboard, and said as how Dick was gone—'listed for a soldier when he wor drunk. So I says to him, 'Mister,' says I, 'will yer 'old that dog a minit?' So he goes down the 'atchway with him, an' I shuts down the 'atch tight on 'em both; and I cries, ''Ooray!' an' off I jumps ashore an' runs for my werry life, an' never stops till I gets up near the meat market; an' all that day I wor afeared old Dick's dog 'ud be arter me.

"Oh, sir," continued the boy, his eyes now lit up with excitement, "it wor foine, not to get no trashing, an' not to be afeared of nobody; I thought I wor going to be 'appy now, 'specially as most people took pity on me, an' gev' me a penny now an' then; an' one ole lady, as kep' a tripe an' trotter stall, gev' me a bit now an' then, when I 'elped her at night to put her things on her barrer, an' gev' it a shove 'ome. The big chaps on the streets wouldn't let me go with 'em, so I took up by myself. But lor, sir, the perlice wor the wust; ther wor no getting no rest from 'em. They always kept a-movin' me on. Sometimes, when I 'ad a good stroke of luck, I got a thrippeny doss, but it wor awful in the lodging-houses o' summer nights. What with the bitin' and the scratchin', I couldn't get no sleep; so in summer I mostly slep' out on the wharf or anywheres. Twice I wor up before the beak for sleepin' out. When the bobbies catched me, sometimes, they'd let me off with a kick, or a good knock on the side of the 'ead. But one night an awful cross fellow caught me on a doorstep, an' locked me up. Then I got six days at the workus, an' arterwards runned away; an' ever since I've bin in an' out, an' up an' down, where I could; but since the cold kem on this year it's been werry bad. I ain't 'ad no luck at all, an' its been sleepin' out on an empty stomick most every night."

"Have you ever been to school?" I asked.

"Yes, sir. At the workus they made me go to school, an' I've been into one on a Sunday in Whitechapel; there's a kind benelman there as used to give us *toke* arterwards."

"Now, Jim, have you ever heard of Jesus?"

A quick nod of assent was the response. The boy seemed quite pleased at knowing something of what I was talking about.

"Yes, sir," he added; "I knows about Him."

"Well, who is He? What do you know about Him?"

"Oh, sir," he said, and he looked sharply about the room, and with a timorous glance into the darker corners where the shadows fell, then sinking his voice into a whisper, added, "HE'S THE POPE O' ROME."

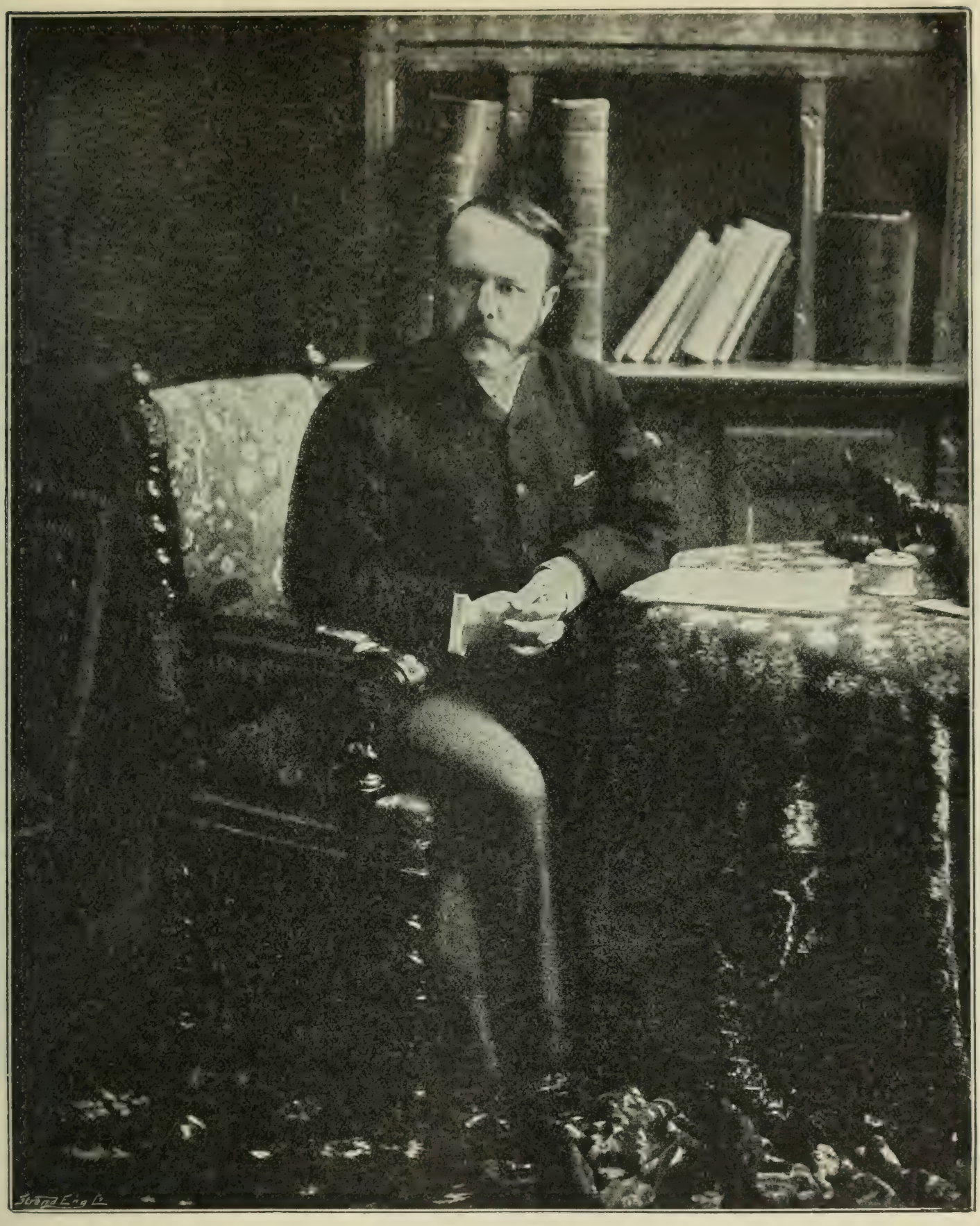
II. THE DOCTOR.

So much for Jim. At the time when this interview took place Jim was ragged, dirty, pinched with hunger. He was one of the most disreputable little imps Providence ever employed to carry its message. But he did the work, and very effectively too, as will speedily appear.

The other party to that interview was a young man who had but just attained his majority, whose name was entered in the student books of the London Hospital as Thomas John Barnardo. He was a serious young man, about as unlike the typical Bob Sawyer as it is possible to imagine. And yet perhaps not so unlike. For Bob suffered chiefly from an absurdly wasteful method of working off excess of vitality. There are French physicians who maintain that girls at certain periods in their development display tendency which, if it is not diverted to mysticism or religion, will find satisfaction in vice; so there is some possibility that the two students, variously known as Sawyer and Barnardo, are both object lessons as to the excess of energy, in one case operating to the waste of tissue by intemperate excessive indulgence, in the other to the waste of nervous energy by excessive sacrifice in using every moment for the helping of others. In both cases there is relief, but there is this difference: relief *à la* Sawyer is relief by suicide, relief *à la* Barnardo is relief by salvation.

Dr. Barnardo is a singular instance of the benefits which result from a judicious cross. His father was born in Germany, of Spanish descent. His mother was born in Ireland, of English blood. He himself is thus a curious hybrid of German, Spanish, English and Irish. He was born in Ireland, a Protestant of the Protestants. He is not an Orangeman, but William of Ballykilbeg himself is not more valiant in the faith of the Reformation than Dr. Barnardo. Ireland may or may not be a fragment of the lost Atlantis, but it does undoubtedly possess an extraordinary faculty of intensifying human sentiment and human passion. If Dr. Barnardo had been born in England he would probably have been much more lukewarm in his hostility to Rome He would also in all probability have been less passionate in his devotion to the children.

When quite a youth he came under deep conviction of sin, experienced the change called conversion, and in the first ardor of his zeal he resolved to dedicate himself to the cause of Chinese missions. Desiring to attain medical knowledge as well as theological training, he went to London, and entered himself as student at the London Hospital. He had hardly commenced working when the cholera broke out. A wild stampede took place, leaving ample room for volunteers. Dr. Barnardo, although then only a raw student, volunteered for cholera service. His offer was eagerly accepted.



DR. BARNARDO.

and he began the house-to-house visitation of the east end poor, which gave him so deep an insight into the conditions of their life. He did not spare himself in those days. He says:

Devoting my days mainly to attendance at the hospital and dissecting-room, and most of my evenings to needful study, I nevertheless reserved two nights a week which I called my free nights, and which, as well as the whole of Sunday, were given up to the conduct of a

ragged school situated in a room in the heart of squalid Stepney.

That was how he came to be in the way of Jim —James Jervis, the messenger of the Lord.

There were other medical students associated with Barnardo in the ragged school work. The school was held in a disused donkey stable. It was worse even than the small chamber where, friend-



AT SERVICE IN THE CHILDREN'S CHURCH AT THE GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME.

less and unseen, toiled o'er his types one poor unlearned young man. That place was dark, unfurnished and mean, yet there the freedom of a race began. Barnardo's ragged-school was worse than Garrison's printing office:

> Boards had been placed over the rough earth. The rafters had been whitened, and so had the walls; but much use of gas, together with the accumulated dirt deposits of three or four years, had changed the color to a dingier hue. Yet I and my student friends who helped me thought it an admirable room, for was it not water-tight and wind-tight? Had we not good bars to the windows, almost capable of resisting a siege?—by no means an unnecessary precaution in that quarter. And, above all, was it not situated right in the very heart of an overcrowded, poverty stricken district, filled with little one-story houses of four rooms each, every room containing its family?

To this place one night in 1866 came Jim, not, it must be admitted, with the slightest suspicion of the importance of the message with which he was charged. Neither had he come from any desire to be taught, as he frankly admitted. Another lad had told him of the school, or, as Jim put it, "He tell'd me to come up 'ere to the school to get a warm, an' he sed p'raps you'd let me lie nigh the fire all night." It was a raw winter night and a keen east wind was shivering through the dimly lighted streets, when, all the scholars having left the room, little Jim still lingered, casting a longing look

at the fire. He had neither shirt, shoes nor stockings. Small sharp eyes, restless and bright as a rat's, gleamed out of the careworn features of an old man which surmounted the spare stunted frame of a child of ten. It was the child, not so much of the slum, which is the fœtid lair of the savage of civilization, as of the street—the desert of the city Arab.

The doctor having finished his teaching, and weary enough with the nervous exhaustion of keeping the attention of a pack of young rowdies, somewhat peremptorily ordered the boy home.

Then Jim pleaded piteously to stay. "Please, sir, do let me stop. I won't do no 'arm."

Stop in the schoolroom! The idea seemed absurd to Barnardo.

"What would your mother think?"

"Ain't got no mother."

"But your father?"

"Ain't got no father."

"Stuff and nonsense, boy; don't tell me such stories! You say you have not got a father or a mother. Where are your friends, then? Where do you live?"

"Ain't got no friends. Don't live nowhere."

And when little Jim had thus delivered his message, the man to whom it was delivered was sure he was lying. For the young medico, with all his experience of Stepney, had at that time never heard of the great Bedouin tribe of the Don't-Live-Nowheres.

III. WHERE THE DON'T-LIVE-NOWHERES SLEEP.

Assuming his most inquisitorial air, the young doctor proceeded to cross-examine Jim in order to convict him of scandalous falsehoods. But Jim was a witness of truth, and not to be confounded. He told his simple story and stuck to it, begging lustily to be allowed to sleep all night by the fire, which seemed—no wonder—so fascinating in its light and warmth.

And as he was speaking a sense of the meaning of his message suddenly smote the young medico to the heart. For the first time in his life there rushed upon him with overwhelming force this thought: "Is it possible that in this great city there are others also homeless and destitute, who are as young as this boy, as helpless, and as ill prepared as he to withstand the trials of cold, hunger and exposure?"

Is it possible? He must promptly put it to the proof.

"Tell me, my lad, are there other poor boys like you in London without a home or friends?"

He replied promptly: "Oh! yes, sir, lots—'eaps on 'em; more'n I could count."

Now the young Barnardo did not like to be hoaxed. So being of a practical turn of mind he bribed Jim with a place to sleep in, and as much hot coffee as he could drink, if he would take him there and then—or at least after the coffee had been drunk—to where the Don't-Live-Nowheres sleep. His incredulity was natural. How often I remember that marvelous tale of what could be seen here and there dissipated into thin air when I asked to be taken to see them. Jim, however, knew his facts, and could produce his vouchers.

After drinking as much coffee as he could swallow he imparted to his teacher—who was now the taught, learning a far greater lesson than he had ever given—the reasons why he was sure that Jesus Christ was in very deed the Pope of Rome, for hadn't his mother crossed herself when she named the Pope, and the black dressed man who came when she died crossed himself when he said Jesus, and was that not enough proof to satisfy any one? Now, although from his youth up the Pope of Rome has been Antichrist in Barnardo's eyes, at that moment it was absolutely nothing to him whether the boy was a Roman Catholic or a Jew or a Mohammedan. He was moved by one fact only—the poor little chap's utter friendlessness. His touching confidence in the strange teacher when he found he was likely to be his friend fairly took Barnardo's heart captive. So let the Don't-Live-Nowheres sleep where they might, Jim must at once without losing a moment be rescued from that heathen darkness. So he turned to and told little Jim as graphically as he knew how the story of the Passion of our Lord. The lad was interested, for the tale was new, and to him it might have been the story of a poor bloke in the next alley. But when it came to the crucifixion, little Jim fairly broke down, and said, amid his tears, "Oh, sir, that wor wuss nor Swearin' Dick sarved me!"

At last, half an hour after midnight, they sallied forth on their quest for the sleeping quarters of the Don't Live-Nowheres. Jim trotted along leading his new made friend to Houndsditch, and then diving down the shed like alley to the 'Change that leads by many passages from Petticoat Lane. Here they were at last, but where were the Don't-Live-Nowheres? Barnardo thought that he had caught Jim out. There was not a soul to be seen. He struck matches and peered about under barrows and into dark corners, but never a boy could he discover. "They durstn't lay about 'ere," said Jim in excuse, "cos' the p'licemen keep such a werry sharp lookout all along on these 'ere shops. But we're there now, sir. You'll see lots on 'em if we don't wake 'em up."

But Barnardo could see nothing. A high dead wall stood in front and never a lad was to be seen.

"Where are the boys, Jim?" he asked, much puzzled.

"Up there, sir," replied Jim, pointing to the iron roof of the shed of which the wall was the boundary.

How to get up was the next question, but Jim made light work of this. His sharp eyes detected the well-worn marks by which the lads ascended and descended—little interstices between the bricks, whence the mortar had fallen or had been picked away. Jim rapidly climbed up first, and then by the aid of a stick which he

held down for me, I too made my ascent, and at length stood upon the stone coping or parapet which ran along the side.

There, exposed upon the dome-shaped roof, with their heads upon the higher part and their feet somewhat in the gutter, but in a great variety of postures—some coiled up, as one may have seen dogs before a fire; some huddled two or three together, others more apart—lay eleven boys out on the open roof. No covering of any kind was upon them. The rags that most of them wore were mere apologies for clothes, apparently quite as bad as, if not even worse than, Jim's. One big fellow who lay there seemed to be about eighteen years old; but the ages of the remainder varied, I should say, from nine to fourteen. Just then the moon shone clearly out. I have already said it was a bitterly cold, dry night, and, as the pale light of the moon fell upon the upturned faces of those poor boys, and as I, standing there, realized, for one awful moment, the terrible fact that they were all absolutely homeless and destitute, and were perhaps but samples of numbers of others, it seemed as though the hand of God Himself had suddenly pulled aside the curtain which concealed from my view the untold miseries of forlorn child-life upon the streets of London. Add to this that a passionate sense of the unfairness of things flooded my heart and mind as I stood that night upon the roof top. Why should these eleven have nothing, and I and countless others have all we needed? It all seemed so unfair, so wrong, the problem was so mixed. I was fairly dazed at the thought of it, and only found relief when I gave up trying to solve it and thought I must do just the one duty that lay so manifestly at my door—save this one poor lad, whatever might come of it.

Jim looked at the whole thing from a very matter of-fact point of view.

"Shall I wake 'em, sir?" he asked.

"Hush," said I, "don't let us attempt to disturb them," and as one of them moved uneasily I hurried away.

Reaching the street, Jim, blithely unconscious of any reason for special emotion on the subject, said: "Shall we go to another lay, sir? There's lots more!"

But the doctor had seen enough to know that the Don't-Live-Nowheres existed, and to realize how they existed and where they slept.

IV. THE FIRST HOME.

The sight of these upturned piteous faces on the iron roof of that shed, glimmering wan through their dirt in the wintry moonlight, haunted Barnardo. Silently and before God he vowed to dedicate himself henceforth, while life lasted, to save the Arabs of the streets. The Chinese must seek



THE LAUNDRY IN THE GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME, ILFORD.

other missioners; his work lay nearer home. But what could be done, and how could he do it? It seemed indeed a forlorn enough task. But the seed had been sown, and the sower who could employ Jim Jervis as his messenger could provide for the rest. Speaking of this long afterward, Dr. Barnardo said:

I knew no one then who could render me any help in the rescue and care of these boys. I was, comparatively speaking, friendless and unknown in London myself; but our heavenly Father, who feeds the hungry ravens, and whose open hand supplies the young lions when they roar, heard the prayer of my heart, and gradually the way opened to accomplish the work I had set before me. I asked Him, if it was His holy will, to permit me to provide a shelter for such poor children, and to give me the wisdom needed to seek them out during the hours of darkness, and to bring them in to learn of God, of Christ, of Heaven.

The answer was not long in coming. Some weeks afterward, Barnardo was at dinner at a great man's house, and opportunity occurring he spoke warmly of what he had seen and knew. For he had then seen other "lays" and he knew of what he spoke. His host and his fellow guests were incredulous. "Do you mean to tell us that this very night," they said, "raw and cold and wretched as it is, there are children sleeping out in the open air in London?" "I do," said Barnardo. "Can you show us them?" he was asked. Albeit somewhat shrinking lest the "lay" might that night be drawn blank, he stoutly declared he could and he would. So cabs were summoned, and a score of gentlemen in evening dress fared forth toward Slumdom piloted by Barnardo. Through the city they drove on and on and on, until they reached a space by Billingsgate Market, where he knew the lads slept by the score.

A strange sight it was, that of these west end revelers straying to Billingsgate seeking outcasts—and finding none. For there was not a boy to be seen. For a moment Barnardo's heart sank within him; but a policeman standing by told him it was all right. "They'll come out," he said, "if you give them a copper."

A halfpenny a head was offered, and then from out a great confused pile of old crates, boxes and empty barrels which were piled together, covered with a huge tarpaulin, seventy three boys crawled out from the lair where they had been seeking a shelter for the night. Called out by the offer of a halfpenny, there they stood, beneath the light of the lamps, a sorrowful and mournful regiment of the great army of the destitute, confronting an even more sorrowful and mournful regiment of the well-to-do. "I pray God," said Dr. Barnardo, "that I may never again behold such a sight." But it was a vision which, although apocalyptic in its horror, carried with it a glad promise of better things to come. For Lord Shaftesbury was of the party, and with him were many of the best philanthropists in London.

After thus having proved his case Dr. Barnardo was not long in getting to his life work. He says:

As may well be imagined, I began in a very small way. A little house in a mean street was first opened for some twenty-five boys. We did the repairs ourselves. Many a happy hour was spent in whitewashing the walls and ceilings, scrubbing the floors, and otherwise putting what seemed to me at that time a veritable mansion of capaciousness into suitable condition for the reception of my first family. Then I spent two whole nights upon the streets of London, cast my net upon the "right side of the ship," and brought to shore twenty-five homeless lads, all willing and eager to accept such help as I could give them.

Thus had Jim's message from the Lord borne the fruit whereto it was appointed. Dr. Barnardo had found his vocation. The Home was born. The little one has now become a thousand, and in place of twenty-five homeless boys he has now 5,000 boys and girls in his Homes. But although Dr. Barnardo has been the cultivator of the crop from which this great harvest has been reaped, the message from the Lord came by little Jim—little Jim Jervis, the first of a procession of more than 30,000 of the Don't-Live-Nowheres who, thanks to his message, have been homed and saved.

V. OPPOSITION.

Dr. Barnardo has dealt in thirty years with 30,000 children, or, to put it roughly, an average of 1,000 per annum. He has been assailed in eighty-eight of these cases, chiefly on account of the protection he has afforded to the children of Roman Catholics. None of these children had been admitted until after the Catholic priests concerned had refused to do anything for the little ones. In seventy-six of the eighty-eight cases the proceedings were stopped in their initial stage by the discovery that the action of Dr. Barnardo was fully covered by the provisions of the Custody of Children's act, a measure which was passed by Parliament largely owing to the evidence furnished by Dr. Barnardo as to the iniquitous condition of the law as it formerly stood. Under the old law, which the judges themselves condemned when they administered it, there were twelve cases brought into court. Of these the majority were decided in Dr. Barnardo's favor. Only in three cases did the judges give judgment against him, and in those cases the conduct of Dr. Barnardo was admitted to be morally right although judicially it had to be pronounced legally wrong. He practiced what he described as philanthropic abduction in one case only. A little girl, whose step-father was said to have twice assaulted her, was declared by the court to have no option but to return again to the brute who was her legal guardian. To save that child from the worst outrage, which on the third attempt would probably have been completed, Dr. Barnardo, at the child's urgent entreaty, sent her abroad, thereby placing her outside the jurisdiction. This was, of course, extra legal conduct, for which he was held to have committed contempt of court, but many people still



CARPENTERS AT STEPNEY CAUSEWAY.

think he did nothing more than his obvious duty. Such action as he attempted in this case and in the celebrated Gossage case, can, Dr. Barnardo says, never again be necessary, the law, which has since been altered, being now efficient to safeguard the welfare of any child or young person in jeopardy through evil-disposed relatives.

The worst that can be charged against Dr. Barnardo has been an excessive reluctance to give up children whom he has rescued from the slums to the hands of those from whom they had been delivered, especially when those persons were admittedly the mere catspaws of the priests. Dr. Barnardo is an Irish Protestant who sees the Pope through lurid spectacles, and in one or two cases he made what seemed to me a quite unnecessary fuss about returning the child to Catholic custody. Fortunately saner counsels now prevail on both sides. The policy adopted by Cardinal Vaughan on this question deserves honorable mention, as the one solitary instance in which he has shown himself wiser than his predecessor. There is now peace between the Cardinal and Dr. Barnardo, although, of course, neither has abated one jot or one tittle of his deep conviction as to the essentially heretical and unorthodox religious beliefs of the other.

PART II. THE OUTCOME OF JIM'S APPEAL.

I. A FAMILY OF FIVE THOUSAND.

It is the largest family in the world. Fathers of families of five find themselves often put to it to manage their little ones. But Dr. Barnardo keeps the whole multifarious congeries of homes and houses and brigades and agencies in full swing from year's end to year's end. It makes the head ache to try to remember merely the names of all the institutions which have grown out of that first Home, founded as the result of Jim's message. I merely print here a list of the branches of that tree of life which Dr. Barnardo had tended so vigilantly all these years :

The following branches are devoted wholly to the rescue and training of children :

1. Home for Working and Destitute Lads, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.

2. Leopold House Orphan Home for Little Boys, 199 Burdett Road, London, E.

3. Nursery Home for Very Little Boys, Teighmore, Gorey, Jersey.

4. Open all-night Refuge for Homeless Boys and Girls, 6, 8 and 10 Stepney Causeway, London, E.

5. LABOR HOUSE FOR DESTITUTE YOUTHS, 622, 624 and 626 Commercial Road, London, E.

6 to 54. VILLAGE HOME FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE GIRLS, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex.

55. BABIES' CASTLE, Hawkhurst, Kent.

56. HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL FOR WAIF CHILDREN, 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E.

57. SERVANTS' FREE REGISTRY AND HOME, Sturges House, 32 Bow Road, E.

58. RESCUE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS IN SPECIAL DANGER, Private Address.

59. THE BEEHIVE (Industrial Home for Older Girls), 273 Mare street, Hackney, N. E.

60. CITY MESSENGER BRIGADE, Head Offices.

61. UNION JACK SHOEBLACK BRIGADE AND HOME, Three Colt street, Limehouse, E

62. WOOD-CHOPPING BRIGADE, 622 Commercial Road, E.

63. BURDETT DORMITORY, Burdett Road, E.

64. CONVALESCENT SEASIDE HOME, 5 and 6 Chelsea Villas, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

65. JONES MEMORIAL HOME FOR INCURABLES, 16 Trafalgar Road, Birkdale.

66. HOME FOR GIRL WAIFS, 3 Bradninch Place, Exeter.

67, 68 & 69. CHILDREN'S FREE LODGING HOUSES: 81 Commercial street, Whitechapel, E; 12 Dock street, Leman street, Whitechapel, E.; 12 St. John's Place, Notting Hill, W.

70 & 71. EMIGRATION DEPÔTS AND DISTRIBUTING HOMES—For Girls: "Hazelbrae," Peterborough, Ontario. For Boys: 214 Farley avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

72. INDUSTRIAL FARM, Russell, Manitoba

73. BOARDING-OUT BRANCH (with about 120 local centers), Head Offices.

74 BLIND AND DEAF MUTE BRANCH, Head Offices.

75. BRANCH FOR CRIPPLES OR DEFORMED CHILDREN, Head Offices.

76. THE CHILDREN'S FOLD, 182 Grove Road, Victoria Park, E.

77. SHIPPING AGENCY, Head Offices: With branches at CARDIFF and YARMOUTH.

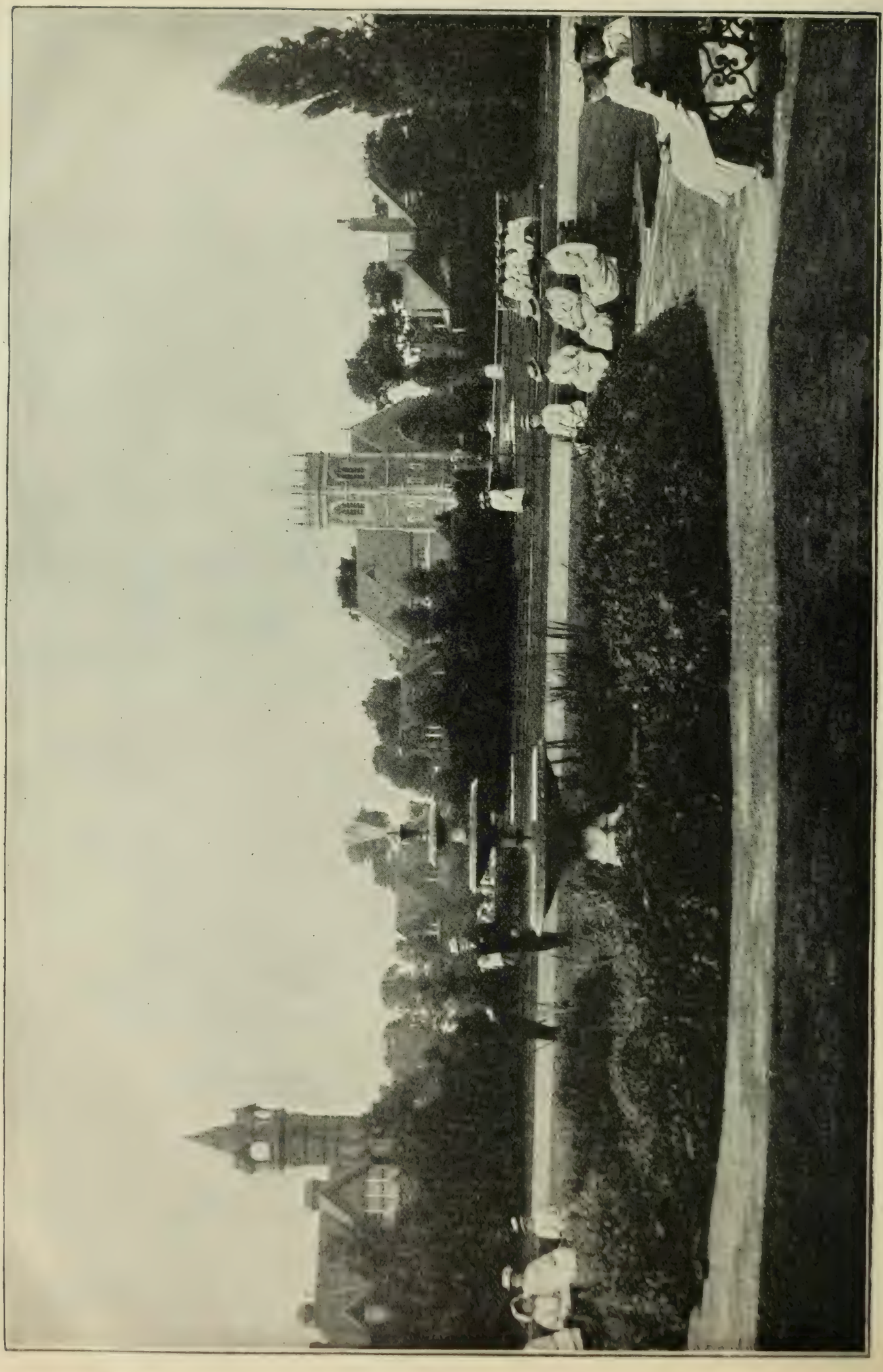
78 to 85. EVER-OPEN DOORS, Eight Rescue Branches in BATH, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE and PLYMOUTH, respectively.

Such a city of a family demands its own organs, and Dr. Barnardo, in addition to all his other cares, is editor of at least three magazines. *Night and Day*, the official organ of the institutions, records the history and progress of the work, and abounds with interesting illustrations and incidents of the efforts carried on for the rescue and relief of waifs and strays. *The Young Helpers' League Magazine* is published in the interests of the Young Helpers' League, a world wide union of young people on behalf of the sick and ailing children in the Homes. *Bubbles* (weekly number, one penny; monthly part, sixpence) is a unique colored magazine which supplies illustrated accounts of the Homes from week to week. There are also other publications describing and illustrating special aspects of the work.

The Homes are open every afternoon, except on Saturday and Sunday, to any who choose to visit them and see for themselves the nature of the enterprise. Visitors to the Girls' Village Home are met every afternoon (except Saturday and Sunday) at Ilford Station by a conveyance, which awaits the train leaving Liverpool street at 1.10 p.m.

As for the actual work done, I cannot do better than print here the latest figures kindly brought up to date for me by Dr. Barnardo. This is in bold statistics an outline of what came out of James Jervis being sent to tell of the tribe of the Don't-Live-Nowheres:

Total number of children rescued, trained, and placed out in life by the Homes in twenty-nine years, up to 3 st December, 1895	28,491
Number of waif children dealt with during 1895	12,696
Fresh applications during the year	8,786
Children maintained, educated, etc., in the Homes in 1895	6,911
Average number in residence throughout the year	4,517
Total number actually in residence on 31st December, 1895	4,558
Fresh cases admitted during the year	2,501
Children, included in the above, rescued during 1895 from circumstances of *grave moral danger*	1,251
Children rescued during the year from *utter destitution*, but of decent parentage	1,250
Incurable cripples, physically disabled and blind children, or deaf-mutes admitted during 1895.	71
Infants in arms admitted	87
Average number of children admitted every twenty-four hours during the year	8.04
Largest number of admissions in one day	38
Children boarded out in England on 31st December, 1895	1,401
Boys and girls assisted to situations at home, sent to sea, or otherwise placed out in life during the year, etc., etc	1,590
Boys and girls placed out in Colonies during 1895	733
Total number of trained boys and girls emigrated by means of the Homes to the Colonies, to 31st December, 1895	8,048
Number of deaths during the year	30
Rate of mortality per 1,000 for the year	4.34
Children educated, partly fed or clothed at Free Day Schools	1,063
Total number of children maintained in whole or in part during the year	7,914
Outside children under instruction in Sunday Schools	2,400
Free lodgings provided through Provincial Ever-Open Doors	13,791
Free rations supplied through the Children's Free Lodging Houses and All Night Refuge	57,343
Total rations supplied through free meal agencies	195,126
Garments given away or sold at nominal prices, and pairs of boots lent to Board School and necessitous children	14,922
Meat, grocery, milk and coal orders distributed to the destitute sick after visitation	2,203
Hospital letters distributed	341
Religious services held at various mission centres	2,002
Aggregate attendance at same	408,927
Temperance, social, educational and other meetings held at various mission centres	490
Aggregate attendance at same	93,637
Total number of all kinds of meetings and services	2,492



THE GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME AT ILFORD, SHOWING CHURCH AND CAIRNS HOUSE.

Aggregate attendance at same	502,564
House-to-house visits by deaconesses, doctors, missionaries, probationers and others to the homes of the poor	8,629
Publications sold, or given out from stores	2,196,728
Letters and parcels received at Head Office during the year	158,030
Letters and parcels dispatched from the Head Office during the year	197,657

The following trades are taught to members of this family: Baker, blacksmith, brushmaker, carpenter, engineer, harness-maker, matmaker, printer, shoemaker, tailor, tinsmith, wheelwright.

The doors of the Home stand open night and day for all children really friendless and destitute. No one with these qualifications is ever turned away. In one year young people were admitted from Berlin, Brazil, Cape Town, Constantinople, France, Illinois, Memel (Germany), Mexico, New Orleans, New Zealand, Russia, Syria.

II. SOME THINGS DONE DIRECTLY.

It is idle to attempt to describe all that Dr. Barnardo has done and is attempting to do. He is a centre of spiritual, social, intellectual activity, perpetually in motion. He began by caring only for the saving of the city Arab; he now finds the whole social problem on his hands. He is facing the whole vast complicated congeries of difficulties which baffle churches and governments, and facing them also with marvelous success. Round his Homes have grown up a veritable church militant, the most amazing octopus of our time. Nothing that is human is alien to Dr. Barnardo. He imports cargoes of timber from the forests of Norway, and plants out human seedlings in the prairies of Manitoba. He is surgeon, editor, preacher, teacher, Jack-of-all-trades, and a past master in all. One day he brings 3,700 of his children from all his Homes to the heart of the west end. It is a small army—a larger army than that with which Britain has won many of her most brilliant victories. Under his able direction they concentrate at the Albert Hall to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, bringing with them a vast paraphernalia illustrative of all their enterprises, their works and their sports. With a skill the late Sir Augustus Harris could not have excelled, he puts this gigantic troupe through a programme lasting nearly four hours, a programme that goes without a hitch, that keeps every one from Prince to press man enthralled in unflagging interest, and that fascinates and delights every one, with one of the prettiest spectacles ever seen in London. And the troupe, what is it? One and all they are children, some mere babies, but all, whether old or young, perishing fragments of shipwrecked humanity, snatched one by one from the mælstrom of our cities. But for him these little ones would have been in the workhouse, in prison, in the grave, or worse still, in the kennel and in the slum preparing before they were well in their teens to perpetuate their kind. And, then, after having given the world this gigantic object-lesson in organized philanthropy, the company disperses. The mammoth troupe of 3,700 silently and swiftly retrace their steps. As was the concentration, so is the distribution. In twelve hours all is over, the Homes are again full of teeming life, and not a child has been lost or has even missed its way. Those who have attempted to convoy a party of a score, boys and girls, from the circumference to the centre of London in mid-season alone can appreciate what was involved in the march of the 3,700 to and from Albert Hall.

Yet that spectacle, so prodigious, so enthralling, only represented one section of Dr. Barnardo's work. One of the most interesting and the most hazardous of his innumerable enterprises was not represented there. This is the good doctor's remedy for baby farming, which, as the recent case of Mr. Dyer shows, is usually baby slaughtering. For Dr. Barnardo is himself a baby farmer! Here is his account of what he calls his system of auxiliary boarding-out—a foundling hospital on a new principle, with results which are in amazing contrast to those achieved in the magnificent institutions of Moscow and St. Petersburg. In the state foundling hospitals 50 per cent. of the children die. In Dr. Barnardo's system only two have died out of three hundred. He limits his operations to the first born illegitimate. He assumes, and rightly, that the woman who first becomes a mother without having provided her child with a lawful father has already suffered enough for her sin without being driven into hell as a collateral incident of a slip made often in ignorance and even in innocence. So this is his way of dealing with an application on behalf of the first and only child of an unmarried mother already in or about to be employed in service:

> We first take great pains to ascertain whether the mother is really penitent and desirous of living a better life, and whether the assistance we are asked to render the child will tend toward the latter result. Having satisfied ourselves as to these two pre-requisites, we then place ourselves in communication with a lady who is willing to give the girl employment, if only the burden of the child can be taken off her. After being quite satisfied with the *bona fides* of all concerned, and also satisfied that it is impossible for us to reach the father so as to compel him to maintain the child (this is with us an essential which we never overlook), we then authorize the mother to seek out some decent poor woman who will be willing to become foster-mother to the child. This done, an agreement is entered into by the mother that she will pay the foster-mother 5s. per week. We take into consideration the earnings of the mother, her state of health, and her stock of clothing, and we agree to assist the case to the extent of a sum which never exceeds 3s. 6d. per week, but which often is not more than 1s. This money is not paid to the girl herself, nor to the foster-parent, but to the lady, who is thereby charged with some responsibility for the good conduct of the mother. Before we make each month's payment we have to be satisfied afresh that the mother is still in service, pleasing her mistress, and going on respectably. We also satisfy ourselves from time to time that the foster-

parent is a suitable and proper woman to have charge of the baby, and that the latter is being well cared for and looked after.

While these conditions obtain we continue to pay our promised contribution toward the child's maintenance. The remainder has to be paid by the mother herself. If she pays 2s. 6d. a week, or £6 10s. a year, this leaves her, if she is earning £14 or £15 a year, enough to clothe herself if she exercises proper economy. It does not leave her free to live a careless, extravagant, or vicious life; and, moreover, we accompany our contribution with this distinct warning, that if at any time she relapses into a vicious or immoral life, we will at once cease our payments, and she will lose all title to further consideration. Meanwhile, having some portion of the cost to bear, and having constant access to her infant, the maternal instinct is awakened and kept alive and become in itself a potent factor in the permanent reclamation of the mother.

So well is this worked that of the three hundred cases dealt with up to date only in a single case has the mother lapsed into immorality, and in only two have the babies died. But for Dr. Barnardo at least one hundred of these mothers would have been on the streets or bearing other bastards, and at least one hundred and fifty of the children would have died under various forms of slow torture.

A PALACE OF PAIN.

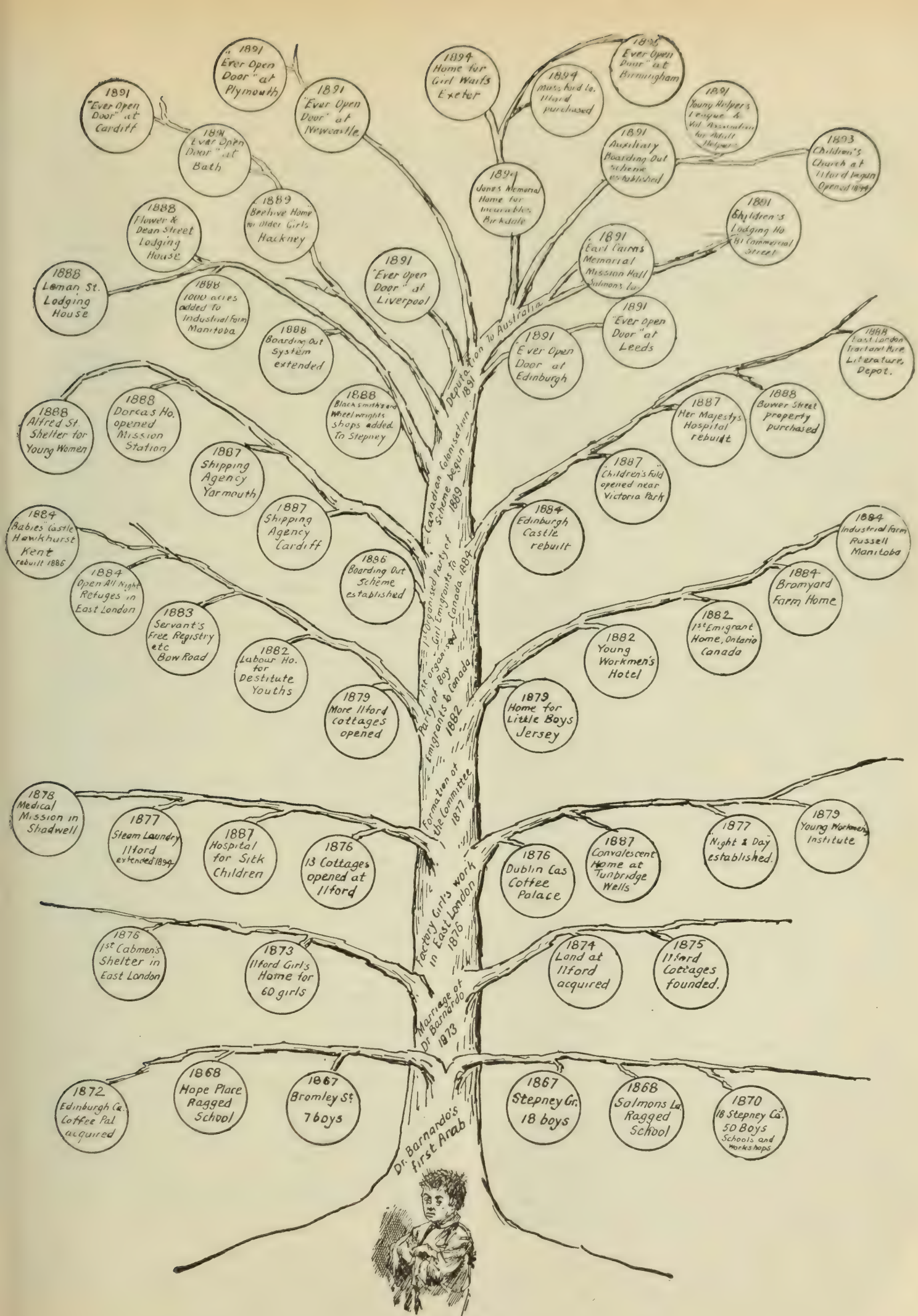
Dr. Barnardo is, as everybody knows, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and has always taken a keen interest in the medical and surgical side of his rescue work. From a very early date in its history he came to the conclusion that, other things being equal, the sick, or blind, or incurably-crippled "waif and stray" was in a more pitiable plight than his healthy brothers and sisters, and had stronger claims for relief. And so, while some doors of hope were closed against the street wastrell with, say, virulent opthalmia, or a twisted backbone, or loss of vision, or partial paralysis, or any other of the ills of humanity that are often due to neglected childhood, his door was thrown widely open to all such, if only they were *absolutely destitute*. This last condition he insists upon in all cases as a *sine qua non* in order to gain admission. The practical result of this beneficent rule is that Dr. Barnardo's hands are always full of the lame, the halt and the blind. When rejected at almost every door they come to him. To-day quite five hundred children, all afflicted with some form of malady, are under his care, and his system of dealing with certain of these is, in many respects, worthy of more notice than it receives. Take one class of little sufferers, the cripples, for example — Dr. Barnardo won't segregate them. He writes: "Unless my cripple waifs are actually needing surgical or medical care in bed, I prefer to let them live and mix daily with healthy children of their own age. The deformed or crippled youngsters are thus taught almost to forget their affliction, instead of being always shut up with it as in a cripples' home. They pursue the active, happy, industrious life of their healthier mates, and the latter develop wonderful gentleness and generosity in dealing with their crippled chums." To deal effectively and thoroughly with the vast mass of suffering childhood which appeals almost daily to Dr. Barnardo, he founded in Stepney Causeway, near the Central Home, a Hospital for Waif Children, which was rebuilt in the Queen's Jubilee year, and hence entitled "Her Majesty's Hospital," although, I believe, the gracious lady who rules over this realm has never even so much as heard of the beneficent and Christlike deeds which are being daily wrought under cover of her name in the children's palace of pain in Stepney. The hospital has ten wards and eighty-four beds, splendid staff of devoted nurses, a resident physician, consultant surgeons, etc., etc., and in a single year deals with close upon seven thousand little patients. It was to lift the financial burden of the maintenance and cure of his sick children off his shoulders that in January, 1892, Dr. Barnardo founded "The Young Helpers' League," of which their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Teck and the Duchess of York became respectively the president and vice-president. Under such auspices the league has flourished and grown apace, 13,074 companions having paid their subscription last year and contributed the respectable sum of £6,567 to the doctor's funds. Like the Primrose League, but with nobler aims, this league of well-to-do children has local habitations and lodges, each having its organization and officers. The ambition of each habitation is to contribute annually the £30 needed for the up-keep of a cot in one of Dr. Barnardo's three hospitals.

I only mention this bcause it is the newest of his many schemes, and because it is one which ought to be imitated everywhere:

III. SOME GREATER THINGS DONE INDIRECTLY.

I have referred to what Dr. Barnardo has done, directly and by his own right hand; but it is probable that the indirect result of his work is still more far-reaching. For the last twenty years there was a great controversy between the elect and expert wisdom of the representatives of the English nation and this east end surgeon-philanthropist evangelist on the question of the outcast homeless child. The state had all its prestige, all its authority, all the experience of the Local Government Board, all its inspectors, Parliament in the plentitude of its authority, and local representative boards in all their wealth of detailed knowledge. On the other hand was one man, beaten by roughs, anointed with no ointment but that of the slop-pail, calumniated by Roman Catholics, slanged by Sadducees and slandered by Pharisees. He put his opinion before the world, however, with courage. He said that the state was entirely mistaken in its method of dealing with destitute children:

Workhouse girls were turned out into a world of the daily routine of which they knew almost nothing; their ignorance placed them at an enormous disadvantage;



THE BARNARDO "TREE OF LIFE."

people discovered that their education in household matters had been worse than neglected; their moral fibre was unequal to the strain of temptation, and when they came out from the hothouse atmosphere of the workhouse they were unable to endure the colder air of every-day life. The moral wrecks for which this vicious system of workhouse training is responsible can be counted by the hundred and by the thousand—and the workhouse was not so very long ago practically the only refuge for destitute or orphan lower-class girls who found themselves thrown upon the world.

These two parties differed *toto cœlo* as to how to deal with the child of the state. Dr. Barnardo, a mere nobody, was contemptuously silenced and left severely alone to work out an experiment in his own way at his own cost in his charming Village Homes at Ilford, and in his larger boarding-out scheme, while the state, so omniscient and so omnipotent, decided that the right way of dealing with the problem was by building great barracks which it called district schools, into which it packed the unfortunates toward whom it stood in relation of parent. It did so, it went on doing so, and it is doing so this day. But after a time the scandals of district schools became noised about.

It was said that the state was rearing its daughters for the streets and its sons for the jail. Hideous stories were whispered as to little ones blinded for life by state caused ophthalmia. And as these rumors spread from mouth to mouth, Parliament was at last induced to inquire into these matters, and the Local Governmnt Board appointed an official departmental committee to look into these matters. The report of that committee, published this year, settles the controversy once for all. After all these years the State is compelled to admit that it was wrong—utterly, horribly, shamefully wrong—and that Dr. Barnardo was right, absolutely right, in his theory of the way in which the children of the state should be treated. So now the district school is doomed, and in future the state, sitting at the feet of Dr. Barnardo, is to try to see whether by segregation instead of aggregation, by homes instead of barracks, by personal love and personal interest instead of official routine and official discipline, it may perhaps achieve with all its resources 50 per cent. of the good results of the Barnardo Homes. But what of the scores of thousands of children of the state who have morally, socially, and often physically perished before the state could be induced to admit that it was mistaken?

Another matter in which Dr. Barnardo has been the pioneer of a great social movement, certain to acquire much greater importance in the next century, is in the work of emigration. The prejudice against emigration is dying hard. But in emigration lies the key to the solution of the social problem. And Dr. Barnardo is the only man who has tackled this subject on a large scale with conspicuous success. The results of his long experience—he has emigrated more than 8,000 boys and girls to the British Colonies, mostly to Canada—are embodied in the following rules:

(*a*) That only the flower of my flock shall be emigrated to Canada—those young people, namely: 1, Who are in robust health, physical and mental; 2, who are thoroughly upright, honest and virtuous; and 3, who, being boys, have been industriously trained in our own workshops; or who, being girls, have had careful instruction in domestic pursuits.

(*b*) That continuous supervision shall be exercised over all these emigrants after they have been placed out in Canadian homesteads; 1, By systematic visitation; 2, by regular correspondence. Emigration without continuous supervision, particularly in the case of young children, is in my opinion presumptuous folly, and simply courts disaster. It may be added that for emigrants who retain their situations and do well for certain defined periods a system of prizes is in operation, which has hitherto worked very successfully as an incentive and encouragement.

(*c*) That in the case of the total failure of any emigrants the colonies shall be safeguarded by their return at our expense, whenever possible, to England.

The result has been most satisfactory. In early years my emigrants were offered twice as many places as there were children to fill them, and I had to reject one-half the applications for their services. Now it is quite usual for one of my parties to be applied for by would-be employers five or six times over. The Dominion of Canada during 1894 has been passing through a period of severe industrial depression, which, it might have been imagined, would have operated to diminish the number of openings for our emigrants. As a matter of fact, however, there has come in from all parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, from Halifax to Vancouver, a steady and increasing demand, far beyond my power to supply unless the means at my disposal for emigration purposes are largely extended.

Compared with the work he has done, our representative boards have done next to nothing. But when they have to cope with the matter seriously, they will have to sit at the feet of Dr. Barnardo.

It is an interesting question whether a really intelligent and benevolent despot would not make over the whole of the children of the state to Dr. Barnardo, allowing him the money now paid for dealing unsuccessfully with the little ones, in order that he might make a success of it. As there is no chance of the advent of such an entity, it may be well if all our Board of Guardians were to ask themselves whether in dealing with their destitute children it would not be well to take a leaf out of Barnardo's book. They have the official responsibility. They have the command of the rates, they have the children. Why not deal with them *à la* Barnardo?

W. T. STEAD.

THE LATEST PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS A. WALKER'S restatement of the arguments for international bimetallism* comes at a time when it can hardly fail to be widely read and carefully pondered. President Walker has been for nearly forty years a writer and an authority of very high rank on monetary questions. During all that time he has been, as he reaffirms in the preface of his new book, a "bimetallist, of the international type, to the very centre of his being." He now declares that he has had no occasion to change the opinions expressed in his well-known treatise on money which appeared in 1878. While students already familiar with President Walker's earlier writings will find no novel views set forth in the present volume, as regards the general theory of bimetallism, they will find a great deal of interesting and instructive comment on the earlier and later financial experience of the nations, and especially a clear-cut delineation of the world's existing monetary conditions as a bimetallist sees them.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

From necessity the book is very largely historical, as is indicated by the first five of the eight chapter headings: "The Early Production of the Precious Metals," "Augustus to Columbus," "Bimetallism in England, 1666 to 1816," "French and American Bimetallism to 1851" and "French Bimetallism to 1873." Speaking of the bimetallic system maintained by France through the period of gold depreciation after the Californian and Australian discoveries, President Walker says:

> Again, and this time in an overwhelming degree, the validity of the bimetallic system was established. The maximum momentary effect of more than doubling the world's stock of gold was to pull the metals apart by 4¾ per cent., while the permanent effect upon the ratio was only 1½ in 100. During all this period the variations from the legal ratio in France seldom exceeded the cost of mintage and of transporting specie to the French mint. Thus Europe was saved from a catastrophe the destructive effects of which can hardly be conceived; and the bimetallic system emerged from this extraordinary trial unbroken and triumphant. We have seen how freely the validity of this cause has been admitted by monometallists like Chevalier of France, Lexis of Germany, Cairnes, Bagehot, Jevons, Giffen and Farrer of England. We have seen how full has been the recognition and acknowledgment, by these and other economists holding the same faith, of the benefits conferred upon mankind by the establishment and maintenance of an approximate par of exchange between gold and silver, the world over, through the action of France.

This recapitulation of French experience with bimetallism is President Walker's answer to those who ask to-day, "Is it feasible?" He amplifies his argument on this point with the citation of abundant historical precedent.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BIMETALLISM.

To the other question, *Cui bono?* President Walker makes a very definite and compact reply. He enumerates the advantages of international bimetallism under three heads:

> First, the establishment of an approximate par of exchange between the gold using and the silver using nations. Twenty-five years ago the world might be said to be divided about equally between these two groups. The preponderance of per capita wealth and of general industrial and commercial power was on the side of the gold using nations; but, on the other hand, the preponderance of territory and population was enormously on the side of the silver using nations. As Mr. Bagehot remarked: "It used to be said, until a few years ago, that England and Portugal were the only countries where gold was the standard of value; and there were certain countries which had a double standard, but those were not very many; and all the rest were silver. Silver is the normal currency of the world; and from a natural cause, because silver is a much cheaper metal, and is suited to those small transactions which constitute the bulk of the dealings of mankind." Midway between the silver standard and the gold standard countries stood a small group of States which had undertaken to mediate between the two; to establish an approximate price of silver in terms of gold, of gold in terms of silver. This, as we have seen, was effective at least so far as to reduce the fluctuations of the metals within a very small range; and thus to create an approximate par of exchange. The influence of such a cause upon the world's trade, and, by consequence, upon the world's production, could not fail to be of immense benefit to mankind. Without such a bimetallic "link," trade between gold using and silver using countries would necessarily have been subject to frequent and often extensive fluctuations in the gold price of silver or the silver price of gold. What this means we have seen for ourselves within the past few years, during which silver has more than once fallen, in relation to gold, in the course of a single year, to a greater extent than it did during the two hundred years preceding 1873. Such fluctuations in the relative values of the two money metals continually involve international trade in embarrassment and disturbances of a most serious character; and often reduce it to mere gambling. Without some tie which can hold the two metals at least near to each other, during the time between the manufacture and sale of commodities and the receipt of the proceeds, the producer in a gold country can never tell for how much silver he must sell his goods in order to make himself whole and perhaps win a profit; the producer in a silver country can never tell for how much gold he must sell his goods in order to make himself whole or perhaps win a profit. The range of possible losses or possible gains from this source are such as to be altogether out of proportion to the range of the ordinary chances of industrial and commercial enterprise. A manufacturer, for example, assuming for the moment that the entire operation would be conducted by himself, might produce goods of the

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* International Bimetallism. By Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo., pp. 302. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

best quality and at a low cost; the goods might be of the right kind—that is, goods for which there was a demand; he might send them to the right market—that is, the market where the demand was at the time most active; he might dispose of them at a favorable price to the right persons—that is, to persons thoroughly solvent and responsible; and yet, in spite of taking every one of the steps between the beginning of the venture and its conclusion in the most sound and judicious manner, a fall in the value of the money in which he was paid might, before the proceeds could be brought home, strip him of his anticipated profit and even involve him in a loss, perhaps a serious, possibly a fatal loss.

INCREASED STABILITY.

We have dwelt too long upon the first of the advantages which may be looked for from the successful establishment and maintenance of a bimetallic system—namely, the creation of at least an approximate par of exchange between gold using and silver using nations. The second advantage to be anticipated from this course, if not of equal, is of very great importance—namely, the securing of a higher degree of stability in the compound mass of the money thus formed than could possibly exist with the two metals separate and independent in their value movements. There is an important difference between this subject and the one with which we have just been dealing. The beneficial effects of a par of exchange between gold using and silver using countries would be equally experienced if both gold and silver were at the same time rising or falling, each according to the influences bearing upon it separately. The advantage we are now to contemplate would be experienced at all times; but would be at its maximum at a time when one of the metals was rising and the other falling. It would be equally of benefit to trade between two gold using nations and two silver using nations; and would be equally of benefit to internal and to external commerce. In a word, the object sought is to make money everywhere a better standard of deferred payments than it can be when it consists of one metal alone. It is with reference to this aspect of bimetallism that Professor Laughlin says ("History of Bimetallism in the United States," p. xi.): "Its chief end is to secure, as its advocates claim, a less changeable standard for paying long contracts."

Whether or not this aim of bimetallism is more important than that of securing a par of exchange between the two halves of the commercial world, it is certainly, in the view of all bimetallists, of very great importance. That importance arises chiefly from the fact that the production of the precious metals has always been of a highly spasmodic and often intermittent character. We have already seen this, in our brief and hurried narration of the several epochs of monetary history. Now it is gold which rises and swells in volume, as fresh fields, of vast extent and richness, are discovered; now it is silver which pours in mighty floods from the newly opened mines of Potosi or of Nevada. Even during our own century, several of these great changes in the comparative production of the two metals have taken place. If, then, each metal has its value in commerce subject to the natural causes which affect the supply and to the commercial causes which govern the demand, it is evident that we shall have an incessant fluctuation, not only in the relation between the two metals, but also in the relation of metal money to prices. Such fluctuations cannot, in the nature of the case, be suppressed; but if the two metals can somehow be joined together in their function as money, it is highly reasonable to expect that the aggregate influence of fluctuations in price will be reduced. There will be, on the whole, as things are likely to go, a considerable compensating effect, giving the result of a greater degree of steadiness in values. Whenever one metal tends to fall and the other to rise, or where both tend to rise or to fall with different degrees of rapidity, the operation of the bimetallic system must be in the direction indicated. This point, notwithstanding its importance, need not occupy much of our time. The principle has been fully recognized by writers on money. In his very valuable work, entitled "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," Professor Jevons has offered a discussion of the principle which governs in this matter, reaching the result I have stated. You will recall his illustration with respect to two reservoirs of water, each of which has its own source of supply and its own causes of exhaustion, between which a connecting pipe is placed. Thereafter, whichever be more rapidly fed or be more rapidly drawn upon, the water will stand in the two at a level. It is not necessary to further pursue the question in this place.

Such are the two great standing arguments for bimetallism. It will be observed that they are entirely independent of the argument from the status, which has played so large a part in the controversial literature of the last twenty-two years; the argument, that is, drawn from the facts of prices, wages, and debts, as they existed at the time of the demonetization of silver, or at any intermediate period. The two arguments which have now been stated had both been clearly and fully set forth by eminent writers before the great fall in prices began. They will still hold, and will constitute a powerful plea for the rehabilitation of the broken bimetallic system, even should the new South African gold fields prove far richer than any one now imagines, and the new cyanide process of reduction prove so effective as again to bring gold to the verge of a catastrophe, like that which threatened it in 1853.

It will be seen that President Walker places his main reliance on the par-of-exchange and stability arguments, and seems to attach only secondary importance to the argument from the status, which is perhaps the most familiar argument of the three to most free-silver advocates.

It should be said in this connection that President Walker has repeatedly declared himself as opposed to the movement for independent free coinage by the United States alone. In his preface he says: "I have ever considered the efforts made by this country, for itself alone, to rehabilitate silver as prejudicial equally to our own national interests and to the cause of true international bimetallism," and he repeats the language of his declaration on the same subject made in 1878, after his return from the Paris conference:

For us to throw ourselves alone into the breach, simply because we think silver ought not to have been demonetized, and ought now to be restored, would be a piece of Quixotism unworthy the sound practical sense of our people. The remedy of the wrong must be sought in the concerted action of the civilized states, under an increasing conviction of the impolicy of basing the world's trade on a single money metal. The demonetization of silver was a work of ill advice. Let its restoration be a work of good advice.

THE PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION MOVEMENT.

BY JOHN QUICK, LL.D., OF VICTORIA.

THE Australian federal movement has passed through several distinct phases of growth and development. Its earliest germ may be found in the discussion which took place during the agitation for the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales between the years 1846 and 1850.

PREHISTORIC FEDERATION.

Even in that remote and early period of our intercolonial history the political necessity of some form of federation was not lost sight of by the statesmen of the day. The disposition of Earl Grey, the then Secretary of the State for the Colonies, was in favor of the plan, but it met with strong opposition from the majority of Australian colonists. It was contended by them that owing to the vast extent of territory comprised within one province, the smallness of the population, and the great distances by which the respective capitals were separated from each other, and the consequent obstacles to free and easy communication, any federal scheme of government was impracticable, if not impossible.

After successive reports in favor of federation by a legislative committee in Victoria and by a royal commission, an intercolonial conference was held in Sydney in 1881, presided over by Sir Henry Parkes. The conference adopted the outlines of a scheme for the creation of a Federal Council. Sir Henry Parkes afterward declared the scheme unworkable and abandoned it. In 1883-84 Sir Alex. Stuart, then Premier of New South Wales, and Mr. James Service, then Premier of Victoria, induced another intercolonial conference to accept another plan for the establishment of a Federal Council having jurisdiction to legislate in such matters as the relations of Australia to the islands of the Pacific, prevention of the influence of criminals, fishing in Australian waters, the mutual enforcement of intercolonial judgments, etc. Sir Henry Parkes was absent from Australia at the time ; but on hearing of the resuscitation of his Federal Council scheme on a somewhat enlarged plan he strongly denounced it. In 1885, however, the Imperial Parliament passed an act validating the proposal and creating the Australasian Federal Council. New South Wales has never joined the Council ; but has doggedly and determinedly refused to have anything to do with it.

In 1890, at the suggestion of Sir Henry Parkes, a conference of premiers was held in Melbourne for the purpose of making arrangements for summoning a federal convention to draft a constitution for the federation of the Australian colonies. Mr. James Munro, then Premier of Victoria, was appointed the convener of the convention, and it was agreed that each colony should be entitled to send six delegates, to be appointed by their respective legislatures. The convention met in Sydney in March and April, 1891, and adopted the commonwealth bill. This bill was afterward feebly and intermittently debated in several of the legislatures, but no serious effort was made to pass it into law.

PLANTING THE SEED.

In August, 1893, an unofficial conference was held in Corowa, New South Wales, composed of representatives from public bodies and associations in various parts of Victoria and New South Wales, including the Australasian Federation League, the Australian Natives' Association, the Imperial Federation League, the Patriotic League, the Liberal and Progressive League, the Trades Hall, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Manufactures. A resolution, proposed by the writer of this article, was adopted unanimously, as follows : "That, in the opinion of this conference, the legislature of each Australian colony ought to pass an act providing for the election of representatives to attend a statutory convention or congress to consider and adopt a bill to establish a federal constitution for Australasia, and, upon the adoption of such a measure, it be submitted, by some process of referendum, to the verdict of the electors of each colony." (See *Age* 2d August, *Argus* 3d August, 1893.) The passing of this resolution was a germinal event. It placed the measure on a fresh track of popular development. It was afterward embodied in a bill, drawn by the writer, giving all the details and successive stages of the election of members of the convention (ten members for each colony), the preparation of the constitution by the convention, the referendum, and finally the forwarding of it to the Imperial Parliament for authoritative legislation. This bill outlining the scheme was published by the Bendigo branch of the Australian Federation League on January 1, 1894.

In February, 1895, a conference of premiers was held at Hobart, at which it was decided, almost unanimously, West Australia alone dissenting, to adopt the principle of the Corowa conference resolution, which had in the meantime gained a strong support. The result is now to be seen in the Federal Enabling act passed into law by the legislatures of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The passage of this bill through four of the leading parliaments of Australia is an evidence of the immense and substantial progress made by the cause

of federation within the last twelve months. The successful piloting of the measure through the various perils of parliamentary procedure is largely due to the skill, tact and ability of Mr. Reid in New South Wales, Mr. Kingston in South Australia, Sir Charles Braddon in Tasmania and Mr. G. Turner in Victoria. It was not Mr. Turner's fault that Victoria was the last colony, up to the present, to pass the bill. The legislatures of the adopting colonies have thus, by almost unanimous votes, affirmed the principle of Australian federation—not by passing abstract resolutions, but in a business-like and practical manner, by providing the legal procedure and machinery through which a federal constitution may be prepared, submitted to the people, and, if approved, clothed with the form of law. They have deliberately and solemnly laid the corner stone of the federal edifice to be reared, placing it on a popular basis, and in its original design clearly providing that it shall be buttressed by the sympathy and support of a free people. The act is a distinct legislative recognition of the principle that the direct fiat and mandate of the electoral body are necessary as conditions precedent to such a momentous change in the form and in the distribution of the functions of government as is involved in the promotion and adoption of a federal constitution.

THE DUTY OF AUSTRALIANS.

What next remains to be done? Two colonies are yet standing out—Queensland and West Australia. This delay may be owing to local reasons, and is not necessarily attributable to hostility. It may be that the election of members of the federal convention will not take place for nearly a year. There is no need for haste. Let Queensland and West Australia take their time. Let the movement in those colonies proceed in the natural course of events, without any artificial stimulus of pressure beyond the ordinary and legitimate appeal to public opinion. Any indication of haste or anxiety on the part of the larger colonies which have passed the act would only excite suspicion and a disposition to thwart, in the minds of those not quite friendly to the cause. Time is on the side of reform. In those colonies which have passed the bill, of course, there could be no objection to an organized preparation for the appeal to the people. But in this matter I for one would prefer to see the leaders of federation in New South Wales make the first move. Especially ought we to be guided by the opinion of the Premier of that colony, Mr. Reid, who has throughout shown wonderful tact in dealing with a question requiring delicate handling as well as political sagacity of a high order. Meanwhile it would be well to promote the public discussion of organic questions which will have to be handled definitely, conclusively, and without evasion, equivocation or reservation during the federal campaign immediately preceding the elections.

MR. KINGSTON'S VIEWS.

In this respect the Hon. C. C. Kingston, the Premier of South Australia, has performed an important public service by contributing an article on "The Democratic Element in Australian Federation," which appeared in the Australian edition of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. In that able and powerful contribution he has drawn attention to three most important questions which will probably form the battle ground of debate in the forthcoming convention—viz.: 1, The necessity of uniformity in the federal franchise; 2, the composition of the federal Upper House, and 3, the preservation of Home Rule in local affairs. I thoroughly concur with Mr. Kingston's view that the federal advance must be made under democratic conditions, and that the constitution of the federation should not be less democratic than that of the most democratic colony. A diversity of federal franchise in the several colonies, and the selection of members of the Upper House by the several parliaments differently constituted, would undoubtedly be anomalous and open to objection. On these three questions there will be, no doubt, an immense difference of opinion and a severe contest.

HOME RULE.

On the point of Home Rule most federalists will agree. The problem to be solved may be thus shortly expressed: "The need of establishing for Australia a strong, supreme government, conferring on the people the advantages, benefits and dignity of national life, without any undue increase in the public expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of local self government, and without interfering with the just claims, susceptibilities and local independence of the associated colonies within their respective spheres." The solution of the problem will be found in a constitution partly national and partly federal in its structure. There would be a supreme legislature and executive, endowed with the exclusive power of dealing with subjects of general concern which cannot be effectively and successfully dealt with by the colonies alone and apart from united action. The Lower House, elected by the people as citizens of the united states, voting in equal electoral divisions, would be the national branch of the supreme legislature. The Upper House, in which the states would be equally represented, without regard to population, wealth or territory, would be the federal branch of the supreme legislature. Another federal part of the constitution would be those clauses safeguarding the local rights and independence of the states within their defined spheres. There are other subordinate but still important questions of financial apportionment, federal control of railways, the methods of settling deadlocks which may occur between the two houses of the federal parliament, and the extent to which the federation shall take over the national debts of adjoining colonies.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AMERICAN FREE COINAGE FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

"THE American Silver Rebellion" is the title of an article in the *National Review* by Mr. T. E. Powell, vice-president of the Bimetallic League. His account of the British attitude in relation to the present agitation for free coinage in the United States is suggestive.

"In England there are no silverites. We are all either for gold only or for gold and silver at a sure and secure parity. We are all agreed, therefore, in hoping that free coinage of silver may not come in America, bringing with it a silver standard and a gold premium. But as to what we hope *may* come, and as to the extent and conditions of our unfriendliness to free silver, there is and must be division and difference, according as we desire the alternative of real bimetallism or confirmed gold monometallism. Our attitude of mind on the question of the standard will determine whether we regard the silver men as friends to be chidden and restrained, or as foes to be routed and destroyed.

"If we come now to ask how the silver men are commonly regarded and spoken of here, and which is uppermost, the voice of those who moderate or the voice of those who execrate, there can be no hesitation in answering. King Gold, though far from easy even here upon his unshared throne, has a hold upon the sentiments of a great part of the business community, and numbers among his courtiers a host of obsequious press men. With some notable exceptions in the provinces, but very few in London, the press of England breathes out only threatenings and slaughter against the silver aggressor, as against one who cannot be brooked or even spoken with in the gate. Balaam rides in haste to curse for Balak, not dreaming yet that he sees less than the ass.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE TO THE SILVER MEN.

"Very recently, when a direct polemical outburst in the United States against England threatened us with a peril far worse than the upset of their monetary standard, or even of our own, how different was the tone of the English press! Never have our journals behaved with greater moderation, greater dignity, greater reasonableness, and, best of all, greater sympathy. Hardly a newspaper but approached the subject with an almost ideal charity, first from the American point of view and afterward from our own. So now an apparently big movement of an important kind among our kinsmen might command our sympathetic attention, if not our sympathy. We might ask what is the motive and significance of this movement? What are the grievances of the reformers in this case? We claimed justice for the Johannesburgers—rebels as they were—against President Krüger and his unprogressive Boers. Ought we not, perhaps, to claim justice for the constitutional silver agitators against President Cleveland and his impracticable oligarchy in New York and London? After that, we might go on to ask how far the movement is a personal or impersonal matter to us, whether we are ourselves implicated in the causes of it or interested in its effects."

WHY BRITISH CAPITAL IS SHY.

In reply to the assertion that masses of capital are awaiting in Europe to be invested in American securities as soon as the gold standard is satisfactorily confirmed, Mr. Powell declares that the fear of silver was not the main reason why securities were returned to the United States on balance for years, even before the Treasury began to borrow gold.

"The main reason was that the investments were disappointing in themselves, because the railways of the States and the great industries on which they depend were not progressing, but were becoming less and less remunerative. Disappointment followed disappointment, and reconstruction followed reconstruction, till, in 1894, a sort of culmination was arrived at by the simultaneous insolvency of six great roads, representing, it is said, 25 per cent. of the roads of the States. All this happened before a more than passing gold premium became—for it has only this year become—a probability of the near future. Should the fear of a gold premium be deferred, even indefinitely, by mere confirmation of the *status quo*, what is there in the circumstances of the States to justify large new investment? A little simple reasoning supplies the answer. The United States pay their debts in Europe by sales of their produce in Europe for gold money; their difficulties are caused by the low gold prices of their produce, which increase the burden of their debts and make them harder to pay. The confirmation of the gold standard will certainly not, by all experience, lead to higher gold prices; therefore, the Americans will not be more prosperous than they were before. Or again; the profits of American railroads depend upon the freight rates they can charge; these depend, always closely in America, where competition is extremely keen and railroads do not enjoy parliamentary protection, upon what the freight will bear, and what the freight will bear depends upon the price it will fetch at market. If prices do not rise, how are the railroads, with little margin left for economy in working, to increase their profits? One of the most remarkable products of latter day gold standard defense is the argument that prices have fallen because freight rates have fallen. The cart never so obviously pulled the horse.

"Prophecies that the United States will not be able to borrow money under free silver are hardly justified by present circumstances. We lend money to China and Japan and Mexico, though these countries have the silver standard; and we lend money to Argentina, although in that country silver itself is at 50 per cent. premium. On business terms, which they could well afford to pay, the Americans upon the silver standard could raise foreign loans in silver; if they preferred it, they could consent to gold loans, and would be all the more ready to do so if they saw gold falling in silver value, as a consequence of their dispensing with it at home.

"This last consideration forms a fitting conclusion to the foregoing outlined criticism of the 'fifty-cent dollar' argument. To judge by the daily parade of this phrase, one would think it to be the general belief that, if America opens her mints to silver, the melting value of the silver dollar will still be what it now is, about 50 cents in gold, and that consequently gold will be at 100 per cent. premium. Does any one really believe this? If the adoption of silver as free standard money by the United States does not raise the value of silver in regard to the gold thereby partly or wholly dispensed with, nothing in economics is true. The bullion in the silver dollar will rise greatly above 50 cents gold with free coinage, or rather with the announcement of it. To suppose otherwise is foolishness, beside which the belief of many silver men that it will rise immediately to 100 cents gold is almost wisdom."

THE MOVEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE present position of the English advocates of international bimetallism is clearly stated by the editor of the *National Review:*

"We are convinced that before long the British government will be compelled to face a demand for a general conference of nations to discuss this great international question. The English monometallists maintain that such a gathering would be futile, owing to the impossibility of obtaining agreement upon a ratio between the leading commercial powers. The Latin Union ratio of 15½ to 1 and the American ratio of 16 to 1 are so remote from the present market rate of about 30 to 1, and the conflict of interests so acute, that a conference between the parties would be as useless as one between protectionists and free-traders. While convinced that a conference would simply expose the irreconcilable attitude of the various adherents to a detestable heresy, the monometallists move heaven and earth to prevent its being summoned and apply all the pressure of the city to that end. It may be that the attempted concert would fail, but we cannot see what harm would be done to the gold standard by such a failure. Having no bigotry on the subject we should much like to see such a meeting between the nations. Each should be represented by expert delegates empowered to fix a ratio provisionally which would subsequently be referred for adoption to the respective countries represented. There would then be a clear issue. 'Shall we, or shall we not, join the International Bimetallic Union, and agree to make silver and gold legal tender at such and such a ratio?' At present the monometallist aggressively calls upon the bimetallist to fix his ratio or throw up the sponge, while the bimetallist coyly replies, 'Give me an international conference and you shall have a ratio to belabor.'"

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU ON PROTECTION AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE most distinguished French writer on questions of finance and public economy is Prof. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, editor of the *Économiste Français.* M. Leroy-Beaulieu's two strongest political tenets are free trade and the single gold standard. His standpoint, therefore, in discussing the American situation will be understood by all Americans in advance. Nevertheless, it is quite worth while to know how eminent foreigners view our questions of controverted public policy, and therefore M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article entitled "The Presidential Outlook as Europeans View It," which appears in the *Forum* for July, is entitled to attention.

AMERICA AND THE SMALL INVESTOR.

He begins by reviewing the constantly growing intimacy between Europe and the United States in matters of commerce and investment during the past twenty-five years, and declares that the time has come when the small investors of the European continent would be glad to pour a great volume of money into productive enterprises in North America if they could be sure of getting 3½ or 4 per cent. He calls our attention to the fact that France alone within the last ten years has loaned to the Russian government, or invested in various Russian enterprises, the vast sum of $1,000,000,000; so that it may be said that the great empire of Russia in Asia as well as in Europe is being developed and cultivated by French and Belgian capital. It is the small investors of France whose money has been going into Russia, while hitherto the continental investors in American securities have been the wealthier and more highly educated classes. M. Leroy-Beaulieu holds that if America will trade freely with Europe and will maintain the gold standard, America's reward will come in the shape of great quantities of European capital at low rates of interest. The success of Mr. McKinley's protective tariff views would, in M. Leroy-Beaulieu's opinion, result in European high tariffs against the products of the United States.

TARIFF REACTION IN EUROPE.

"If, under the lead of Mr. McKinley, the United States increase decidedly the import duties on European merchandise, it will unquestionably give a strong stimulus to European protectionism. In almost all the countries of Europe the protectionist party is still very strong. High as the actual duties are, they do not satisfy its appetite. In France it is agitating for a duty on wheat of 10 francs (nearly $2) per metric quintal instead of 7 francs (or $1.40), and for like advances on other products. In Germany the 'agrarians' are still ardently opposing the recent treaties of commerce. In Belgium, the Catholic party, now in power, has greater need of the rural vote than has the Liberal party, whose chances for any near return to office are feeble. Even in England there is being built up a protectionist party, though it conceals its game; just now its mask is the project for a customs union for the British Empire, involving favors for English products in the colonies and for colonial products in England.

"The only restraint on the tendency of the protectionist party in Europe to new excesses is the opposition of manufacturers for export. The fear of seeing foreign markets closed against them binds these in a common effort to bridle the energies of the land-owners and land-cultivators. But if the United States led the way in the marked increase of duties, the European manufacturers would lose their chief argument in opposition to the extreme protectionists. The example of the United States would be invoked with certainty and success for an increase in the protective tariffs of Europe, particularly on agricultural products; the present rates of taxation would be augmented by 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. No one can deny that this would check the progress of the United States. Immigration and railroad traffic have an intimate connection with agriculture and agricultural exports. Even manufactures cannot extend rapidly except as population increases, and such increase is incompatible with a decided falling-off in the trade of Europe and America. From the first point of view—the revival of the protectionist *régime* throughout the world—the election of Mr. McKinley must be considered as certain to cause a recoil in the development of the civilized world."

THE LOGIC OF EVENTS AGAINST SILVER.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu makes the mistake of assuming that Mr. McKinley is a "partisan of silver," and that "his election would appear as a triumph of bimetallism." This article was written before the Chicago convention had entirely clarified the money issue. Most of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article is devoted to an argument against bimetallism. He considers the gold standard too firmly intrenched in Europe to be shaken. He says:

"Here is a folly very hard to understand: That in the year 1896, twenty years after the chief civilized nations have adopted—either by law, as Germany, or in practice, as France and Belgium—the single gold standard to govern their exchanges; when nations that are pursuing the reform of their finances—Austria, for instance, and Russia—are employing their resources to create once more a metallic currency on a gold basis; that it should be proposed to despise all the facts of the last quarter of a century's experience, and give to silver, a metal depreciated by increased production, a legal-tender quality equal to that of gold.

"Bimetallism, in the present state of things, would be another way of falsifying money, and would have the same sort of consequences. It is proved that silver has lost about 45 per cent. of its former value. Silver has been quoted in London for the past three years at from 30 pence to 33 pence instead of 60.8 pence, which represents the ratio of 15½ to 1 formerly adopted in Europe by the Latin Union. A mass of silver bullion, equivalent to 500 or 600 millions of francs ($100,000,000 to $120,000,000) market value, has poured out every year since 1893 at this price of 30 pence to 33 pence, and the production of silver does not lessen—proof sufficient that this is its real value. And now, when it is shown, in the most irresistible fashion, that silver is not worth more than half what it was worth a quarter of a century ago, its value as money is to be doubled by law! That would be—it cannot be too often repeated—falsifying money in the broadest sense of the word.

TOO LATE IN THE DAY FOR BIMETALLISM.

"It must be recognized, moreover, that the present moment is more ill-chosen than ever before for seeking the re-establishment of bimetallism. In the earlier days of silver depreciation there might be some doubts as to its cause. At least those who were imperfectly acquainted with the facts might attribute it to demonetization by Germany and to the sale of the German thalers. Even from 1880 to 1887 or 1888, there was room for fear that the production of gold might continue limited, and that in the long run from this cause there might be currency contraction. To-day no such pretexts avail to justify the arbitrary advance of the value of silver or an effort to restore to it the monetary part it has lost definitely among all civilized nations. It is known now that the chief cause of the fall in silver is the colossal increase in its production and the marked reduction in the cost of producing it. On the other hand any country with sound finances, and well managed, need not fear any lack of gold; since the annual output is now and will continue to be more than a milliard of francs ($200,000,000). The only nations exposed to any scarcity of gold are either those whose finances are detestable, like most of the South American countries and some of those of Southern Europe, or those who, with all the germs of prosperity, like the United States, commit the blunder of not adopting an enlightened and

stable financial policy and of disturbing the world by continually coquetting with bimetallism.

WHAT AMERICA HAS TO GAIN AND LOSE.

"If the United States distinctly and definitely adopted the single gold standard, one great cause of uneasiness and disquietude would vanish, and exchanges between all the nations of the world, a secure basis being thus obtained, would take an enormous extension. The United States, at present the most active and ingenious of civilized nations, would gain most by this consolidation of universal currency—the advantage of universal confidence.

"The value of silver, moreover, it must be noted, has become most stable since governments—that of the United States particularly—have ceased to meddle with it. It is now three years since the 'Sherman act' was repealed. At no time has the value of silver varied less than in these three years. While formerly it often oscillated from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent., it remains to-day generally near 32 pence. In consequence, the relations between the gold standard countries and the silver standard countries have never had a steadier basis than since 1893—that is to say, since the repeal of the 'Sherman act,' and the cessation by governmental meddling in the hope of influencing the price of silver.

"This fact is of the highest importance. Since arbitrary governmental action has ceased, since silver purchases are stopped, since no one any longer, in fact, believes in bimetallism, the value of silver has found a level, if not absolutely constant, at least very slightly variable. That proves the entire falsity of the bimetallist proposition. Now that it is reduced to its commercial value, silver fluctuates less than when governments were striving to sustain its price artificially."

"ABSOLUTELY A LOST CAUSE."

Our author proceeds to show that Europe has within the past few years enormously added to the practical difficulties in the way of rehabilitating silver. Russia has the largest accumulation of gold in the world for the sake of an early adoption of the gold standard. All Russian loans issued in France, to the extent of not less than $1,200,000,000, are made expressly payable in gold, the same thing being true of the Austro-Hungarian loans, and those of many other nations. American attention has been called to the fact that the present Premier of France, M. Meline, is a conspicuous bimetallist; but M. Leroy-Beaulieu reminds us that M. Meline, in his address at the recent banquet in Paris of the French Bimetallic League, while declaring that all his sympathies were with the principle of the League, took the ground that the success of bimetallism must depend upon the conversion of England to this principle; and M. Leroy-Beaulieu is sure that England is absolutely firm in adherence to the gold standard. He concludes, therefore, that "bimetallism in Europe is absolutely a lost cause."

FREE COINAGE AND PROSPERITY.

PROF. JOHN B. CLARK, writing in the *Political Science Quarterly*, attempts to trace the relation between changes in the purchasing power of a currency and the rate of interest. Wherever the appreciation of the money metal, as of gold at the present time, is *steady*, says Professor Clark, the rate of interest on loans is in the long run reduced by an amount corresponding with such appreciation. No hardship, then, is suffered by the debtor, or by the community at large. "Gold is gaining in its purchasing power; and the gain is, comparatively speaking, a steady one. Does this rise rob the debtor? In any case he must pay the marginal rate that real capital earns. If that is five per cent., five he must pay, so long as prices are stable. With prices falling by one per cent. a year, he will pay only four.

"Does the fall check enterprise? Does it make men afraid to buy stocks of goods? They can carry stocks as cheaply with a four per cent. rate of interest and declining prices as they can with a five per cent. rate and stable prices.

"Does it blight enterprise? Does it make men afraid to build mills, railroads, etc.? Here again the loan rate of interest comes to the rescue of the projectors. If they can float their bonds and notes at a lower rate, they can build with impunity.

"Steadiness is the vital quality in currency. Let its purchasing power be either unchanging or steadily changing in either direction, and justice will be done and business will thrive. If silver fluctuates greatly in its rate of increase in value, it is a bad coinage metal, even though the average rate of gain be slow; if gold gains slowly and steadily, it is an almost ideally good metal."

AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

A PLAN to provide for the use of silver as full legal tender money in conjunction with gold is outlined in the *Bond Record* by Mr. Lesley C. Probyn. The details of this scheme, which its author offers only as an illustration of his own views of the practicability of an automatic system for regulating currency volume, are as follows:

"It should be recognized by law, as it has in effect been already recognized by the President's pronouncement that all paper money of the State—the United States Notes, the Silver Certificates, the Treasury Notes act, July 14, 1890; the Currency Certificates act, June 8, 1872—have equal claims on the public treasury and credit without any priority of either over the other—effect being given to the law by the three last descriptions of money being gradually changed into United States notes as opportunity arises. The issue of separate gold certificates should simultaneously cease. Provision might be made for the proper security of these state paper

currency issues by separating them from the ordinary Treasury transactions, an independent bureau, surrounded with proper safeguards, being constituted for the purpose ; and it being specially declared that the notes were issued on the general credit of the Republic, as well as on the security of the reserves, coin and bullion. To this 'state issue department' might be transferred the silver now specially ear-marked for silver certificates and Treasury notes, and sufficient gold (but not less than $100,000,000) and silver coin to meet the sum of the issues, less, say, $275,000,000, which might be permanently fixed as the amount of the fiduciary issue, subject to which not being exceeded, the issue of notes (in exchange for gold and coined silver) might be unlimited. And it might be provided that as the gold reserve fell below $100,000,000 such additional gold as might be necessary in order to maintain it at that amount should be obtained from the Treasury as a temporary redemption fund, thus reducing the amount of the fiduciary issue by a corresponding sum. And it might be arrranged that the amount of such redemption fund should be returned to the Treasury so soon as the gold, less such redemption fund, equalled the nominal value of silver in the State issue department. And, in view as far as possible, to furnish a legitimate use for silver, and to meet those who look to the possibility of its restoration to something near its old gold value, it might further be provided that whenever the gold, apart from the redemption fund, exceeded the nominal value of silver in the State issue department, silver should be bought with gold so as to bring the amounts of gold and silver in the State issue department to correspond in respect to coined silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and in respect to uncoined silver at the average rate at which it might have been bought ; but that no silver should be coined unless required for circulation.

GOLD STILL THE "MEASURE."

"Under a scheme such as has been sketched, the volume of the currency would be automatically regulated with but little disturbance of existing principles and practice and of existing rights and interests. The 'measure' would be gold carried out largely by the help of silver and paper as at present. Any insufficiency of the circulating medium would, in the first instance, and indeed for some time to come, have to be met by gold. Any redundancy of the circulating medium would be met by a reduction in the amount of the fiduciary issue until such time as the composition of the reserves indicated that an automatic expansion was going on. Silver, though not the 'measure,' would be given as important a place as gold in the currency of the country, although the extreme case of a rise in the gold value of silver above the ratio of 16 to 1 would not be met.

"It is impossible to say what calls would be made on the Treasury in order to carry out a scheme of this nature. It might turn out that there was no real redundancy in the currency, and that the recognized $100,000,000 gold reserve, when transferred to the note issue department, would remain intact, and that the only demand on the Treasury would be owing to the reduction of its balance in consequence of this amount being specially earmarked. But it might appear that there was a large redundancy of circulation which would be remedied by the exchange of paper into gold, and which would necessitate large borrowings. Unfortunate as this would be, it would, however, prove the existence of a disease for the effectual cure of which no remedy would be too costly. And there can be no question as to the ability of the United States, with its vast resources, so framing its budget as to meet any possible expenditure which the provision of funds for securing the currency on a sound gold basis may entail."

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

IN the *North American Review* for July the Hon. Charles W. Stone presents a very thorough digest of the arguments in favor of an international system of coinage. He sums up the history of attempts to bring about a uniformity in the weights and values of the coins of different nations. France and the United States have been foremost in endeavors to secure such a desirable consummation.

FORMER EFFORTS.

"In 1857, by direction of Congress, a special representative of this government was sent to England to urge uniformity of coinage between the two nations, but without result. The great finance minister of our war period, Secretary Chase, in his first report to Congress, called attention to the desirability of an international system ; and, in his second report, he again brought the matter to the attention of Congress and advocated the reduction of our half eagle to the value of the English sovereign as a first step in the movement. Later, at the international conference of 1867, the United States, through their representative, assented to a still greater reduction of our half eagle, so as to make it equal 25 francs, if by that means a common coin could be secured. The movement then so zealously pressed, which at one time promised practical results, failed, largely from the fact that some of the nations whose co-operation was essential were on a silver basis, some on a gold basis, while some had a double standard, and the distinct and diverse interests arising from this condition of things made union on a common basis practically impossible. To this should be added something of national jealousy, rivalry and pride ; something of the inertia of firmly seated custom, which held England back from adopting anything distinctively French."

Mr. Stone explains that even if a money of common circulation were not adopted, we might agree upon a common money of account for purposes of

international trade. In due time he believes that the money of all countries would be made conformable, and a coin agreed upon as the international unit.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.

"We may assume it to be, I think, beyond dispute that a common coin of uniform value, current without discount in all the principal nations, would be a great convenience alike to the traveler, the merchant, the business man, the investor, and all who mingle in the broader affairs of life; and if in its terms could be expressed all invoices, market quotations and statistical returns the store of knowledge of every people would be largely augmented and the facilities for intelligent business transactions greatly increased. The value of the time saved which is now spent in figuring the conversions from the terms of one country to those of another cannot be estimated; but, when we reflect that the external commerce of the world, the aggregate of exports and imports for 1893, is estimated at $17,500,000,000, we realize something of the inconvenience and loss attending the conversion of this almost incredible sum into and out of different monetary systems. The aggregate amount paid in discounts and exchange in passing from one system to another is also beyond calculation, and is a total loss so far as productive results are concerned."

Mr. Stone presents some interesting statistics showing the vast extent to which gold coins are melted down and re-minted as they pass from country to country, and he also gives data concerning the great loss by abrasion. He points out, furthermore, the remarkable frequency with which the principal coins of various nations have been altered in value from time to time, and believes that international coinage would secure a desirable stability.

THE USE OF SILVER.

Having shown the entire feasibility of an international arrangement for the uniform coinage of gold, Mr. Stone makes the following remarks upon the question of silver:

"For a coinage from silver further conditions and agreements would be necessary. A common ratio must be agreed upon, and under existing conditions a limitation on the amount of silver coinage by each nation, with definite agreements for redemption on demand by the country issuing it, either in gold or in other coin of the country demanding redemption, would be indispensable. It will thus be seen that the adoption of an international silver coin is confronted with more practical difficulties and perplexities than the adoption of a common gold coinage, but these are not necessarily insurmountable. An international conference that brought to its work intelligence, patience and a liberal spirit ought to succeed in outlining a system which should embrace both gold and silver coinage under conditions and restrictions that would insure safety.

"An international coinage might consist of gold alone, but if made to embrace silver also, it would be more universal in its character. It would then commend itself to the approval and adoption of silver using nations and widen the use of silver, and probably tend to a gradual enhancement of its value and, possibly, ultimately to the restoration of its parity with gold on an agreed ratio. If such a result should come as a consequence of concurrent action by the great nations of the world, as the outgrowth of their united wisdom and prudence, it would come with entire safety and with beneficial results."

THE DOLLAR AS A UNIT.

As a matter of convenience, it is pointed out, a system of certificates of deposit could be devised which would circulate from country to country and save the transfer of actual coin. Mr. Stone thinks the dollar might well be taken as the unitary basis for the international coinage. "The franc is too small, the sovereign too large for such unit. The dollar is of convenient size, and is known over most of the world. Make the dollar conform in value to 5 francs, or to ⅕ of a sovereign, if necessary, but let it be the unit of an international monetary system. The change of its value, if made, might occasion temporary inconvenience and necessitate cautionary legislation protective of vested interests; but the trouble would be insignificant compared with the vast benefits to be derived from a universal world's coinage. A currency that would change value at no national frontier, that would defy the exactions of brokers and money-changers, that would carry the badge of civilized life into every clime, exchangeable for the products of every tribe and nation, the measure of all labor and value, uniform, universal, and unchangeable, is a desideratum the attainment of which is worthy the most zealous efforts of the patriotic citizens of every nation."

JAPANESE COMPETITION WITH AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

TWO important articles on the prospective influence of Japan in industrial competition with the United States have recently appeared in the *Overland Monthly*. The first, by Mr. William H. Mills, endeavors to expose the weakness of the alarmist arguments by citing the latest statistics of Japan's exports and imports, and by examining the actual productive power of Japanese labor. Mr. Mills concludes that the rise of productive capacity now going on in Japan is not only increasing Japan's purchasing power very rapidly, but is increasing the actual volume of purchases to an amount in excess of the full value of sales to other nations. Between 1885 and 1894 the balance of trade passed from $4,000,000 in favor of Japan to $2,000,000 against. Mr. Mills notes, however, that in 1894 the United States purchased four times as

much of Japan as she sold to that nation, while Great Britain's sales to Japan in that year amounted to seven time her purchases.

"The commercial policy of Great Britain," says Mr. Mills, "appears to be devised with reference to the most advantageous trade relations with all the nations of the world. The policy of America appears to be devised with reference largely to commercial exchange with ourselves. Whether the rise of civilized efficiency in Japan is to be advantageous to us or otherwise will depend wholly upon the policy which we pursue concerning commercial relations with her. Japan is exactly in that state of development wherein commercial intimacy with a higher civilization would confer the greatest possible benefit upon the latter. While she is in the incipient stages of production, she is also on the eve of a vast expansion of her civilized want. If we are in a position to supply this want, we will find in her a most profitable customer. If any danger is to be apprehended from Japanese competition with American industry, it is to be found in the direction of erecting barriers to free commercial relations with that people; that policy will drive us in upon ourselves and have a tendency to produce with us the hermit condition in which we found Japan in 1854.

"The new relation between Japan and America must inevitably exert an influence upon our national policy with reference to our trade relations with all foreign countries. Geographically we possess, with regard to Japan, advantages over other nations, and the opportunity will inspire in us the wisdom to reap the full measure of that advantage."

IS JAPANESE LABOR CHEAP?

Mr. Mills argues, with much force, that labor is cheap or dear in proportion, not to the nominal rate paid, but to the relation of that rate to the productive capacity. The relative cost of labor in Japan he illustrates from the manufacture of bicycles in that country. He cites the case of a factory about four miles out of Yokohama, in which twenty workmen, at from $5 to $12 a month, produce 60 machines in a year, or three machines to each man. Thus the yearly payment for labor in the construction of these 60 machines would be about $32 to each machine, and the labor-cost in bicycle manufacturing is clearly greater there than in the United States.

Judged by the same standard of productiveness, agricultural labor in Japan is also found to be relatively dear. "An estimate made by five of the most extensive and intelligent wheat farmers in California recently as to the productiveness of a single farm laborer with the use of existing machinery as against the productive capacity of a single laborer when wheat was cut with a sickle and thrashed with a flail, resulted in a consensus of opinion that with the gang plow and combined harvester the productive capacity of a single laborer in California was seventy-five times greater than by the primitive methods. It is easy to derive the conclusion from the picture herein presented of the methods of agriculture in Japan that a single farm laborer in California will produce more wheat by the aid of machinery than one hundred farm laborers would in Japan. Farm labor in California is therefore cheaper by what might be termed an infinite degree without exaggeration."

A CONTRAST.

"Contrasting Japan with America is the comparison of a pygmy with a giant. Japan has a territorial area of 155,000 square miles, comprising thirty million acres of cultivable land, an amount equal to that of the State of Illinois, and seven million acres less than the State of California. The United States has 3,400,000 square miles, of which 700,000,000 acres are susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. The people of Japan as a race have manifested no commercial genius, no inventive skill, and no decided manufacturing taste or aptitude. The people of the United States belong to a race essentially commercial in all its attributes, unsurpassed in inventive genius, and fertile in every industrial resource. Japan has forty million of people, living upon a very low plane of production and consumption. Its limited territory will retard the growth of its population. America has seventy million of people, occupying a plane of civilized potency equal to the highest ever attained by mankind. Prophecy concerning the future greatness of Japan is founded wholly upon the beginnings expressed up to the present time by the manifestation of an imitative genius. America has passed every experimental stage of civilized attainment. As contrasted with America the accumulated capital of Japan is insignificant."

Japan's Points of Advantage.

In the July *Overland*, Mr. John P. Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle* replies to the arguments advanced in Mr. Mills' paper, taking issue with his deductions as to the efficiency of Japanese labor and as to the protection policy of the United States.

In reply to the claim of superior efficiency for American and European labor, Mr. Young says:

"Results are more to the point than theories. We know that the superior Englishmen in the Lancashire cotton weaving and spinning districts have been unable to earn dividends for the owners of the mills in which they work, many factories in Oldham and other places having been operated at a loss during several years past, while joint stock companies operating cotton factories in Japan have earned dividends ranging from 15 to 36 per cent. per annum."

"The absolute unreliability of the superior efficiency of labor theory is being disproved every day in Europe. The almost pitiful attempts of English trades union managers to persuade their fellows on

the Continent to conform their standard of hours of labor to that of English workingmen show how keen is the contest, and that the better informed of the English working classes realize that the inevitable tendency of unrestricted competition is bound to reduce labor to that economic condition in which wages are constantly being pressed to the limit of subsistence."

JAPAN AS AN EXPORTER OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Mr. Young calls attention to the fact that Japan, with her limited area, produces nearly enough food to feed her forty millions of people, and to the large proportion of manufactured goods to raw materials in her export trade. He draws a significant deduction from the fact that in the total Japanese export trade of $56,982,957 in 1894, the manufactured goods amounted to $17,604,304. "If we bear in mind that after a century of attention to manufacturing the people of the United States have only succeeded in making the proportion of their manufactured exports to the exports of the rude products of the soil reach 23 per cent., and that the Japanese in scarce a score of years have reached the proportion of 31 per cent. of manufactured to rude products in their exports, the importance of this observation will be recognized."

THE PRODUCTS OF JAPANESE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Young ends his article with a catalogue of the manufactures actually produced and exported by the Japanese in sufficient quantities to be noted. His list includes many exports not mentioned by Mr. Mills.

"According to the official reports the Japanese in 1894 exported bamboo ware, beverages, books, boots and shoes, carpets, cotton manufactures, fans, drugs, furniture, glassware, hats and caps, ivory ware, jinrikishas, lacquer ware, lanterns, leather and ware, imitation paper, matches, mats, metal ware, brass wire and ware, bronze and ware, copper wire and ware, gold and silver ware, paper, paper ware, screens, silks, soaps, straw braids, tortoise shells, cigarettes, umbrellas and wooden ware. These different articles the Japanese exported to the value of $17,604,304 in 1894. An inspection of the list shows that with few exceptions they are such things as come in direct competition with similar ware manufactured in Europe and this country. We are told by trustworthy observers that they display extraordinary skill in the manufacture of all these articles, and that they have taken advantage of their unrivaled powers of imitation to copy some of our most valuable patented machinery, there being no international agreement which would restrain such an act. The circumstances here presented and an infinite quantity of equally strong evidence convinces the writer that Sir Edwin Arnold was not visionary when he declared that Japan had a better chance in the race for the commercial supremacy of the world than any other nation."

TRANSPORTATION ON THE GREAT LAKES.

IN the current number of the *Journal of Political Economy* Mr. George Tunell publishes some interesting statistics of traffic on the Great Lakes. One of the most striking facts in the history of lake navigation is the recent very rapid substitution of steam for sails as a motive power. We quote from Mr. Tunell's account of this transition:

"In 1862 there were in the waters of the Great Lakes 350 steam vessels with a measurement of 125,620 tons, and 1,152 sailing vessels with a measurement of 257,689 tons. The sailing tonnage was thus a trifle more than double that of the steam tonnage. The relative importance of these two classes of vessels changed very slowly during the next 20 years, and it was not until 1884 that the steam tonnage exceeded the sail tonnage. Since 1884 the sailing tonnage has remained about stationary, being 307,933 tons in that year and 300,642 tons in 1895. The steam tonnage, on the other hand, has increased with great rapidity since 1884, and is now almost three times as great as the sailing tonnage. But even this ratio does not fully reflect the favor in which these two types of vessels are at the present time held, for the last two reports of the Commissioner of Navigation show that the steam tonnage constructed on the Great Lakes during the last two fiscal years was somewhat more than four and one-half times that of the sail tonnage.

"Circumstances decidedly favor the substitution of steam for sails; steamers are operated on the Great Lakes under conditions the most favorable to steam navigation. Good steaming coal can be bought in the ports of the lakes at a very low price. And the voyages are very short in comparison with the long ocean voyages, a fact which makes it unnecessary to carry a great amount of dead freight in the form of coal."

The lessened danger of wrecking in heavy gales is an additional reason for the change from sails to steam on the Great Lakes. Mr. Tunell mentions another important development in ship construction on our inland waterways.

STEEL SHIPS.

"The increased size of the ships and the substitution of steam for sails, two of the three radical changes we have to consider, have rendered necessary, in order to secure strength, the third change—namely, the substitution of steel for wood as the material of construction. The preference for steel has become very decided in the last decade, and now only those exceedingly conservative persons who never become adjusted to a new order of things persist in using wooden vessels. Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, U. S. N., in writing of the changes which have marked the construction of the lake fleets says: 'The history of marine architecture does not furnish another instance of so rapid and complete a revolution in the material of floating equipment as has taken place on the Great Lakes since 1886. In 1886

there were but six steel vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 6,459 tons, afloat on the lakes; but by 1890 the number had increased to 68, with an aggregate net tonnage of 99,457 tons. Since 1890 the construction of steel vessels had gone on with even increased rapidity, and for the fiscal year 1895 steel was the material used in the construction of two-thirds of the tonnage built in that year.' "

NATURE OF THE LAKE TRAFFIC.

Mr. Tunell shows that the great bulk of the freight moved on the Great Lakes consists of iron ore, coal, grain, flour and lumber, that east-bound greatly preponderates over west-bound traffic, and that the local business is insignificant as compared with the through business.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PRINCIPAL GRANT replies, in the *National Review*, with some gravity and warmth, to Mr. Goldwin Smith, to whose foreboding prophecies about Canada recent events have given a conclusive answer. Principal Grant says:

"Last Christmas, when Mr. Cleveland's message threatened invasion in connection with the Venezuela dispute, doubtless we could have arranged by negotiation for peace with the States, and have kept entirely out of the quarrel. The thought did occur to one man, and he was quietly ignored. I know of only two newspapers, among our thousands, which advocated separation. The tone of those two was as stout and calm as that of all the others. Like the Scots round their King at Flodden, no one failed the Old Mother. Every man and woman accepted the necessity, and without a word of complaint began to prepare for war. Homes in England were safe, and ours in peril. What of that! Britain had been threatened, and therefore we, as part of the British Empire, accepted our responsibilities. Already the scare has cost us three millions of dollars, and no one has uttered a murmur against the expenditure."

ADVICE TO WOULD-BE GAMBLERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

MR. A. J. WILSON devotes the first article in the *Investor's Review* for July to a disquisition on "The Fever of Speculation and its Risks." He has had his innings—good man. From the time of the Baring crash down to the end of 1894 the public mind was oppressed with a sense of coming tribulation, and the gamblers in stocks and shares lay low. But now speculation has revived, and Mr. Wilson sees that it has by no means reached its full development. "Extravagant though prices appear in every department, yet there is room for them to go higher. For anything the money market indicates to the contrary, we might see many a home railway stock brought to pay less than two per cent. before twelve months are over, and greedy rushes after many a flimsy mining share far surpassing what was witnessed last summer." So Mr. Wilson sits himself by the wayside and croons his old song as to the terrible dangers that are lying in wait for England—just around the corner. Imagine what would happen in the city of London if a real crisis were to break out, such as would be produced by the downfall of the Turk. Before summer is over Crete and Macedonia may have compelled the reluctant western powers to intervene.

INTERVENTION MAY MEAN WAR.

The more successful England is in the Soudan, the more her dangers will increase in imminence. India is not contented, hunger and famine are devouring the vitals of its millions, and Russia is creeping to England's borders to give discontent courage. Troubles seem brewing in Persia. The situation in Afghanistan is very unstable. War is destined to break out again between China and Japan, possibly between Russia and Japan, and in that war Mr. Wilson thinks Great Britain must be prepared to take part, or see her commerce in that region destroyed. The Venezuela question is not settled. If war breaks out between Great Britain and the United States, Canada would be bankrupt in a moment, and the delicate fabric of banking in England would be smashed to pieces. If the United States side with the Cubans, England might not only lose money invested in the island, but might have to take sides with Spain. France and Germany are hotbeds of revolution. Austro-Hungary would go to pieces with the death of Francis Joseph. The Italian Government is hopelessly bankrupt. So Mr. Wilson sings his melancholy song, finishing up as follows: "Speculate, gamble if you will, but remember that the wealth the gambling seems to produce would disappear like gunpowder in a fire at the sound of the first cannon shot discharged in a war between two great European powers. How many British banks, we wonder, would stand the strain for six weeks of a war between England and the United States. So let the prudent man, if any such remains alive in these times, gamble with caution and sometimes think of the morrow."

BOSTON'S SALOONS AND THEIR COMPETITORS.

THE so-called Committee of Fifty, which was appointed two or three years ago to study the liquor problem in the United States, is destined eventually to provide us with material which will throw most hopeful light upon the best ways to deal with the great social evil. The officers of the committee are: Seth Low, president; Charles Dudley Warner, vice-president; Francis G. Peabody, secretary; William E. Dodge, treasurer; John S. Billings, chairman of Physiological Committee; Charles W. Eliot, chairman of Legislative Committee; Jacob L. Greene, chairman of Ethical Committee; Francis A. Walker, chairman of Economic

Committee. As a fragment of the preliminary inquiries conducted under the auspices of this distinguished Committee of Fifty, Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Professor of Social Science at Harvard University, contributes to the *Forum* for July an article upon the Boston saloons and the places in Boston which may be considered as substitutes for the saloon. The inquiry has been made with care and with candor.

THE DRINKERS.

"The first fact made plain, even by statistics confessedly lacking in accuracy, is the prodigious dimensions of the drink habit. According to the census of 1895, the city of Boston contains 496,920 inhabitants, men, women and children. It appears, therefore, according to the best judgment procurable, based on the daily and almost hourly observation of patrolmen, that an army equal to about half the entire population of the city, or no less than 236,752 persons, patronizes the bars of the city every day. This estimate, as has been said, reckons every patron every time he enters. The number of distinct drinkers is, therefore, reduced by the large number of repeaters. There is to be reckoned, moreover, in this great multitude, the very large number of drinkers in Boston who are residents of other towns, and especially in adjacent towns under a no-license policy. On the other hand, this overestimate of the drink habit among residents is in a large degree corrected when we recall the many resorts not here enumerated where residents daily drink. Whether the patronage by city dwellers of the bars of hotels, the private licensed clubs, the licensed grocers and the unlicensed resorts is sufficient to balance the bar-room drinking by non-residents, is a question inviting to speculation. It is at any rate a sufficiently serious fact that, wherever the patronage comes from, it pours at such a rate into the Boston saloons."

THE COST OF IT ALL.

"Calculation becomes interesting as to the amount of money which this patronage contributes to the saloons, and various competent judges have been consulted as to the average amount spent by each patron at each visit. Some experts regard 8 cents as a probable average; but the balance of opinions leads to the belief that the average patron does not escape without spending 10 cents. If this estimate be not excessive, then there is daily spent in the Boston saloons the sum of $22,675, or in a year of 300 days the prodigious sum of $6,802,500; or an annual gross income of about $10,000 for each of the 606 saloons. The total running expenses of the Boston public school system for 1894 95 was $2,061,160. The total expense of the Boston Fire Department for the same year was $1,041,296. The total bill for the Police Department was $1,318,186. The total expense for the city park system was $2,241,814. All these formidable expenditures taken together amount to a smaller sum than was spent during the same year in the bar-rooms of the city."

COMPETING RESORTS.

An interesting table reproduced herewith from Dr. Peabody's article shows what the daily average patronage last year was of the Boston saloons in comparison with the Boston pool-rooms, coffee-rooms, lunch-rooms, reading-rooms and clubs.

"We observe that substitutes for the saloon already exist in Boston in considerable numbers and have a reasonable degree of attractiveness. Summing up all the resorts enumerated, the total average daily patronage is approximately 98,918, or, without pool-rooms, 76,268; so that it may not unreasonably be affirmed that the proportion of attendance is as 1 to 2.5. It is to be noticed also that while the patronage of the saloon is greatly increased by non-resident drinkers, the patronage of the substitutes for saloons,

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON IN THE CITY OF BOSTON. 1895.

Police Divisions.	Population (Approx.)	Number of Saloons.	Daily Patronage.	Arrests Drunks Daily.	Pool Rooms.	Daily Patronage.	Coffee Rooms	Daily Patronage	Lunch Rooms.	Daily Patronage.	Reading Rooms	Daily Patronage.	Clubs.	Daily Patronage
1	22,288	99	36,600	18	21	2,000	..	.....	20	6,000	4	300	4	175
2	10,970	72	39,240	2.5	11	1,800	3	7,650	35	15,225	..	.....	..	...
3	25,070	63	21,385	11	17	1,500	3	2,400	14	3,200	1	?	3	115
4	12,244	89	36,045	13	28	2,500	4	3,200	27	9,965	3	1,800	..	...
5	52,809	63	28,350	4.5	49	3,900	4	1,200	20	3,350	4	320	14	700
6	29,555	53	15,260	5	15	2,200	9	100	3	300	1	50	..	...
7	39,995	27	7,020	4	12	1,000	2	350	35	1,375	2	120	10	550
8	2,600	..	.....	....		*Harbor Police. No Report.*					..	.....	..	
9	51,798	23	6,875	3.5	7	750	..	.....	10	1,200	2	50	5	220
10	44,171	50	16,000	7	23	2,700	1	50	49	5,500	4	150	3	200
11	42,004	3	600	1.5	6	700	..	.....	..	.....	4	175	5	125
12	35,828	14	4,350	2	6	500	..	.....	3	200	..	.....	1	35
13	36,116	6	900	1	3	450	..	.....	..	.....	2	60	2	55
14	15,001	6	900	2	1	150	..	.....	1	50	3	150	4	100
15	40,304	38	13,227	5	26	2,500	3	428	10	1,200	2	150	7	225
16	36,167		..	?		.....		.....		..	3	7,500		
Total	496,920	606	236,752	80	225	22,650	29	15,378	227	47,565	35	10,825	56	2,500

being for the most part in the evening, is almost wholly of city dwellers, so that the proportion of attendance, considered only as among residents, becomes still more favorable for the 'substitutes.' When one considers the inadequacy of many of these resorts, their meagre provision for sociability and comfort as compared with the splendor of the saloons, and the disadvantage under which some of these substitutes are put, by regarding sociability as secondary to moral or religious influence, one may be encouraged to believe that the desire among working people for the satisfaction of the social instinct, without the compulsion to drink liquor, must be serious and general."

HOPEFUL CONCLUSIONS.

Dr. Peabody draws many interesting conclusions, the general purport of which are that the chief hold of the saloon upon the community does not proceed wholly or chiefly from the thirst for drink, and that saloons are resorted to chiefly because the poor man is moved by the social instinct to find that which in some sense shall satisfy his desire for companionship under inviting surroundings. The thing to do, therefore, Dr. Peabody would say, is to satisfy the social instinct by providing attractive places of resort which are free from the accompanying risk of intoxicating liquor. In conclusion Dr. Peabody says:

"The saloon is a degrading form of social enjoyment, but it is a real form. It offers so much to the life of the poor that at least one skilled observer in Boston has remarked, in the course of this investigation, that if it were a question between the saloon and no poor man's club he would wish the saloon to stay. The substitute for the saloon, in order to survive, must give more resources of sociability than the saloon gives, and compete with it on its own terms. There must be no hint of patronage or of missionary zeal. There must be the same tone which prevails in the rich man's club—a sense of proprietorship, a comfort which tempts to patronage, resources of athletic life, games which are of real interest, literature which is not discarded rubbish of the benevolent, light and liberty, and self-government; and for this form of institution there are already among the working classes obvious and often pathetic signs of long suffering expectation and desire."

THE ECONOMICS OF IMPROVED HOUSING.

THE financial profit derivable from wisely directed enterprises to improve the housing of the people is the subject of an article by Dr. E. R. L. Gould in the last number of the *Yale Review*. The showing made of dividends paid and net profits earned by commercial and philanthropic schemes of this kind is interesting.

"In America, out of the avowedly commercial enterprises engaged in furnishing improved housing facilities, but one paid less than 5 per cent.; 9.96 and 10 per cent. represent the maximum of net profits in two specific instances. The reason alleged for being temporarily unable to earn more than 2 per cent. in the single exceptional case was a certain prejudice against the appearance of the building, which workingmen thought looked too much like a barrack or public institution. This notion bids fair to pass away, since families who came to live there show a tendency to remain.

"Of the two American semi-philanthropic housing corporations mentioned, both earned up to the fixed limit—viz., 4 per cent—and in addition from ¾ to 1½ per cent. for reserve.

"In Europe but three out of the twenty-nine commercial housing enterprises failed to earn at least 4 per cent., while nineteen earned 5 per cent. and upward. One of the three delinquent corporations was too lavish in construction and so was handicapped; the second, which paid 3½ per cent., caters exclusively to the very poor. There is no satisfactory explanation for the third. Among the fourteen semi-philanthropic organizations in European cities about which facts are recorded, two may be set down as having failed to pay as well as they should. There are adequate reasons in one of these instances. Ten of the fourteen companies earned 4 per cent. and upward. The significance of these facts is more easily grasped when stated percentually. The successful enterprises constitute 88 per cent. Six per cent. earned a savings bank rate of interest, while the remaining 6 per cent. failed to do so well.

"It is noteworthy that this success has been achieved under favorable sanitary conditions. Almost uniformly there has been the most ample provision for light and ventilation, a provision far in excess of legal requirements. Thus as a rule only from 50 to 65 per cent. of the plots of ground has been covered with buildings. The construction has been durable, while rents as a general thing are slightly lower than for fairly simple accommodations in the neighborhood.

"By going a little more fully into details and selecting representative block buildings belonging to some of the best known housing corporations, results of equal significance can be shown. Such an analysis is more convincing when not carried beyond our own country, because any amelioration which may be attempted in American cities must necessarily face American not European conditions."

After analyzing this varied experience at home and abroad, Dr. Gould concludes that 5 per cent. in dividends and a safe reserve can be earned on model tenement dwellings anywhere, charging customary rents, provided the total cost of the completed property does not exceed $500 per room.

Among the conditions essential to success in such experiments, Dr. Gould mentions cheapness of land (five dollars per square foot as an outside limit), convenience of access, recognition of the income of prospective tenants in fixing rentals, and careful and tactful superintendence. This is not philanthropy; it is business.

MEXICAN VS. AMERICAN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

SEÑOR ROMERO, the Mexican Minister to the United States, contributes to the *North American Review* for July a very instructive article upon criminal jurisprudence, in which he points out the differences between the methods employed in Anglo Saxon countries and those which belong to the countries which base their systems upon the old Roman law. Señor Romero shows that the conditions under which our jury system originated have long since passed away, and that the jury is by no means so important or significant an institution as it once was.

AN OPINION OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

"While I should not like to express any decided convictions on this subject, I may safely say that the conditions under which the jury system was established or adopted do not prevail at the present time, even in the country of its supposed origin; it cannot, therefore, have the importance it once had. The insufficiency of this system to punish criminals is made evident, I think, by its practical results, which have unfortunately brought about what is commonly called lynch law, and by the fact that these in their turn have given rise to a practice which is based upon a defect in existing law, and which therefore comes to be in fact the complement of criminal proceedings under the Anglo-Saxon system.

"The jury system as applied to criminal cases is undoubtedly more favorable to the accused than to society. That it has faults is evident from the fact that some of the States of this Union, like Maryland, for instance, have enacted statutes allowing the accused to select whether he shall be tried by jury or by a judge, and this notwithstanding the constitutional provision of the subject. I regard that provision as the first step to undermine the jury system."

MODIFIED JURY SYSTEM OF MEXICO.

"But the force of example, and the great credit which Anglo-Saxon institutions have attained in the world on account of their respect for individual rights, have induced some of the American nations of Latin origin to adopt the jury system, and we have done so in Mexico. Señor Mariscal, our present Secretary of State, who lived in the United States from 1863 to 1877, as Secretary of the Legation up to 1867, and afterward as Minister from Mexico in Washington, and who is an eminent jurist, a thorough student, and a careful observer, made a special study of the jury system in the United States, and when he went home and became Secretary of Justice under President Juarez's administration, he established, in 1869, the jury system in the federal district of Mexico for criminal cases, changing it somewhat so as to adapt it to the peculiar conditions of the Mexican character. He provided, for instance, that a majority of the eleven jurors composing our jury should render a verdict, while under the Anglo Saxon system the unanimous vote of the twelve jurors is required. It was provided, besides, with a view to prevent the failure of justice, that if, in the opinion of the presiding judge, the verdict was clearly against the evidence, he should so report to the higher court, with a motion to set that verdict aside, and, if the higher court should sustain his opinion, a new trial should be granted, unless eight jurors had concurred in the verdict, in which case it should be final and could not be set aside. These provisions were somewhat changed by an act issued on the 24th of June, 1891, which provides that the jury shall be composed of nine jurors, that a majority of them shall render a verdict, and that the decision of the jury shall be final if given by seven votes. Even with all these alterations in the system, I have seen cases in Mexico where criminals have gone unpunished, because through the eloquence of their attorneys the jury has been influenced in their favor."

PRELIMINARIES IN MEXICAN COURTS.

"Under the system of criminal jurisprudence prevailing in the federal district of Mexico, all the preliminary proceedings in a criminal trial, such as the examinat on of the accused, the taking of testimony, etc., take place before the judge who presides over such proceedings without a jury; when this has been completed and the case is ready to be submitted, the jury is empaneled and the evidence is read to it as set forth in the record already formed; the prosecuting attorney then presents the charges, the defense is heard and the witnesses of both parties are examined and cross-examined; thereupon the jury renders its verdict, adjudging the accused either innocent or guilty, following substantially the practice under the common law of England and of the United States. In most of the Mexican states prevails the old Spanish system of criminal jurisprudence.

"I often hear it asserted in this country that the proceedings under the Roman law are secret, and that the accused does not know what the witnesses have testified against him. This assertion is entirely incorrect, and often leads to very grave misunderstandings. One of the difficulties that the Spanish-American countries have to contend with at Washington, in cases where citizens of the United States are tried by the local judges in any of those countries, is the great difference between their criminal legislation and procedure and the system prevailing in this country."

THE TWO STAGES.

"According to the Roman system, every criminal trial is divided into two stages. During the summary (*sumario*), which is the first, and the purpose of which is to ascertain the facts connected with the case, the testimony of the accused is taken down, sometimes without his knowing who may be the witnesses testifying against him or the crime with which he is charged. During the plenary (*plenario*), or second stage, all the proceedings of the summary are made known, and thereafter all the proceedings are public, the accused enjoying the same rights

which are guaranteed to him by the common law. To this latter statement there may be some slight exceptions, as, for instance, the act that bail is allowed in only a few specified cases, determined by law, and never when the person may upon conviction be liable to bodily punishment. It would, however, take more space than is allowed in an article of this character to state the respective advantages of the two systems, and I shall, therefore, limit myself to briefly mentioning the principal differences between them.

"The secret proceedings of the *sumario* are much criticised in the United States, it being forgotten that the English common law likewise provides a secret proceeding very similar to the *sumario*. Before any one is indicted in this country the case is heard secretly by a grand jury, a body composed of persons who, in some cases at least, are secretly designated. The grand jury listens to such testimony as is offered, or as it may deem sufficient, without permitting the accused to be present or to know what transpires; and if in their judgment there should be sufficient ground, an indictment is found, and thereafter the public trial begins before the court. It is very difficult, of course, to make any general statement which will be accurately true with respect to all of the forty-five commonwealths which compose this country, since, as is well known, each of them has its own legislation.

"In some States, as in New York, a preliminary hearing may take place before a police magistrate, who has in some petty cases power to inflict punishment, release the accused, or hold him for the action of the grand jury. Sometimes, however, no arrest is made until an indictment has been found by the grand jury, or in cases of misdemeanor for trial by a court of judges if the defendant waives a jury.

"So far, therefore, as a proceeding under one system may be said to correspond to a proceeding under the other, it may be said that the *sumario*, in countries where the Roman law prevails, corresponds practically to a grand jury indictment in Anglo-Saxon nations

"In the Latin countries testimony is taken down in writing, and, after being read to the witness, is signed by him in proof of the fact that his statements have been correctly recorded. It gives a degree of certainty to the correctness of the testimony which cannot be obtained by a stenographic report; and it renders it impossible for the judge or opposing counsel to put into the mouth of a witness language different from that which he has actually used."

Señor Romero concludes with the following very sagacious observation.

"A careful study of the Roman system of jurisprudence by Anglo-Saxon judges, lawyers and statesmen has resulted in the adoption of many features of the Roman law, and a careful and comparative study of both systems would very likely lead to a conclusion in favor of an eclectic one, which would combine the best features of both."

PRESIDENT ANGELL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

WE are reminded by Professor M. L. D'Ooge, who has himself served the University of Michigan in a brilliant and distinguished manner for a quarter of a century, that it is now just twenty-five years since President James B. Angell assumed the office of the presidency of that great institution. President Angell was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1849. For two years he studied and traveled in Europe, and then for six years held the chair of modern languages in Brown. After that he was editor for six years of the Providence *Journal*, one of the ablest papers of this country. Then for five years he was president of the University of Vermont. Such was the valuable preparation with which he entered upon his life work in 1871, when he went to Ann Arbor as president of the State University of Michigan. The broad and wise administration of President Angell has made the University of Michigan one of the greatest educational institutions of the world.

GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Upon the development of the revenues of the university, Professor D'Ooge says (in his article in the *Forum* for July): "Up to 1873 the university, aside from its original grant from the general government, which yielded about $38,000, was dependent for its resources solely upon special appropriations made by the legislature and upon the fees of students. But in the year just named the legislature voted one-twentieth of a mill tax, which produced $31,000 the first year. In 1874 the total income of the university was $145,209, of which $20,210 came from the fees of students. The legislature had still to provide for special objects, particularly for new buildings. In order to secure permanence of policy and definiteness of plan running through a series of years, it was essential that the university should have a fixed and definite income, which could be reckoned with in all plans for future development. This plea was made so effective that in 1893 the legislature increased its fixed appropriation from one-twentieth to one-sixth of a mill, which yields at present an income of about $188,000 per annum. In the last fiscal year the total income of the university was $440,146, of which $141,888 came from students' fees.

"The expenditures of the university have kept fully abreast of its income, and this is not surprising when it is noted that, as compared with twenty-five years ago, the number of students has increased from 1,200 to 3,000; the university has added four new departments to its organization, and has increased its staff of instruction nearly fivefold. That during this period the gifts to the university have been so small has doubtless been largely due to a widely prevailing opinion that the State is bound to care for its own, and that therefore to give endowment to the university is simply to make benefactions to the State."

SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

The writer proceeds to discuss various features in the work and administration of the university, pronouncing co-education an unqualified success, and approving heartily of the scheme by which the graduates of the approved high schools and secondary institutions of the State of Michigan enter the university without examination. Many years ago, also, the university adopted the so-called credit system of graduation; that is to say, instead of the uniform four years' plan of undergraduate study, certain amounts of elective work are required, and the student receives his degree when he has completed his work. Thus the very brightest students are able to graduate in three years, while a considerable number, who do not take their degree until the end of the fourth year, are able, nevertheless, by a system of double registration in their senior year, to gain time in the medical or law departments of the university. Under this scheme a student who is planning to take a professional course can make some of his professional studies, under the elective system, count for work toward the first degree. Thus in various directions the university has enlarged its sphere of usefulness while keeping up its standard of scholarship.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ANGELL.

Many hundreds of President Angell's fellow-citizens will heartily agree with the following words of tribute:

"How skillfully Mr. Angell has avoided friction, how wisely he has sought to win public confidence in the university, how tactfully he has secured its well being in times of grave crisis, are matters of history that are or ought to be known to every citizen of Michigan.

"In educational circles it has often been a matter of comment that the faculties of the University of Michigan have been remarkably free from internal strife. That this spirit of concord and peace has been greatly fostered by the genial temper and tactful guidance of President Angell will not be questioned.

"The reputation of Mr. Angell is not limited by his work as an educator. Three times during the period under review has the national government called him into its service. First, to perform the delicate task of reconstructing the Burlingame treaty with China; later, as commissioner to assist in settling the fisheries dispute with Canada and Great Britain, while at this moment he is a member of the Deep Waterways Commission recently appointed by President Cleveland. His knowledge of the history of treaties and international law, together with his well known sagacity as a diplomatist, have made his counsels in all international affairs invaluable.

"It is given to but few men to serve such high interests for so long a time. He who has done so with the signal success and loyal devotion that have characterized the service of President Angell deserves well of his country, and is entitled to the gratitude of all who appreciate the worth of a university to the State."

SECRETARY MORTON ON "THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS."

THE college commencement season of 1896 called out the customary flood of oratory on the mission of the scholar in politics. One of the more noteworthy addresses this year was delivered by Secretary J. Sterling Morton before the faculty and students of the Tennessee University at Knoxville.

As the essential element of usefulness to be developed and exercised by the scholar in politics, Mr. Morton emphasized moral courage. "In the presence of frenzied and clamorous ignorance demanding that government shall run railroads, telegraphs, farms, and warehouses, or confronted by combined and arrogant avarice, commanding that taxes shall be laid upon *all* to make incomes for a *few*, the patriotic scholar must, with unruffled equanimity and unwavering courage, stand firmly defiant in defense of the limitations of powers which our Constitution provides.

"And though a majority of millions declaim for a debased circulating medium, and declare the government capable of creating value by a mere fiat, it is nevertheless the duty of the rightly educated citizen to firmly stand for the solid and established truth that governments can create time and memory and reason, suspend the law of gravitation and abolish eternity *by statute*, just as successfully as they can, by mere edict, create a coinage which the commerce of modern civilization will accept at a mint valuation which is more than twice its commodity valuation in the very country which emits it.

"Only educated citizens can conserve and perpetuate this republic. The scholars in American politics are the peaceful but potent guards to whom is confided the continuance of constitutional government, and asserting their intellectual independence with courage they will prove the trust wisely imposed and triumphantly accomplished."

THE EDUCATION FIASCO.

Belated Opinions on the Dead Bill.

AS might be expected, most of the July magazines went to press before Mr. Balfour withdrew the British Education bill, but many of them publish articles on the subject, from which we make the following extracts:

Making the Best of It.

The *National Review* in its editorials, which, however, were written before the final catastrophe took place, thus endeavors to make the best excuse which it can for the loss of the bill.

"Sir John Gorst's bill is a praiseworthy conception, and we should like to see the bulk of it enacted in an act of Parliament, but it undoubtedly deals

with too many subjects, and there is force in the criticism that the assistance allotted to the voluntary schools is by no means generous. In this respect it is a great disappointment to the Conservative party, who have found themselves called upon to risk a great parliamentary position in order to support a bill teeming with ingenious schemes they did not particularly want, and deficient in what is to them a paramount question—aid to the voluntary schools. Sir John Gorst, as an ardent educationalist, approached the matter from a slightly different standpoint. He is zealous to preserve definite religious teaching, but he is at least as anxious to continually raise the standard of secular instruction, and to introduce some elasticity into what has become too rigid a machine, hence the proposed establishment of the new educational authority, the raising of the age of compulsory attendance, the poor law school provisions, the treatment of secondary education, etc. It is perfectly easy to understand how the muddle has arisen, more especially when it is remembered that although the Cabinet is of unprecedented dimensions, Sir John Gorst is outside it. This makes it more difficult than ever to protect a bill against the handiwork of ignorant colleagues. There is no need to become hysterical over the situation."

What Government Should Have Done.

In the *Fortnightly Review* the Rev. Dr. Horton, writing confidently before any suspicion of the Government defeat had dawned upon the Nonconformist mind, contributes a vigorous denunciation of the bill under the title of "The Doomed School Boards." As the bill is dead it is not worth while following him into the discussion of its demerits; it is more important to note what Dr. Horton thinks ought to have been done. He says:

"Our educational system is far from perfect. Compared with the best systems on the Continent, or with the systems in the best States of the American Union, we are still lagging behind. What was wanted was a strong and broad-minded measure which should remove the objectionable features of the board schools, the pressure of the examination system, the niggardliness of unenlightened boards, the mischievous intrusion of religious controversy into boards which have all they can do to attend to their educational duties; a measure which should make the board school system at its best universal throughout the country; a measure which should reward and encourage the efficient schools; a measure which should secure better teachers and remove the religious tests of the training colleges; a measure which should create a system of secondary schools on the model of those which have been formed in the best American States."

Mr. Diggle's Last Word.

Mr. Diggle, chairman of the London School Board, replies in the *Contemporary Review* for July to Principal Fairbairn. He devotes himself chiefly to the defense of clause 27. His article was written before the throat of the bill had been cut, and this is his description of the defunct measure:

"The Education bill is throughout designed, as its provisions prove, to preserve the function of neutrality, while it abolishes, to some extent, those of inconsistency and inequity. The more the bill is subjected to discussion the more fully it will appear that this policy is a step in the right direction. The agitation of which the composite and non-party parliamentary majority is the present outcome is not likely to be ended until two principles have been fully acknowledged in our statute law: 1, That every public elementary school is entitled to public assistance upon the basis of the amount and excellence of the educational work carried on in it; and 2, that every deserving parent shall have at the hands of the state the same rights, and the same assistance, in the religious education of his child that the undeserving parent now enjoys. It is foreign to the purpose and aim of this article to say anything of the machinery of educational administration proposed in the bill. I have said elsewhere that it is susceptible of improvement, and in its passage through the Houses of Parliament will undoubtedly be amended."

THE CATHOLIC EDUCATION POLICY.

What the New Bill Must Secure.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN indicates in the *New Review* the policy which he commends as the objective of the forthcoming autumn campaign in England on the education question. The withdrawal of this year's bill, and the promise of a new bill, seem to give him pleasure. "The gain will be all on the side of civil equalities and religious liberty." Six months are needed to convert the country completely to rate-aid for voluntary schools without impairing their right to appoint their own teachers. The Cardinal compares the bills of 1870 and 1896, and finds that while the bill of 1870 was inimical to Christian liberty and offered the people a choice between a new religion and no religion, the bill of 1896 represented a popular reaction from the anti-Christian features of the bill of 1870, and pointed to a recognition of the rights and necessity of voluntary schools as well as of parental rights. It failed because it did not go far enough. It satisfied nobody. The principle of rate aid does not, the Cardinal argues against Bishop Temple, place voluntary schools on any "slippery slope," any danger being swept away by the suggestion of boards of federated schools.

THE FEDERATED BOARD.

His Eminence goes on to state "how this might work:"

"(*a*) The voluntary schools in a district or county would federate according to denominations; (*b*) to the federated board, elected by the managers of the schools, would be added a number of nominees of the public education authority; (*c*) to this board

would be assigned powers, sanitary, financial, and educational, over all the federated schools. It would dispense and follow the special treasury grant and the rate aid; (*d*) superior to this board would be the local education authority, whatever that may be, and finally the education department as a court of appeal, with supreme jurisdiction; (*e*) the right to appoint the school teachers and to regulate the religious instruction should be guaranteed to the trustees or managers of the individual school by statute."

RELIGIOUS STABILITY AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

There would thus be secured in the Cardinal's judgment:

"1, The religious character of the schools guaranteed to the trustees or local managers; 2, an improved educational character secured to all the federated schools by the supervisory powers invested in the federated board; 3, the financial and all the other interests of the districts watched over by ratepayers' representatives on this board, and still further by the public local authority, which would see that all the schools in the district are up to date; 4, finally, justice and fair play may be counted upon, by a right of appeal to the strong central authority of the education department."

His Eminence would have supported clause 27, in spite of its manifold imperfections, and was encouraged in this resolution by the united opposition the clause encountered from atheists, agnostics and secularists:

"But what of the Nonconformists? Having given up denominational education the Nonconformists are like the foxes who had lost their tails. Their opposition will die out when they find that we are not to be persuaded to cut off our denominational tails, and that, for the rest, we mean no harm either to Nonconformist or school boards."

These are some of the principles which Catholics must fight for next autumn to secure their adoption in legislation next spring.

RUSSIA, PERSIA AND ENGLAND.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for July the first place is devoted to an article on the future of Persia. Sir Lepel holds strong views on the subject. He is very ferocious in his condemnation of those who, believing that Persia is moribund, suggest that we cannot do better than agree to partition the country with Russia. Such a policy, he declares, would be in the last degree discreditable to England. The partition of Persia would be a crime rivaling that of the partition of Poland, which may be so, but there is a great deal to be said in favor of the partition of Poland, and states which cannot govern themselves all go one road.

IF RUSSIA SEIZED TEHERAN?

Sir Lepel thinks that the position of England in Persia is better now than it has ever been, nor does he by any means agree with those who maintain that Russia could annex Persia whenever she chose. He says:

"It is obvious that if Russia were to move her armies into Persia she could occupy Teheran and the northern provinces without serious opposition. The Persian army, as we experienced in 1857, is neither numerous, well armed nor disciplined, and England would certainly not send troops so far from their base. But there are many considerations which make it unlikely that Russia will take such a step. In the first place it would probably entail war with England, who could command the Gulf, the more important trade routes and the southern provinces. So far as Russia is concerned, having full command of the Caspian and an excellent road from Resht to the capital, such an occupation would be of little benefit to her trade and would be more costly than it was worth; while her road to the open sea would be more effectually blocked than ever. In the second place, the industrial development of Persia, which, in spite of many difficulties and opposition from corrupt officials and fanatical priests, has made great progress during the last few years, has raised a moral barrier against Russian ambition."

Our true policy, he maintains, is to hold our own, and improve our position by carrying out the enterprise to which the Imperial Bank is already committed. He says:

"England, whose name, whatever her enemies may say, stands as a synonym for honor and good faith throughout the East, will refuse to accept the counsels of filibusters, and will honestly endeavor to promote the prosperity of Persia.

SUPPORT THE PRIME MINISTER—

He believes in the Grand Vizier, of whom he speaks as follows:

"The Prime Minister, Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, is well known to European statesmen, as he accompanied the Shah during his tour in 1859. He is now about 40 years of age, and is a man of great resource, courage and ability. He has maintained his position by the force of his high personal qualities, and is favorably regarded by all the foreign legations at Teheran. He is sincerely anxious for the peaceful development of Persia, and has given constant support to all serious enterprises which he believed would further that object."

—AND MAKE ROADS.

The chief duty which we neglect, according to Sir Lepel Griffin, is the completion of the road which leads from the southern port to the capital.

"England must not omit to construct, as speedily as possible, the trunk road from the southern ports to Teheran, the concession for which is still with the Imperial Bank, and the extension of which for a further term of ten years was one of the last official acts of the late Shah. The bank has already spent a large sum of money on the northern section of this

road. But British commerce with Persia, which is large and increasing, imperatively demands the road, and seeing that it is from the south that English and Indian goods enter Persia, it was unfortunate that its construction was commenced from the Teheran instead of the Ahwaz terminus, where every mile of road would have been at once remunerative. When the scheme is placed before the public it must propose to commence from the south, working gradually northward to the rich districts of Hamadán and Isfahán, and the road should at first be of a simple character, without expensive works and bridges, to facilitate and develop the local traffic. As commerce increases it may be gradually improved into an excellent cart road. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, when Minister at Teheran, was very anxious to see this work carried out, without which the trade of Persia will inevitably travel by the new German and Russian roads, and the loss to British commerce will be incalculable."

One of the last things which the late Shah did before his assassination was to extend the concession for making the road for ten years. Seeing that the Persian government had bound itself to Russia to make no railroads until 1900, we probably cannot do better than push forward the construction of a road which four years hence could be used as the basis of a light railway.

"THE APOTHEOSIS OF RUSSIA."

THAT is how *Blackwood* describes the present international situation. The political articles in this month's magazine are divided between a vehement horror of Liberal obstruction at home and of Russian ascendency abroad. Opposition in Parliament has become simply obstruction. It was the obstruction of the Liberals which killed the Education bill, and therefore Mr. Balfour must renounce all scruples about using the closure as resolutely and systematically as obstruction is used. But the strength of traditional Toryism comes out most fully in the Russophobia of the concluding political survey. "Peace or war, Russian aggression never stands still." "There is no end to Russian ambition." Russian extension is due to "nothing, after all, but the genuine earth hunger, the lust of unlimited dominion."

"THE ARBITER OF THE WORLD."

"Russia has been hungering and thirsting for the whole earth ever since Russia was."

"All the sheaves are coming home together. If it is a port that is wanted, Russia has now the choice of half a dozen. If it is territory, there are several desirable empires waiting to be carved up. If it is universal hegemony, it is hers. Russia is the arbiter of the world. The powers that are collectively in league against her are individually as desperately anxious for their tin mug as are her direct dependents and allies. Such as have most reason to dread her, and as command the force which might throw her back, are silent and bewildered. From one end of the world to the other she has established a kind of divine right . . . . And, however the advocates of an Anglo-Russian understanding may delude themselves or others in London, there is no delusion in St. Petersburg. 'Hostility to England is the alphabet of Russian policy,' says the forward school."

IN ABYSSINIA.

This dominance of Russia began with the French alliance. She pushed it further on the strength of Anglo-German estrangement over South Africa. She drew to Germany, and put the screw on Italy. She nearly broke up the Triple Alliance. But here she received a check. Possibly the Kaiser shrank from joining France and Russia, and urged Italy against Russian influence to hold to her African policy. Italy asked and received from England the countermovement on Kassala. "The Triple Alliance, in short, was set on his legs again by Lord Salisbury." Nevertheless Russia has found in Abyssinia a thumbscrew to twist on Italy and also on English supremacy in Egypt.

IN TURKEY.

Turkey, which can understand gunpowder or bribery, has only had nagging from England, but has been bought up by Russia. "One of her first purchases" was Ghazi Osman, the hero of Plevna.

"It is perhaps excusable that Sir Philip Currie, new to his place and conditions, should have underrated, as he did, the astuteness of M. de Nelidoff, but it was not the less unfortunate. 'I can do what I like with that man,' he is reported to have said of the prince of diplomatists; after which the man naturally did what he liked with Sir Philip. How completely Great Britain was befooled we did not know till the blue-books made a clean breast of the dismal muddle."

As a consequence, "the centuries of Russo-Turkish struggle are over, and Constantinople wants only the reconsecration of St. Sophia to be Russian in name as well as in fact."

IN PERSIA AND CHINA.

Teheran is held by troops called Cossacks and officered by Russians. Russians dictate Persian policy. Northern Persia is to be declared Russian when Russia wills. The death of the late Shah happened conveniently for Russia, as the new Shah is young, weak, pro-Russian. China too "has found her asylum in Russia's hospitable bosom." Russia holds every card in Pekin. In spite of Japan's victories, Russia wields what is practically a protectorate over Corea.

"So vast is the inheritance into which Nicholas II. has entered. If his direct and recognized power is tremendous almost beyond human comprehension, how much more tremendous is his unacknowledged supremacy over all the peoples that encircle his

frontiers! It needs only a word from him to call up convulsions that may change the face of the earth."

A BELLICOSE "PACIFIC" POLICY.

The direction of change is probably toward China and the far East. The world, which has been Mediterranean, then Atlantic, is now entering on its Pacific phase. And Russia has an eye to the command of the Pacific:

"The truth is that Great Britain and Russia are too big ever to agree for any time. We believe that to our race will fall the ultimate supremacy of the world; Russia believes exactly the same of herself. Sooner or later the two ambitions must collide, and we had better be making ready for that great day at once. To allow Russia to absorb all possible strength before the conflict is to put a premium on defeat and ruin.

"What, then, do we want? We want above all a new Eastern policy and a definite one—such a policy as is pigeon-holed in the bureau of St. Petersburg. We have cast China overboard; we might ballast the ship with Japan."

But we must be prepared to fight for her. In short, "it should be the single-minded aim of British policy to strip the young Emperor of his gorgeous vassals and add them to the retinue of the Queen, which cannot be done except by plain dealing and plain speaking, and the manifest resolution to follow words with blows. Otherwise there may be those alive to-day who will see the grandson of Nicholas II. saluted in the Kremlin by the Emperor of China and the tributary Princes of Rajputana and the Deccan.

MENELIK IN HIS EMPIRE.

KING MENELIK, the victor of Adowa, forms the subject of a readable article in the *Revue de Paris*. The Emperor of Abyssinia has proved himself a formidable foe, and his French biographer, M. Maindron, describes him in pleasing colors as a great sovereign worthy of respect both when his character and his conduct are considered.

Menelik was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia on 4th November, 1889. He succeeded Johannes, who was killed when fighting the Dervishes in the March of the same year. In the last seven years he may be said to have really built up his empire, for at the time of his accession even his right to the throne was disputed. It is quite a mistake, says the French historian, to regard Abyssinia or Ethiopia as a savage and uncivilized country. The empire is made up of small kingdoms; the major portion of the population profess the Christian religion, and accept as divine their feudal constitution, which strongly resembles that which obtained in Europe during the Middle Ages. The savage Abyssinian is a farmer rather than a merchant. He is courageous, just and strong-minded, sober, enduring, and possessed of all those qualities which make a good soldier.

A SON OF SOLOMON.

King Menelik claims to be descended from a son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and he has shown not a little of the wisdom attributed to his illustrious ancestor. Under his rule Abyssinia bids fair to become a powerful and well ordered nation, governed, as we have said before, on a strictly feudal system. With but few exceptions all the great estates are held directly from the crown, and the owners give in exchange for their land each year so many men or goods in kind.

Money transactions are rare, and the law of exchange reigns supreme. Every province is governed by a "Ras"—chief, or prince—and the affairs of each small town or village are administered by a kind of council of old men. Every yard of land pays a tax to the state, and this tax not unfrequently takes the form of military service. The representative of the government is also local magistrate, and, on the whole, justice is very fairly administered; there is in each case a right of appeal to the governor of the province. Till the accession of King Menelik many of the Abyssinian laws condemned evil doers to terrible forms of punishment. A murderer was given over to the relations of his victim in order that they might themselves kill him. The present Emperor has modified some of these mediæval laws. Each trial is conducted with the greatest solemnity, and when a professional advocate or barrister cannot be found a number of amateur defenders are always ready to take his place.

HIS ARMY.

The army which routed the Italians is largely composed of volunteers recruited from among the peasantry. In addition to everything being found—clothing, living, and traveling expenses—each soldier is given a small regular pay. The regiments are not lodged in barracks, but a certain number of men are billeted on each village, the expenses of their keep being considered in the local taxation. The whole army, including regulars, volunteers and militia, counts something like a half million of men. The militia are only called out when there is pressing need; they possess no regular arms, but will answer the roll call bearing old guns, swords, and the national weapon, a javelin. They are very redoubtable at close quarters, and are said to make the finest charges of any army in the world. The Abyssinian soldier possesses singular powers of endurance. For whole months together he will live on a few handsful of flour and dried peas, and ten thousand Abyssinians will exist for a whole year on food that would disable the same number of Europeans in three months.

HIS CHURCH.

The Church and clerical party play a very important part in Abyssinia, but it must be admitted that the individual ecclesiastics are ignorant and illiterate. Fortunately for their prestige their parishion-

ers are extremely superstitious and apathetic where religious matters are in question. Their head Bishop, the "Abouna," is the guardian of Abyssinian orthodoxy. In the fourth century Athanasius sent his Apostle Frumentius to evangelize Abyssinia, and he besought him always to choose his Bishop at Alexandria. This strange order has been faithfully observed, and thus it has come to pass that the "Abouna" is always a stranger to his flock, and is generally chosen from out of some Egyptian monastery, being sent to Ethiopia before he has even had time to learn the language of the country where he is to spiritually reign. It should, however, be added that he has as coadjutor the "Etcheguieh," a Bishop who has the advantage of being himself an Abyssinian, and whose power is more or less absolute over the great world of convents and monasteries with which the country is studded.

HIS USE OF EUROPEANS.

Abyssinia possesses a strong provincial aristocracy, which has remained more or less independent of the Emperor, but Menelik has known how to bind together these varying elements, and his military successes have greatly consolidated his position.

The Emperor of Abyssinia is not only the chief military commander, but also the chief magistrate and chief financier of his Empire. Curiously enough, all the money used in Abyssinia is minted either in Austria or in Italy, France supplying the Abyssinian Post Office with its stamps. Menelik is singularly liberal and temperate in his religious views, and has always respected liberty of conscience. Abyssinia must be a happy hunting ground for missionaries, for the Emperor considers them precursors of civilization, and so encourages their presence in his kingdom. When he is not engaged in a royal progress Menelik inhabits a beatiful palace near his capitol of Entotto. "Adissababa" is the Windsor of Abyssinia, and there dwell the royal family and the court. Menelik has two daughters, married to the two chief provincial governors. His heir is his grandson, a lad of twelve, rejoicing in the name of Wassen Segged.

HOW STANDS HOME RULE NOW?

John Bright's Suggestion Revived.

AN anonymous writer in the *Contemporary Review* for July, seeing that the case of Home Rule is not prospering particularly at present, suggests that the Unionists could not do better than propose to adopt Mr. Bright's suggestive alternative slightly altered. It may be remembered that, when confronted with the Home Rule bill, Mr. Bright did not merely content himself with denouncing Mr. Gladstone's bill, but he maintained that the true way out of the difficulty was to send all Irish legislation into an Irish committee. "He suggested that Irish legislation might be brought into harmony with Irish needs and Irish opinion by the simple expedient of passing all bills through a committee of the House of Commons composed exclusively of Irish members. There would be no separate Parliament."

His scheme met with scant favor at the time, and it would certainly not be regarded as a final statement of the question by the home rulers to-day; but the writer of the article in the *Contemporary* thinks that it may be accepted in default of anything better if it were slightly amended. For instance, he says:

"It is not enough to hand over the settlement of Irish bills to the Irish members if those members do not truly and faithfully represent the views and desires of the Irish electors. Herein lies the weakness of Mr. Bright's plan. It does not touch the fundamental difficulty—namely, of working representative government under conditions suitable to England, but far from suitable to the circumstances of Ireland.

"To meet the difficulty thus pointed out, the admirers of Mr. Bright's plan are not without a suggestion. It has been said, for example, that the Irish members might meet in Dublin to consider Irish bills, and that if this were done, the burden of attendance in Westminster might be reduced to small dimensions. Irish members would naturally be expected to attend in Westminster during the stage of third readings of Irish bills, but that business might be disposed of in a week or a fortnight, and after that most of them might leave. The Irish elector would readily forgive a lax attention on Imperial business in which he takes no great interest if his member was diligent in attending to Irish business in Dublin. This suggestion, although it goes beyond Mr. Bright's speech, does not raise any question of principle, but is rather a matter of detail.

"That the sitting of the Irish members at the different seasons of the year from the parliamentary session would gratify Irish national sentiment is no drawback to the more prosaic utilitarian benefits to be gained. Whether even with this additional concession Mr. Bright's plans should be thought worthy of a trial by the Irish members is a question to which they and they alone can give an answer. If the subject should be brought before them in a practical way, it may safely be said they will not come to a decision without very serious and impartial consideration."

The writer in the *Contemporary* is somewhat sanguine. He believes that there would be no great objection taken to the scheme by ministers. What is wanted, therefore, is some one to take the initiative. He says:

"The situation is one where the enterprise of a private member, in securing a Tuesday or Friday evening, might precipitate a solution of the problem. During the present session no opportunity is likely to arise; but a small band of members might secure an evening early in the next session. Every section of the House, if the vote could be taken by ballot, would probably show a favorable result:

but each section has its own elements of pride and prejudice to overcome. The student of political science will regret if the opportunity should forever pass away of trying an experiment charged with so many elements of hopefulness."

JOHN MORLEY IN PARLIAMENT.

THE *Woman at Home* publishes an article adorned with half a dozen portraits of Mr. John Morley. There is not very much that is new in the article, but the following passages may be quoted :

" Of Mr. Morley's success there is no doubt. Not only did he acquire strength as a debater, and not only did his platform speeches powerfully impress the electorate, but by his wide political knowledge, his high character and the honesty of his convictions, he attained an influence in the House of Commons equaled by only a few experienced statesmen. His intimacy with Mr Gladstone grew into a touching friendship. Whoever faltered on the Home Rule path—and there were several who looked wistfully back—these two went steadily and undoubtingly forward. In the six years of Unionist administration which followed Mr. Morley's brief 'intoxication' of office they frequently took counsel together, keeping alive in each other the flame of Home Rule, and fiercely attacking Mr. Balfour's policy of 'thorough' ; and when Mr. Gladstone returned to power for the last time, it was on Mr. Morley that he chiefly relied.

" Mr. Morley may seldom feel 'the remorse of the bookman impeded by affairs ;' yet the habits of the study are tenacious. He is scarcely agile or nimble enough for debate. Nor does he possess the instincts of the parliamentary tactician. Probably he never spent five consecutive minutes in the lobby. When passing through that paradise of idlers and intriguers, he looks with terror at the journalists, and replies merely by a salutation of the eyebrows to the friend who mutely solicits a chat. He declines to regard the House of Commons as a place of recreation. To listen and think and contribute to the 'veracity' of a debate—that is his conception of parliamentary duty.

" In capacity to comprehend the modes of the House of Commons Mr. Morley is far behind Mr. Healy and Mr. Labouchere ; and his want of touch with the average member reacts upon his speeches. As a platform orator he is superior to Mr. Balfour, but he is greatly his inferior as a parliamentary debater. Only on rare occasions does he escape a certain literary fastidiousness and self-consciousness. On various occasions he has been questioned by electors as to his religious disbelief. He rejects what he calls the popular belief of the day. At the same time, he admits that men and women cannot be happy without religion. It is easy to accept his assurance that he has never been guilty of an irreverent phrase, and it is known that in more than one country house he has joined in family worship and taken part in the singing of hymns. His sincerity is beyond question. He seeks truth, in Pascal's phrase, with many sighs, and some day he may get beyond Goethe's psalm of life. Meantime his confession of faith may be summed up in the words put by Shakespeare into the mouth of Corin : 'I earn that I eat, get that I wear ; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's good, content with my harm.' "

THE HOMES OF MR. BALFOUR AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Whittinghame and Malwood.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN, writing in *Cassell's Magazine* for July, describes the country seats of the leaders of the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour's house at Whittinghame, judging by the illustrations, is a very pleasant place to look at.

MR. BALFOUR'S COUNTRY SEAT.

Mr. Dolman says:

" In reality it was built in the plain, simple style which prevailed in Scotland early in this century. But shortly after coming of age and succeeding to the property, Mr. Balfour made various changes in the building, and, with Grecian pillars at the entrances, broad bay windows, and a terrace with ornamental balustrade, the house has lost all its original austerity.

" Mr. Balfour's home has the charm of some of the prettiest scenery of the south of Scotland—the wooded banks of the Firth of Forth on the one side and the picturesque features of the Lammermoor country, as Scott describes them, on the other.

" A drive of six miles from Dunbar brings you to the gates of Whittinghame, or rather to the fine stone pillars on which the gates should swing, for Mr. Balfour's park is now quite uninclosed."

Entering the house, Mr. Dolman describes the bicycles, for both Mr. Balfour and his sister are devoted to the wheel, in the hall, and then proceeds to the library, which, however, is hardly one of the living rooms.

HIS PENCHANT FOR BILLIARDS.

Indoors Mr. Balfour works in the study, and amuses himself in the billiard room, for, says Mr. Dolman:

" As an indoor recreation, by the way, billiards has the same place in Mr Balfour's affection as golf for open air exercise; and in this room he usually spends an hour or so after dinner whenever he has visitors in the house. It is so large that a full table occupies not a quarter of its space, and when Mr Balfour has a family gathering at Whittinghame it is usually used in the daytime as a schoolroom for his little nephews and nieces."

HIS STUDY.

The study, however, is more used than the billiard room. It is in this room that " Mr Balfour

spends most of his time when he is indoors at Whittinghame, probably finding in its smaller size greater comfort than would be possible in the library. In it was written the greater part of his book, 'The Foundations of Belief.'"

It is a room with two large windows, and with plenty of light, but what with windows and book shelves there is no space left for pictures on the walls, and neither photographs nor sketches are to be found on mantelpiece or table.

"But close to a large writing desk (which is of American pattern and of mahogany wood) there is an iron grand pianoforte with a music stand by its side for performance on some other instrument, and the presence of these somewhat unusual articles in a study strikingly confirms the great love Mr. Balfour is supposed to have for music. From this room, I believe, the strains of piano and violin are often heard far into the night.

"Mr. Balfour may often be tempted to defer sleep by the fact that his bedroom adjoins his study, he has but to take three or four steps to seek repose. This sleeping apartment on the ground floor is in its small size and great simplicity in striking contrast to some of the bed chambers on the upper story, and that Mr. Balfour should have chosen it in order that he might more conveniently burn 'the midnight oil' when the desire for study or for music seized him, is a circumstance of some significance."

HIS SISTER AND HIS GARDENS.

Miss Balfour looks after everything, and especially charges herself with "the management of the gardens at Whittinghame, which are not now maintained, however, on the scale which formerly made them so well known in East Lothian. There are still eighteen glass houses and extensive beds for flowers, fruit and vegetables, but only ten gardeners are employed, about half the number whose services were at one time required. Mr. Balfour has no favorite flower, cares nothing for horticulture, and seldom crosses the 'burn' to visit the gardens. Nor does Mr. Balfour ever trouble the extensive game preserves, which usually afford admirable sport for such of his guests as enjoy a day's shooting. When he comes into the grounds it is usually to play a game over the small links of nine 'holes' which, chiefly with a view to the enjoyment of the ladies of the house, were made in the park a year or so ago."

TWO NOTABLE TREES.

In the grounds, which are extensive and well wooded, there are two notable trees, one an Australian gum tree, which is said to be the earliest specimen of the eucalyptus in Scotland:

"It was taken to Whittinghame from Australia by the late Lord Salisbury, father of the present Premier, sixty years ago, and, notwithstanding the rigors of the climate, has attained to a wonderful size. The other is a yew, near Stonypath Tower, one of the largest in the kingdom, under whose outspread branches the conspiracy which led to the assassination of Darnley is believed to have been concocted. The branches of the tree, which embrace the grounds at all points, with the exception of one tiny opening, have a circumference of one hundred and twenty feet, and, in the arched space thus formed, some three hundred school children have been seated at the same time. In forty years the circumference of the tree has grown by thirty feet."

THE SQUIRE OF MALWOOD.

From Whittinghame Mr. Dolman turns southward to the New Forest, and describes Sir William Harcourt in his favorite house at Malwood. Besides the flower gardens, which surround his handsome and commodious country house, "Sir William has about twenty acres in addition, however, which are used for farming, for the production chiefly of the poultry, eggs, butter, milk and vegetables consumed by his household. In this farm the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer takes an active interest, and, small as it is, it has enabled him to keep in close, practical touch with agricultural questions and their difficulties. The live stock include a herd of Jersey and Guernsey cows, and about four hundred chickens. In the stables are to be seen the pair of black Russian ponies presented to Sir William Harcourt by Mr. Armistead, and the chaise in which the statesman is accustomed to be driven about the forest by his son, 'Lulu.'"

The chief thing that impressed Mr. Dolman in Sir William Harcourt's study was the entire absence of anything bearing upon his public career: "The house proclaims its owner to be a man of culture, for there are shelves of books along one side of the broad corridors—the overflow of an extensive, if not very remarkable, library. Of Sir William's many years' service to the state, there is in any part of the house, however, scarcely a hint or suggestion."

LANDSEER'S PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

He has more pictures to speak about than Mr. Balfour:

"The most remarkable canvass at Malwood hangs by the side of the dining room fire place, which has for mantelpiece and Indian wood gate that was exhibited at South Kensington some years ago. This is a portrait of the Queen on a horse, which was undertaken by Landseer shortly after Her Majesty's accession. The picture was never finished, there being little more than the pencilled outline of the horse. The Queen once told Sir William Harcourt that she well remembered even now how painfully fatiguing she found sitting in the saddle while the great artist painted her. Apart from its subject, the picture is extremely interesting in an artistic sense, because of the revelation that it makes of Landseer's method."

THE "FRIENDSHIP GARDEN."

Like the Countess of Warwick, Sir William Harcourt has a "friendship garden," but while Lady

Warwick allows her friends to plant flowers and shrubs, Sir William Harcourt asks them to plant trees. Mr. Dolman says:

"The most interesting feature of the grounds is the 'friendship garden,' a little space set apart for the planting of trees by Sir William Harcourt's best and oldest friends. It was begun by Mr. Gladstone, who planted an oak, and Mrs. Gladstone, who planted an elm, on the occasion of their tour of the west country about six years ago. During this visit to Malwood, too, the ex-Premier signed an engraved portrait of himself which hangs in one of its rooms. Another corner of the grounds, close to the tennis court, is devoted to the cultivation of a number of fine Italian plants, which Sir William and Lady Harcourt collected on the occasion of a recent visit to Italy. An Italian veranda, consisting of various climbing plants, growing over a light wooden trellis, is reminiscent of 'the great budget' of 1894. Its making was the then Chancellor of the Exchequer's recreation in the midst of the heavy labor which the preparation of that measure entailed. Wandering about the grounds are a goodly number of tame birds, including peacocks—some of which were the gifts of friends. You may, perchance, come across an infant kangaroo, too."

MR. GLADSTONE'S SECRET OF LIFE.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE for August begins with a sketch of "Mr. Gladstone at Eighty-six," by W. T. Stead. Mr. Stead calls Gladstone "a kind of secular pope among his countrymen," and says: "Certainly his voice will always carry more weight on any moral question than those of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and all the episcopate." It is a very extraordinary phenomenon, when you come to look at it, this emergence of a kind of lay-pontificate in the midst of a materialistic and skeptical generation.

WHAT IS MR. GLADSTONE'S SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

Mr. Stead tries to answer the natural inquiry into the factors which have kept Mr. Gladstone young at eighty-six. He is still "vigorous, alert, resourceful, capable of reading and writing for hours together, and also able on occasion to take long walks, although he is no longer able to play the woodman and fell the trees on his estate. We hear a great deal of the eight-hour day and the eight-hour movement; but Mr. Gladstone, well on to his ninetieth year, does ten hours' hard literary work every day; and when Mr. Gladstone works he does work and no mistake.

A GOOD START.

"Mr. Gladstone started well. He was born of healthy stock, in comfortable circumstances, with a constitution of iron. He had enormous driving power and physical energy, the evidence of which may still be seen palpable to all men in the massive formation of the back of his head. From his parents he had every advantage of heredity and environment from his youth up. These things cannot be bespoken by any one, and it is well, therefore, and it will be more profitable, to devote attention to the methods by which Mr. Gladstone has been able to preserve and conserve the advantages with which he was early endowed."

THE HYGIENIC VALUE OF FAITH.

"The first thing that forces itself upon our attention is the fact that Mr. Gladstone from his youth up has contrived in some way or another to appropriate for himself all the advantages which come from a sturdy and assured faith in the government of the universe. Looking at it altogether apart from the question of the truth or falsehood of religious belief, there is no doubt that, from a purely hygienic point of view, a man who feels that there is outside of him and above him a moral order, controlled by some being infinitely wiser than himself, has advantages, from the point of view of a life insurance society, greatly superior to those possessed by a man who has no such consolation.

"Mr. Gladstone has probably had his doubts, like most men, but they have been as waves to a strong swimmer which carry him onward to his goal. Mr. Gladstone is one of those men who are never so convinced of the truth of anything as when they are set to work to defend it against the arguments of its opponents, and Mr. Gladstone's faith has waxed all the stronger because, like the oak planted on a wind-swept hill, it has been compelled to drive its roots deeper in the soil because of the tempest which hurtles through its branches. Over the mantelpiece in Mr. Gladstone's bedroom there is emblazoned a text which explains a good deal of the tranquillity which has saved Mr. Gladstone from the nervous exhaustion which has carried off many other men. The text runs, 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is set on Thee.'"

A FORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Stead places second in importance among the influences which have preserved Mr. Gladstone's life his fortunate marriage. Mrs. Gladstone was known before her marriage as the beautiful Miss Glynne. She does not pretend to be Mr. Gladstone's intellectual equal, but is a capable housewife, his constant and solicitous nurse, and devotes herself at every turn to save him from any possible worry or exhaustion. If an article in the *Times* will irritate him, the paper is suppressed until he is best able to meet the strain. Mr Stead thinks that if Mrs. Gladstone had been a cleverer woman she might have been less helpful, on the ground that some natures, having an overbearing individuality of their own, seek in their companion rather a negative than a positive capacity.

HIS HABITS OF LIFE

These are the two great causes, in Mr Stead's opinion, of Mr. Gladstone's wonderful vigor. But

in addition, his habits of life aid these larger factors very materially. For instance, he can sleep at a moment's notice, and will wake up bright and fresh within ten minutes after going to sleep. His nightly allowance is seven hours, and he has never known what insomnia meant. Mr. Stead says that so methodical was the persistence with which Mr. Gladstone adhered to any habits which he found beneficial to his health that his body came to be like a chronometer ; adjusted to a certain time it kept so year in and year out, without a shadow of variation. He is a total abstainer of tobacco, but not a teetotaler.

"MAN-MAKING AND VERSE-MAKING."

Warnings by Mr. Gladstone.

THE *New Review* for July closes with an article by Mr. Gladstone headed as above. It illustrates the characteristic humor and didactic seriousness of the author, whose personality and autobiographic reminiscences form its chief attraction. It has two headings and really consists of two papers, the first, a homily on the serious conduct of life and character-building in general, the second, an admonition to writers of verse to pause and ponder before printing what they write.

CHARACTER AND CALLING.

Mr. Gladstone recalls the old riddle, "What is all the world doing at once ?" and the answer, "Growing older," to suggest another answer, "Building : all men are building themselves." He regrets that most men do not take heed how they build. They are provident of oppportunity and resource for building fortune and fame, but too generally take no thought as to building themselves. Mr. Gladstone feels the need of impressing on youth, without detracting from its "royal *insouciance*," the duty and the reward of building character rightly. Good and wise behavior in youth is like laying out money at high interest and on absolute security. As trees make their largest growths in periods of their early spring, so man in youth. And each one of us is born to his own special work in the world, and it is the high duty of every one concerned to discover his special fitness. On choice of pursuits in which life is to be spent, Mr. Gladstone quotes Bishop Butler's saying that the observation of Divine truth is the highest occupation for the mind of man. He points to two others : the field of history—"very far as yet, especially among the British race, from being fully occupied"—and that of natural history.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

He then utters the warning which, he feels, the age specially needs :

"It is an age of wealth, of excitement, and of ambition ; an age, too, in which an unusually considerable proportion of the young have, or seem to themselves to have, some considerable latitude allowed them in a choice of a profession, still more in the regulation of their daily employment. Now, hard thinking and patient plodding, which (and especially the latter of them) have made the Germans illustrious, do not as a rule find favor with the Englishman. I take the Englishman as the principal member of the original stock of the English-speaking races, now become enormous, and still in course of rapid multiplication ; and my assumption is, that what is generally true of him will be somewhat largely true of them all. The Englishman then, is, as far as my experience carries me, more largely endowed with mental gifts than with a determination to turn them to the best account. If this proposition be true then his indisposition to hard and continuous work, which will often hinder him from all work, will also, in some of its intermediate gradations, incline him to prefer paths which are flowery, work which is easy."

ADVICE TO VERSIFIERS ABOUT TO PRINT.

This leads Mr. Gladstone to his second division. For "the most flowery of all the paths of mental exertion is in poetry or verse making !"

"The temptation to versify is so great that, as I suppose, most or all of us have indulged in it. This is no offense at all. Only by trying our feathers shall we learn whether we are fit to fly. . . . If, when it is found out, the moth still flies into the candle, it is no great offense. The lucubrations may still charm a family circle ; possibly, as Cupid is blind, may even smooth the path of courtship. . . . The point at which the case grows serious is. when we come to think of printing."

THE GREATEST DRUG IN THE LITERARY MARKET.

How serious the case is, Mr. Gladstone has learned by the things he has suffered from budding versifiers :

"My experience leads me to believe that the supply of poetry or verse assuming to be poetry, is more egregiously in excess of the demand than any other description of literature. A very long life has made me a familiar figure to an unusual number of persons ; so that I am the recipient accordingly of a large number of presented works, often of lively or enduring interest, through the courtesy of authors, and likewise of publishers. When the form of a book offers itself to my eye or hand, the first feeling is a sense of uncertainty or of curiosity, often to be followed by interest and gratitude ; but if at that very first stage the eye discovers that it is a volume of poetry, then I admit that the initial encountering sentiment changes to dismay. I have, indeed, received from authors gifts of poetry both rare and precious. But, if we define a poet (or poetess) to be one who has published one or more volumes in verse, then the poets who have dawned upon England (or Great Britain) within the last forty or fifty years are, as I believe, counted in four figures—that is, by the thousand. Of

these there are a very few with certain fame before them. Here and there may arise a Watson ; but he is indeed *rarus nans in gurgite vasto.* An extremely small number have laid the foundations, nay, erected the fabric, of a durable renown. (Both Tennyson and Browning were anterior to the time I have named.) The enormous majority of these producers have not in the Muse's eye a weight equal to what one of their volumes would indicate in postal scales."

WANTED—A NEW ANTHOLOGY.

Mr. Gladstone wishes to make "the serious poetical recruit" aware of the arduous nature of his service, and "to induce the tempted beginner to pause and pause again, to think thrice, aye and three times thrice," before he prints. Mr. Gladstone treats first of those who have attained fame without deserving it, as in Pollock's "Course of Time," Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," and Robert Montgomery's "Satan" : and then of those who, like the late Lord De Tabley, deserved but did not attain fame. Lord Tennyson agreed with Mr. Gladstone in believing that much good poetry is still-born. Mr. Gladstone seems to recommend a sort of anthology—a selection of "the waifs and strays of material truly valuable in itself," by a process of "judicious critical collection, accompanied with much resolute slaughter of the innocents." Toplady with his one poem "Rock of Ages" out of great masses of verse, Miss Naden and Mrs. Clive ("V.") are adduced as instances of persons who can produce good poetry, but in very small quantities.

These are dangers ; but a worse danger is that of attaining mediocrity which "it would require Thomas Carlyle to describe ;" a thing in poetry tolerated neither by gods, nor men, nor the bookseller. Why should mediocrity, tolerable in prose, be so deadly in poetry? Because, answers Mr. Gladstone, the prose-writer has something to offer *besides* his literary form, while, except in the case of very high poetry, the poet has not and cannot have. Literary form means that a composition is apart from its contents "a work of art from the manner of its construction."

THE NATIVE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for July we have another installment of Olive Schreiner's South African articles, which opens with a sketch of the natives with whom the Dutch first came into contact when they colonized the Cape. These races are three : The Hottentot, the Bushman and the Bantu. The two former are almost extinct; the latter increases and multiplies in the presence of the white men.

THE HOTTENTOTS.

"When the Dutch landed at the Cape two centuries ago, the most important in number and the most widely spread of the natives were the Hottentots, a small wiry folk, with yellow faces, black wool in little hard knots on the head, protruding jaws, low foreheads, and small eyes. Their condition of civilization was not high compared with that of many other African peoples ; they had large flocks and herds on whose flesh and milk they lived, but they had little agriculture. Their round houses, made of slight wooden frames, with mats fastened over them, could at any moment be taken up and removed ; and the little clothing they wore was of skins. But they were a versatile, excitable, lively little folk, as their few remaining descendants are to-day ; rather gentle than fierce, and very emotional ; and loving dancing and song."

THE BUSHMEN.

Side by side with the Hottentots lived a still more remarkable race of pigmies—"the astonishing little people known as the South African Bushmen. Akin in race and speech to the dwarf races found in Central Africa, they are lighter in color, being a dirty yellow, perhaps owing to the cooler climate of the south, which they have probably inhabited for countless ages, and in which they may have originally developed. So small in size are they that an adult Bushman is not larger than an ordinary European child of eleven ; they have tiny wizened faces, the wool on their heads growing in little balls, with naked spaces between."

In many respects they seem to be the link between humanity and the brute creation. It was as if the brute had been arrested at the moment when he was about to evolve into a man. They have a language, but it is so elemental that the clear expression of even the very simplest ideas is difficult :

"They have no word for wife, for marriage, for nation ; and their minds appear to be in the same simple condition as their language. The complex mental operations necessary for the maintenance of life under civilized conditions they have no power of performing ; no member of the race has in any known instance been taught to read or write, nor to grasp religious conceptions clearly, though great efforts have been made to instruct them. At the same time they possess a curious imitative skill, and under shelving rocks and in caves all over South Africa their rude etchings and paintings of men and animals are found, animated by a crude life and vigor. Their powers of mimicry are enormous."

THE BANTUS.

Very different from the gay little Hottentots and the dog like Bushmen are the third race, the Bantus. The Kaffirs, whether they be Zulus, Bechuanas, or any other varieties of the parent stem, "have a proud reserve, and an intensely self-conscious and reflective mental attitude. The language they speak is of a perfect construction, lending itself largely to figurative and poetical forms, yet capable of giving great precision to exact thought. The two great branches into which they are divided are about as distinct from one another as are the Celtic

and Teutonic branches of our own Indo-European family ; the language of one-half being as intelligible to the other as French is to the German."

IN PRAISE OF THE BANTU WOMEN.

Olive Schreiner speaks very highly as to the virtues of the Bantu women. She says:

"In her native state the Bantu woman is in many respects in a higher sexual position than large numbers of civilized females. Of the price paid for her she receives nothing, it passes to her family. She not only supports herself by her own labor, but is the mainstay of the society in which she exists, largely feeding and clothing it by her exertions. Her position is probably much farther from that of the female who lives idly and parasitically on society through the sale of her sex functions than is that of most European women, married or single. We have it on the most irrefragable evidence that when, after war, a few years back, a regiment of English soldiers was stationed for many months in the heart of a subdued Bantu tribe, not only was the result of the contact between the soldiers and the native women *nil* as regarding illegitimate births, but it had been practically impossible for the soldiers to purchase women for purposes of degradation throughout the whole time."

Appended to this paragraph, there is the following ominous foot-note:

"Added in 1896 : We are not referring to that which takes place when Englishmen, untrammeled by any public opinion or by British rule, are absolutely dominant over a crushed native race, as in the territories north of the Limpopo to-day. We shall deal with this, to an Englishman most sorrowful matter, at some future date."

Great are the misfortunes of Rhodesia at the present moment, but if what Olive Schreiner implies be true, then for the first time there would seem to be some reason for the afflictions of the Rhodesians.

VON SEYFFERT'S CRANE.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* for July, Mr. Cornish revives the memory of Von Seyffert's tame crane, the bird which, nearer than any other feathered biped, seems to have approached the intelligence of mankind. Von Seyffert lived in a German agricultural village ; he had two cranes which he had tamed:

"When the female died the survivor at once took as a new friend a bull. He would stand by the bull in the stall and keep the flies off him, scream when he roared, dance before him, and follow him out with the herd. In this association the crane saw and remarked the duties of the cowherd, and one evening he brought home the whole of the village herd of heifers unaided, and drove them into the stable. From that time the crane undertook so many duties that it was busy from dawn till night. He acted as policeman among the poultry, stopping all fights and disorder. He would stand by a horse when left in a cart, and prevent it from moving by pecking at its nose and screaming. A turkey and a gamecock were found fighting, whereon the crane first fought the turkey, and then sought out and thrashed the cock. Meantime it always "herded" the cattle, not always with complete success. These were collected in the morning by the sound of a horn, and some would lag behind. On one occasion the crane went back, drove up some lagging heifers through the street, and then frightened them so much that they broke away and ran two miles in the wrong direction. The bird could not bring them back, but drove them into a field, where it guarded them till they were fetched. It would drive out trespassing cattle as courageously as a dog, and, unlike most busybodies, was a universal favorite, and the pride of the village."

THE FAITHS OF GERMANY.

IN the second June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Goyan has an important article on what he calls "The Religious Map of the Germany of To-day"—that is to say, the distribution of the different creeds over that empire. He begins by describing the wonderful Cathedral of Cologne, in the completion of which modern united Germany seemed to stretch out her hand to the old Germany and the old religion. But we must pass over Mr. Goyan's historic retrospect and come to the actual facts and the situation as it is to-day.

THE CATHOLIC PROVINCES.

Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, Bavaria and Poland are the four eminently Catholic portions of the empire. Bavaria is particularly the home of pious Catholic traditions, and the regular clergy are more numerous there than in any other part of Germany. At the Bavarian court curious old ceremonies survive which have been abolished elsewhere. Once a year in the Royal Chapel the Prince Regent arms the knights. It is the festival of St. George. Standing before the altar simply clad in tunics of white silk, the neophytes listen to a sermon which explains to them their future obligations. These are two: to throw down the glove in defense of Christ and the Immaculate Conception and to devote themselves to the poor and to the sick. Holding the hands of the Prince Regent, who is the intermediary between them and God, they take the oath, the Prince then gives them the "accolade," enrols them in the Order of St. George, and superintends the change of their dress to the helm, the sword, the blue cloak and ermine collar of the order, while mass is being celebrated at the altar. The populace are not admitted to this curious survival, but after it is over they are allowed to see the knights and the princes feasting and merrymaking in a manner little consonant with the solemn oath of the order.

It is curious that in Bavaria the Catholics do not

as a body support the Catholic or Centre party in the Reichstag to anything like the extent warranted by their numbers. Westphalia is, if possible, even more Catholic than Bavaria. Charles de Montalembert wrote in 1834: "Westphalia is the home of the Catholicism of Northern Germany, it is the German Brittany." Those words are true to this day. M. Goyan describes the old Catholicism of Poland, a legacy of the past, severe in its insistence on religious observances, and intermingled and identified with the sentiment of Polish nationality. This is so strong that your Polish peasant simply does not regard a Prussian priest as a real priest at all.

PROTESTANTISM ON THE DOWN GRADE.

Protestantism is extremely active in the Catholic parts of Germany, the Evangelical Church devoting itself principally to philanthropic work with no small success. Protestant Germany includes, broadly speaking, Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Anhalt and Saxony. But it must be remembered that in Protestant Germany the towns and their suburbs are called by the German pastors "spiritual cemeteries," and religious influences seem extremely weak. Thus, in 1880, 20 per cent. of the Protestant children of Berlin remained unbaptized, 59 per cent. of the marriages and 80 per cent. of the funerals were purely civil ceremonies, and the communicating members of the Evangelical Church numbered only 13 per cent. Since then, thanks to the efforts of the Emperor and the Empress, some improvement has taken place. Those who compose the court are known to be sincerely religious, and in the last thirteen years a great deal has been achieved by the outside or dissenting clergy, to whose efforts Father Ciprian, a well-known Bavarian monk, has paid a fine tribute.

The most irreligious town in Germany seems to be Hamburg, and this in spite of the social and religious efforts made by the philanthropist pastor, Wychern. In the country districts the lack of religious feeling is very apparent, notably in Mecklenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Magdeburg and Erfurt. Five German provinces—Hesse and the Palatinate, Baden, Wurtemburg and Silesia—cannot be called either Protestant or Catholic. The population is of mixed religions, and there, strangely enough, both parties honor their faiths in the observance.

In 1890 there were in Germany 31,026,810 Protestants and 17,674,921 Catholics, and this, of course, does not include those who would term themselves free thinkers (Freie Wissenschaft).

"THE great defect to day," says Sir J. E. Millais in an interview in the June *Strand*, which is beautifully illustrated with reproductions of his pictures, "is the want of reverence. Until a young man can admire, nay, until he can give homage, there is no hope for him." Stating his views of art education, the President observed, "I do not believe much in direct instruction. Surround a boy with great art and he will learn."

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE London or the New York type of journalism—which? That is the alternative which Jos. T. Clark, in the *Canadian Magazine* for June, appears to think lies before the Canadian press. He fears the choice is already gone far toward decision. "Daily intercourse between Canada and the United States, the systems of telegraphic news supply and other causes are drawing our newspapers into the wake of the great New York papers. This is to be regretted. The splendid newspapers of London, earnest, honest, respectable and dignified, present finer models to us." Mr. Clark gives a bad account of the Dominion press:

"News is obtained every day through the perfidy of men who are trusted, through breaches of confidence, through the treason of employees, and no one, apparently, pauses to think of the effect upon morality of such an institution as the press growing ever more powerful by provoking betrayals of every kind of trust in every level of life. . . . There are prominent editorial writers in Canada who have progressed from paper to paper, changing their points of view with every change of employer—championing the national policy in one paper, tearing it to shreds in another; leading a crusade in one paper against the influence of French Catholicism in politics, rounding upon fellow-crusaders, a month later, in another paper."

The writer deplores the want of training and sense of responsibility of newspaper men, and contrasts them with the occupants of the pulpit. Yet though despondent he does not quite despair:

"The managing editor who will give his paper as delicate a conscience, and rules of conduct as correct as a gentleman would have in private life, will find, I think, the strange experiment a success. A newspaper whose statements could be relied upon under all circumstances, whose persistent good taste would become a proverb—might it not almost remake our civilization?"

A NATIONAL SANITARIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

SOME forcible reasons for opening a national home for consumptives in New Mexico or Arizona are advanced by Dr. Wm. T. Parker in the July *Arena*. Dr. Parker has no difficulty in showing that consumption is very generally a preventable disease, due in most cases to neglect of hygienic laws, that sanitary science has already lessened the mortality from consumption, but that the climate cure is the real hope of the consumptive to-day. He further shows that much has been realized in the Royal National Consumptives' Hospital, on the Isle of Wight, England, although the climate of that place is inferior to that of our far West.

Dr. Parker suggests the occupancy of one of our abandoned military posts in New Mexico, and the establishment therein of a completely appointed modern sanitarium. Such a proposition has been made in Congress. In the choice of a locality, Dr.

Parker suggests that these requirements be kept in view:

"It must be near some great artery of communication with home; that is, generally speaking, with our important center—in other words, it must be near a railroad, if not actually upon one. It must be near a town or village, affording opportunities to obtain necessary supplies of all kinds. It must contain or be accessible to agreeable society; and last, but not least, it must be able to provide suitable employment of mind and body for all its occupants. Purity, dryness of air and soil, moderate elevation, temperateness, sunshine—all these may obtain, and yet our patients mope and die in despair from home-sickness merely because the mind and body are not occupied with wholesome normal work. Idleness kills more people every year than many so-called dangerous diseases, and yet its name never appears in the nomenclature of disease as a possible cause of death! We may calculate our returns, and decide wisely as to climate; but if the patient's bodily comfort cannot be assured and mental rest secured when he reaches his destination, our wise counsels will have been in vain, and idleness will have been the enemy to defeat all our best-laid plans for our patient's betterment. Occupation is, then, one of the remedies which must be provided at our national sanitarium, and this is the very thing needed to aid in making such an institution in part, at least, self-supporting. A wise administration will provide, in part payment for board, useful and regular daily employment for the men and for the women—the women about the houses or in the open sewing-room; the men about the grounds, gardens, stables, carpenter shops, etc. A busy hygeia could be created, peopled by patients on the road to happy recovery, who perhaps very recently had well-nigh abandoned the last hope for cure. What a noble charity a few thousands could inaugurate! How many cheerless homes could be made happy if but the word could be spoken to open the gates of one of our frontier forts, and let these poor people inhabit houses which must soon fall to pieces from neglect, and which a very little money would easily fashion into homes where hope and life would dwell in grateful remembrance of a parental government with some concern for the lives and happiness of the poor."

"Consumption is the most prevalent and fatal of the maladies to which Englishmen are exposed. According to the returns of the register-general's office for the year 1887, forty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-five deaths occurred in England and Wales from phthisis. Notwithstanding that consumption is the most frequent and fatal of diseases, even in England, less has been done to provide for the necessities and to alleviate the sufferings of those laboring under it than from any other disease."

Surely it would seem that where so many thousands are annually spent from public funds for the care of the insane and other helpless unfortunates, something might also be done for this other class of sufferers.

THE WORK OF THE SANITARIAN.

PROFESSOR MARION TALBOT outlines the sanitarian's field of endeavor in the *American Journal of Sociology.*

"The duty of the sanitarian is acknowledged to be of greater scope as the years pass and the meaning of sanitary reform is proved not to be restricted to the physical life of man, but to affect all his activities as a human being. The interest of the sanitarian is now said to be in 'whatever can cause or help to cause discomfort, pain, sickness, death, vice or crime—and whatever has a tendency to avert, destroy or diminish such causes.' We are told that preventable evils, such as loss of life, impairment of health and physical disability, impose upon the people unnumbered and immeasurable calamities, pecuniary, social, physical, mental and moral, which ought to be avoided.

"The sanitarian is right in regarding his special field of work in relation to the higher activities of mankind. He should require that, in his own mind at least, every principle studied, every reform advocated, every plea made, should be considered in the light of its *rôle* as a part of the foundation for the highest and best expression of life, whether it be physical, intellectual, moral or spiritual."

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

THE secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Mr. S. N. D. North, writing in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* reviews the arguments advanced for and against state boards of arbitration in labor disputes. His deductions from England's experience with voluntary boards lead him to question the wisdom of statutory regulation. He believes that the ends in view can be better achieved without recourse to state intervention. We quote his closing paragraph:

"In conclusion, I cannot escape the conviction in respect to labor disputes, as in respect to a thousand other matters where artificial remedies are sought by adding to the enormous mass of laws that now burden the statute books, that this is one of the questions that should be left to work out its own solution by natural evolution. There is every justification for this view in the fact that from day to day, all over the manufacturing states, the adjustment of wage disputes is taking place in the quiet seclusion of the business office, shut out from the world at large, where master and man meet as equals, learn from each other the exact conditions under which work is going on, and ascertain the best terms that those conditions will permit either to expect. For every outbreak that actually occurs a thousand differences are amicably adjusted. Progress in this direction is unrecognized, because it is unknown. The intervention of the state may not have retarded that progress—that is a question upon which men may fairly differ—but that it has accelerated it I can find no reason for believing."



CONTINUOUS POLAR EXPLORATION.

MR. ROBERT STEIN of the United States Geological Survey explains in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* his proposed expedition to Jones Sound, planned for 1897, to initiate a system of continuous arctic exploration.

WHY CONTINUOUS?

Mr. Stein advances very good and sufficient reasons for undertaking a systematic and extended quest, instead of repeating the spasmodic and comparatively fruitless attempts of his predecessors in the field of arctic discovery. Could any business, say farming, asks Mr. Stein, be profitably conducted if the farm was worked one year and then abandoned for ten years? Mr. Stein proposes to follow Lieutenant Peary's very sensible advice: "Arctic exploration must, like anything else, be made a *business* and carried on from year to year, profiting by each added item of experience, taking advantage of every occurring opportunity."

The chief object of the Jones Sound expedition is to be scientific research, and to this Mr. Stein in-

tends to subordinate everything else. Special attention will be paid to geology.

"Disasters having been plainly due to lack of a secure and always accessible base, the first object will be the establishment of a base at the mouth of Jones Sound, which Julius von Payer calls 'the one spot most suitable for such a base.' Being in assured annual communication through the Scotch and Newfoundland whalers, a well-housed and well-provisioned party, with some Eskimo families, will be as safe there as anywhere on earth, and will have before it a field unequaled in richness and extent. To the north, the west coasts of Ellesmere Land and Grinnell Land are to be explored; to the northwest, the triangle between those coasts and the Parry Islands is to be rescued from the unknown; to the west, the interior of North Devon is an interesting problem; to the southwest, Prince Regent Inlet *may* present an avenue to the magnetic pole; to the south, Baffin Land—with its Eskimo settlements, its herds of reindeer, its wealth in fishes and birds, its fossils and minerals—offers a tempting field, larger than the British Isles. Even Greenland may not be beyond the sphere of that strategic point.

"Such a system, once initiated, will cost very little. Lecturing tours and the sale of collections will defray a large part of the cost. Considering the enormous sums spent on arctic exploration in the past by governments and by individuals, it seems probable that when the system is once in running order it will not lack patrons. The cost of the initial expedition is estimated at five thousand dollars. Much smaller sums will probably suffice in subsequent years."

COMMENTS OF OTHER EXPLORERS.

Mr. Stein's article is followed by an expression of opinion from nearly all the living arctic explorers of prominence in indorsement of his plan.

Lieutenant Peary agrees with Julius von Payer, the explorer of Franz Josef Land, that Mr. Stein's plan is "the best imaginable," for the following reasons:

"1. It is one of the safest, because its base station is annually reached by the whaling steamers.

"2. It promises extensive scientific results, because that base gives access to a wide and rich field.

"3. It is the cheapest, because of the possibility of utilizing the whalers as means of transportation.

"4. It avoids hurry, which is a great source of danger and of imperfect work.

"5. It permits the utilization of experience, allowing the same force to remain in the field for several years and to train their successors."

General Greely states that in his opinion the west coast of Ellesmere Land is the one field of exploration in all the arctic that promises the largest results with the least amount of labor and danger.

Lieutenant Brainard predicts that the idea of a permanent camp at the entrance of Jones Sound, where it will be in constant communication with the outer world through the whalers, will mark a new epoch in arctic exploration. "The wonder is that so simple and inexpensive a measure was not thought of long ago. Had it been adopted, say fifty years ago, it is entirely probable that arctic history since then would have remained unclouded by a single disaster."

Dr. Franz Boas, the explorer of Baffin Land, affirms that his own experience, as well as that of Schwatka and others, proves that such work is practically free from risks of any kind, and expresses the conviction that the first year's work will amply repay the expense incurred in fitting out the expedition.

Commodore Melville, Admiral Nares, Clements R. Markham, and other eminent authorities agree in commending Mr. Stein's project to geographers and explorers.

CYCLING IN THE TYROL.

AN American bicyclist's experiences in the Tyrol form the subject of an article by Seth Greer in the July *Outing*. That hilly country, it seems, is no stranger to the wheel.

"As to the roads in Tyrol, our first expert opinion was obtained from a German wheelman whom we met at Bregenz. He assured us that all Austrian roads were, like all Austrian beers, bad. He spoke, of course, from the German standpoint. We later learned that, regarding beers, he was nearly right; but as to roads, we concluded he had never visited America and probably had never ridden over some German roads of our acquaintance. For the most part the Tyrolese roads are good. Last summer they were all very dry as a result of a protracted drought. In six weeks' wheeling and walking we were not out in six hours of rain. Where the dust would otherwise have been worst, the roadways were swept by hand brooms. To a New Yorker it was a strange sight to see miles and miles of street sweepers who were so bent on cleanliness that they seemed to watch for the sun to dry and the wind to dislodge each particle of limestone. To be sure, this process was preliminary to the inspection that precedes the fall repairs, and it often disclosed an uneven roadbed. On the whole, however, an American wheelman will have no just cause for complaint against even the minor highways of the Tyrol."

THE LEAGUE OF TYROLESE WHEELMEN.

"The Tyrolese have a League of Wheelmen that has issued a road-map, designated hotel rendezvous, and generally undertaken the work of such an organization. By the way, I sometimes wondered why this league or some local wheelmen did not test the law of the road, and if held to have no rights (as seems to be the case), then agitate for a change. On several occasions we were driven into walls, fences or gutters, or forced to dismount, by the pure 'cussedness' of post drivers. The league has caused warning signals to be erected at the top of the most dangerous hills, bearing the name of the

league and a legend which means: 'Bicyclists must dismount.'

"The bicyclists themselves are rather conservative. We scarcely ever saw a native coasting. They often told us it was dangerous. Few of their machines had foot rests. None of the riders ever heard of braking with the foot. Mud-guards, metal at that, are very commonly worn. Cyclometers are rarely seen. We saw almost as many cushion tires as pneumatics, and among the hills even met several high wheels."

WHAT THE CYCLIST SEES IN TYROL.

The bicyclist has no longing to know everything about the country he is passing through.

"He knows a few things and purposely ignores a thousand. He glides over the brow of a hill and turns his back on distant snow peaks rosy with the Alpine glow; the near meadows are bronze in the evening light; peaceful hamlets are falling asleep in the shadow of eternal hills; pious peasants are kneeling at a wayside shrine—would the picture he carries away in his memory be any more satisfying if he should dismount and study his guide book?

"Much that is worth seeing in the Tyrol can be seen by the tourist who does not leave the line and level of railroads and post routes. Walking most nearly approximates the ideal, and it alone meets the requirements of the best expeditions. The angle of approximation is narrowed to practical coincidence when the tourist chooses the bicycle as his preferred means of locomotion; walks when there are cross-country ascents to be made; takes a diligence only when compelled by the physical condition of himself, his wheel or the road; and finally, without prejudice, freely avails himself even of the railroad whenever it is clearly to his advantage."

HENRY CUYLER BUNNER.

LAURENCE HUTTON contributes to the *Bookman* for July an interesting character study of his friend, the late Henry C. Bunner. Many who have laughed over Bunner's stories in times past will be interested to learn something about the personality of their favorite humorist.

THE KIND OF MAN HE WAS.

"A more disinterestedly loyal man to his friends I never met, nor a man more devotedly attached to his own family. He was always sympathetic, always ready to help, always full of encouragement, never sparing of his words of praise for the work of others. His laugh was hearty and contagious, and how quick was his appreciation of everything that was good all the world who reads can tell. He was an excellent listener, and he was an admirable talker upon all sorts of subjects, grave and gay. He had an unusual knowledge of books and of their contents, particularly of the works of the poets, ancient and modern. He quoted readily, correctly, appropriately and at length; and if one wanted to remember a line or sonnet of any of the half-forgotten men of the period of the very beginning of English verse, Bunner could always say where it was, whose it was, and exactly what it was, and why.

"Only a few of Bunner's best words can I recall now. He used to say that he read the *Sun* because he wanted the news. He did not want to know what the *Tribune* wanted him to know; he did not want to know what the *Times* did not know and had not found out. He wanted the news!"

BUNNER'S "LOST JOKE."

"And one of the most touching and pathetic incidents in his career is the story of his lost joke. It was in the old days of our Westmoreland *café* life, when, in my absence, Bunner found but one man at the table—a fellow of a peculiarly clear mind. He asked Bunner some simple question, as 'Did you come up-town in the Fourth avenue or the Sixth avenue line?' To which Bunner replied in an equally commonplace way, as, 'No, I walked.' Bunner, at the end of many years, could remember neither the question nor the answer nor the nature of them; but the words he uttered, whatever they may have been, were received with shouts of laughter. Bunner did not know why, and he never knew why. He saw nothing funny in them, at that time or later. And he entirely forgot what they were and what prompted them. But his interlocutor pronounced it the best thing that Bunner had ever said, and he laughed over it until he wept, and then he laughed again. It was to him the acme of humorous expression. He was too diffident to repeat it, whatever it was, because he thought that Bunner said it intentionally, and wanted him to say it in his turn, and so, somehow, commit himself; and he never told it; and he is dead; and Bunner never discovered the joke on his own account. He was very miserable at the thought that his most sublime effort of wit was unrecognized by himself, and went into the ear of the only man who ever heard it and who ever appreciated it, and was there kept forever from Bunner and the rest of the world. And poor Bunner could not even think what it was about.

"It is a subject for a tragedy, but it has never been written."

AN ATTACK OF ANGLOPHOBIA.

"We had 'high old times' with the Bunners some eight or nine years later in London. It was their first visit to the Old World; and I had much pleasure in taking them about the town I loved so well, although my own pleasure, I am afraid, was greater than his. He had developed symptoms of a rabid Anglophobic nature, and the present-day Englishman seemed to be stepping upon every sensitive nerve in his system. He had succeeded in fretting all the skin off his mental body, and he was never so happy as when he could taunt some Englishman into rubbing salt into his wounds. He left St. Paul's Cathedral in disgust because upon the menu-

ment to Cornwallis there was every allusion to that person's worth, his valor and his victories, and no reference whatever to the important fact (to us), but not creditable (to him), that he had surrendered his sword to Washington at Yorktown ! At Westminster Bunner rebelled against the great crowd of men in the Abbey who were nobodies but princes or royal dukes. He was impressed, however, at standing so close to the mortal parts of so many immortal men, and he was subdued and respectful as he sat in the Poets' Corner.

"'There are some good and great Englishmen, after all, Harry,' I said.

"'Yes,' he replied, 'there are three classes of Englishmen whom I can endure—the Irish, the Scotch, and the dead !'"

THOMAS HARDY FROM AN ITALIAN STANDPOINT.

WE are accustomed to consider our literary position in respect to modern fiction as unrivaled, but foreigners do not always agree with us. Sgr. Carlo Segrè, in the *Nuova Antologia* (June 16), as an enthusiastic disciple of Manzoni, falls foul of English contemporary novels in general, and of Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure" in particular. His article is thoughtful and well informed, and as representative of Italian literary feeling not without interest, for in Italy more attention is paid to English literature than to that of any other country. After giving the outline of the relations between Jude, Sue and Arabella, our Italian critic continues :

"I ask myself whether it is possible to find a more immoral novel than this, from which every consideration of modesty has been banished. And the immodesty of the scenes represented, and of the language used, does not resemble the lack of reticence to be found in Fielding and in Smollett, who are not wanting in dignity and delicacy in spite of their frequent lapses, but it is a low and often repulsive coarseness from which the eye turns away in profound disgust. . . . But the most flagrant immorality in the book consists in the general conception on which it is based, and the end toward which it aims. It cannot be called a novel of manners, still less of character ; it is essentially a novel with a purpose, and the purpose proclaimed by Mr. Hardy is the most culpable that can be imagined. His object is to show that man is nothing more than the necessary victim of his social surroundings. Where can one find more melancholy types than those of this hero and heroine ? Yet Mr. Hardy depicts them as oppressed and innocent beings, and envelops them in his own sympathy. . . . Hardy is a vigorous and capable writer, and it is therefore not strange to find even in his last book pages that fill one with deep admiration. I recall with pleasure the passages analyzing the internal struggles and deceptions that Jude passed through in his eager aspirations after culture, and also the whole scene of Commemoration Time at Oxford, at the close of the second volume. But such gems, scattered here and there, are all too few in number, and are overshadowed by the dominant colors of the work, which, judged as a whole, resembles the confused and disjointed nightmare of a fever patient."

Sarah Grand and Grant Allen fare no better at Sgr. Segrè's hands, and it is on "Esther Waters" alone that he confers a grudging approval in the remark "we might have preferred to see the fancy of the author arrested by objects more worthy both of his and of our attention, but it would be impossible to deny that he has placed in their true light the types, customs and sentiments that he has sought out and reproduced."

TENNYSONIANA.

MR. WILFRID WARD contributes to the *New Review* an article, written at the present Lord Tennyson's suggestion for the *Deutsche Revue*, entitled "Talks with Tennyson." It is an intensely interesting record. As a boy the writer knew the poet, and was a close friend of his son Lionel. He recalls the shyness which Tennyson habitually showed on coming into the room, and which, even with intimate friends, only gradually wore off. "There was a far-off look in his eyes, something between the look of a near-sighted man and a very far-sighted man," conveying a sense that "his mind was not yet focussed on the world immediately about him." With strangers this shyness passed less readily away, and gave an impression of great reserve. But, once the spell was broken, he conversed with "absolute freedom and naturalness." Mr. Ward used to walk out with him in a party of six or eight, and "conversation never flagged : neither did the rapid pace at which the poet walked." Even when seventy he was proud to have outwalked Professor Jebb—then only forty—and in his eighty-third year the poet climbed a gate and literally ran down hill.

THE POET ON HIS FELLOW AUTHORS.

About his fellow authors many sayings of Tennyson are preserved here. His judgment of Browning is noteworthy, if not very generous :

"'Browning,' he added, 'has a genius for a sort of dramatic composition and for analyzing the human mind. And he has a great imagination. But a poet's writing should be sweet to the mouth and ear, which Browning is not. There should be a "glory of words" as well as deep thought. This he has not got. In his last work he makes "impulse" rhyme with "dim pulse." He spoke of Browning's love of London society : 'I once told him he would die in a white tie, and he rather liked it.'"

Of Arthur Clough, Tennyson said :

"'I knew him well in later life. He once traveled with us in France. He was a delightful companion, but was rather wanting in a sense of humor. He had great poetic feeling. He read me his *In Mari Magno*, and cried like a child as he read it.'"

Of George Eliot he admired the genius and the insight into human character, but maintained that she was not so truthful as Shakespeare or Miss Austen. "The character of Adam Bede," he said, "is not quite true to human nature. It is idealized."

Macaulay he met only once, and was introduced by Guizot. The historian merely bowed, and went on talking to Guizot. Of Carlyle he said, "He was at once the most reverent and the most irreverent man I have known."

"The great fault of Disraeli's character," he said, "was that he was scornful. Gladstone is genial and kindly."

"He was very grand on contemptuousness. It was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness. Simply to despise nearly always meant not to understand. Pride and contempt were specially characteristic of barbarians. Real civilization taught human beings to understand each other better, and must therefore lessen contempt. It is a little or immature or uneducated mind which really despises."

HIS METAPHYSICAL LEANINGS.

He would discuss among friends the plan of a forthcoming poem of his own "with that absolute simplicity in which, I think, he had no rival in private conversation;" and he was not unwilling to be guided by the judgment of those he spoke with:

"I think I am right in saying that the great problems of metaphysics and of man's destiny and origin occupied a larger share of his thoughts than heretofore, during the last ten or twelve years of his life. . . . It was by allowing the most free and explicit voice to doubt that he gradually worked further and further toward the solution of the mysteries of life and of the world. He was a thoroughgoing idealist; and his conclusions recall in some respects portions of the writings of three great thinkers—Kant, Berkeley, and Father Malebranche."

Mr. Ward remarks upon "the intense candor and truthfulness" of his conversation:

"His accuracy as to quite trivial matters was even scrupulous. If a story were told with the slightest inaccuracies in detail, he would spoil it by repeated interruptions rather than let them pass. . . . So, too, speaking of historical or social facts, dates and numbers were always prominent and always accurate. . . . And above all he remembered and delighted in the facts of astronomy. . . . It was then, I think, partly this close truthfulness in his perception and memory of all he spoke of which gave one such a strong sense of the reality of his metaphysical thought. . . . One felt confidence in his glimpses all the more from the frankness with which he recognized that they were but a partial insight into truths beyond us."

A CALVINIST'S LURID FORECAST.

Tennyson had a horror of the vindictive deity of a debased Calvinism. He told Mr. Ward:

"I remember one woman who used to weep for hours because God was so infinitely good. He had predestined (she said) most of her friends to damnation, and herself, who was no better than they, to salvation. She shook her head at me sadly, and said, 'Alfred, Alfred, whenever I look at you I think of the words of Scripture, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire."'"

He almost as much disliked the anthromorphism which turned God into a sort of "magnified clergyman." He preferred to say not "God," but "the Highest or Supreme Being." He said:

"God is unknowable as He is in Himself, but He touches us at one point. That point is the conscience. If the conscience could be further developed, we might in some sense see God. . . .

"'Lushington used to say to me,' he continued, 'that if there were no other world this world would be all the more valuable. I, on the contrary, feel that it is only the light shed on our earth from another world which gives it any value. The thought of working for the human race is not incentive enough to virtue if man is not immortal.'"

Evolution was, we are told, a favorite topic of his. "Huxley once said to me that Tennyson's grasp of the principles of physical science was equal to that of the greatest experts."

A SACRED SCENE.

The article closes with an account of the late Laureate reading and explaining *De profundis*. At the end:

"His voice deepened as the greeting to the immortal soul of the man was read. He raised his eyes from the book at the seventh line and looked for a moment at his hearer with an indescribable expression of awe before he uttered the word 'spirit':—'Out of the deep—Spirit—out of the deep.' When he had finished the second greeting he was trembling much. Then he read the prayer—a prayer he had told me, of self-prostration before the Infinite. . . . It is an outpouring of the simplest and most intense self-abandonment to the Creator. . . . He began to chant in a loud clear voice:

Hallowed be Thy name—Hallelujah.

"His voice was growing tremulous as he reached the second part:

We feel that we are nothing—for all is Thou and in Thee:
We feel that we are something—that also has come from Thee.

"And he broke down, and sobbed aloud as he finished the prayer:

We know we are nothing—but Thou wilt help us to be.
Hallowed be Thy name—Hallelujah."

THE *Country House* for June discusses the need of improved rural hostelries for lady cyclists who do not relish, apparently, the present village inn. The country house sketched and pictured is Dunrobin Castle, the ducal seat of Sutherland, and the country gentleman is Earl Spencer.

AMUSING STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

EVERY month the periodicals contain many good stories which escape attention. Perhaps it may be well to collect them together in a page each month. Here, for instance, are a few in the periodicals for July:

One of Abraham Lincoln's Stories.

"During the late Civil War an officer who enjoyed close personal relations with President Lincoln called at the White House, and in the course of a private interview complained bitterly of certain criticisms passed on his conduct in a campaign by the Secretary of War, and while repeating such criticism gave way to great passion. Lincoln patiently heard him to the end, then said, 'You seem very angry. Did you ever hear what made Finnigan mad? I'll tell you. Finnigan came home late from the club one night sober, but in such a temper that he knocked over a lot of furniture. Mrs. Finnigan was aroused, and sitting up in bed, asked, "What's the matter, Finnigan?" "I'm mad; mad as a hornet." "What's made you so?" "Flaherty down yonder; he called me a liar." "But, man, why didn't you make him prove it?" "That's why I'm so mad; he did!"'"—*Francis H. Hardy's "Public Sentiments on the Silver Question," Fortnightly Review.*

If Not God, Then Devil.

"There is a school in a northern town. It is a church school, and the clergyman has the little children into the chancel of the church to instruct them in religion. 'What is this?' he will say, pointing to the communion table. A child will answer that it is the communion table. He administers a shocked rebuke. 'No; it is the altar.' Then the children are taught the names of the ecclesiastical furniture and vestments. 'And who am I?' said he, on a recent occasion. 'Please sir, God,' said one little fellow who had been well, but insufficiently indoctrinated. 'No, my boy, not Almighty God. Now who am I?' 'Please, sir, the devil,' suggested another child, whose knowledge of supernatural persons admitted only of two orders. 'No, I am God's priest,' and the stupendous significance of the claim was then expounded to the awe-stricken children."—*Dr. Horton's "Doomed Board Schools," Fortnightly Review.*

Not Now

"One day an ultra-radical journal, which is dead, buried and forgotten by now, called the writer '*le cocu de la troisième République.*' 'That's a dangerous word to use in writing nowadays,' said Jules Simon, during the evening of that day, when his attention had been drawn to the article. 'But I tell you what I will do; I will tell you a tale which you are at liberty to repeat, even to the writer of the article. Years ago I knew a Frenchwoman of more than flighty character, who was married to an Englishman, a very worthy but stolid fellow, whose religious opinions forbade him to seek a divorce, even if he had been able to obtain it in France. As the woman grew older, her flightiness ceased—for very good reasons, the admirers fell off. I do not say that this is the case with the Republic, but it may be. On one occasion the lady, quarreling with her spouse, spat the word '*cocu*' at him. '*Va, salle cocu*!' she screamed. He stood perfectly composed. '*Pas maintenant,*' he sneered quietly."—*Vandam's "Jules Simon," Fortnightly Review.*

A Retort Discourteous.

"I remember these lines coming back to me years ago in the Nilgiris, when a clever young aide-de-camp told me a story of an officer, long since dead, who had risen from the ranks, but who could employ his tongue as effectively as his sword. Meeting a lady who much disliked him, he said: 'Good evening Miss ——, you are looking very handsome to-night.' 'I wish I could say the same, Major.' 'Oh! but you could, if you were to tell a lie, as I did.'"—*Sir M. E. Grant Duff, "Menagiana," in Cornhill.*

All the Difference.

"When I asked Miss Barlow if she had much difficulty in getting her early poems and sketches accepted, she replied: 'I did not have many disappointments. The first serious thing I did was a little poem printed in *Hibernia*. I afterward sent one to the *Cornhill*, and I received a postcard from the editor, Mr. Payn, which I deciphered as, "I have no use for silly verses." I felt dreadfully disgusted, and grieved too, but after the whole family had puzzled over it, they came to the conclusion that the words were, 'I hope to use your pretty verses,' which was a great relief to me. The next thing I sent was a prose sketch of village life, and to my great surprise Mr. Payn accepted it.'"—*Sarah A. Tooley in "Ladies of Dublin," Woman at Home.*

"SUNDAY IN A TRAMPS' HOTEL."

UNDER this title Mr. T. W. Wilkinson gives in the July *Quiver* a very unpleasant picture of the lodging houses in which working men on the road, in quest of employment, have to spend Sunday with the idle tramp. He asks:

"Can nothing be done to make it brighter and happier? Why should not poor-law guardians provide decent accommodation, at a charge of fourpence per head, for such travelers as choose to avail themselves of it? We have municipal 'doss' houses all over the country, and a Westmoreland union even takes in nightly lodgers of the artisan class who can afford fourpence for a bed. There are precedents enough, and to spare. Why, therefore, should not a portion of our workhouses—at least those in districts where the private accommodation is notoriously disgraceful—be set apart for the reception of wayfarers willing to pay for a night's shelter?

"It should also be possible to hold in every large wayside 'padding ken' a religious service such as is provided in some of the common lodging houses of London, Liverpool, Manchester and other cities."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE Hon. J. W. Foster, lately the confidential adviser to the Emperor of China, contributes a sketch of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang to the August *Century*. Mr. Foster recites many notable achievements of the great Viceroy, ending with the conduct of the peace negotiations with Japan. One of the most striking qualities of the Viceroy is his recognition of the defects in the national system of education in China. The Chinese are not prouder of any institution than of this competitive system. But the most distinguished scholars and highest officers in the empire have never heard of Homer, Virgil and Shakespeare ; they have a vague knowledge of Cæsar and Napoleon, but none whatever of Hannibal, Peter the Great, Wellington or other modern soldiers, and they are ignorant of astronomy, mathematics and the modern sciences. They regard these branches as parts of a foreign system which they do not care to prefer to their own. But Li Hung Chang saw the absurdity of this, and it was largely through his influence that the Emperor has established at Peking a college with a full faculty of foreign professors for the instruction of chosen Chinese youths in European languages and modern sciences, with a view to training them for the diplomatic service. Mr. Foster ends his sketch with the opinion that if Li Hung Chang "be judged in the light of his education, his experience and his surroundings, he must be regarded as the first of living statesmen of Asia and one of the most distinguished of the public men of the world."

In this number of the *Century* appears the first instalment of the diary of E. J. Glave, the brave young African traveler, who died of fever last year while exploring the dark continent. One of the first entries in Mr. Glave's diary under date of August 1, 1893, gives an account of the manner of conducting the slave trade. Five per cent. of the slaves shipped to Zanzibar are caught by the British gunboats enlisted in putting down the traffic and the remaining ninety-five per cent. get away. There was formerly a tax on each slave coming into Zanzibar ; then if a slave was ill beyond the possibility of recovery his master killed him rather than run the risk of his dying before he could be sold. "When a dhow is chased, the Arabs always tell the slaves not to be captured because the white men will eat them. By thus intimidating them they get their captains to escape from the warship's boats when the dhow is run ashore. The slaves are well cared for when they reach Zanzibar ; they soon forget their past hardship and get strong and well and are apparently happy and contented."

HARPER'S.

MR. HOWELL begins the August *Harper's* with a chapter of Boston literary reminiscences which he contributes under the title "The White Mr. Longfellow." The novelist says of the poet and his goodly table company, which included Norton, Holmes, Agassiz and Lowell :

"In that elect company I was silent, partly because I was conscious of my youthful inadequacy, and partly because I preferred to listen. But Longfellow always behaved as if I were saying a succession of edifying and delightful things, and from time to time he addressed himself to me, so that I should not feel left out. He did not talk much himself, and I recall nothing that he said. But he always spoke wisely and simply, without the least touch of pose, and with no intention of effect, but with something that I must call quality for want of a better word ; so that at a table where Holmes sparkled, and Lowell glowed, and Agassiz beamed, he cast the light of a gentle gayety, which seemed to dim all those vivider luminaries. While he spoke you did not miss Field's story or Tom Appleton's wit, or even the gracious amity of Mr. Norton, with his unequaled intuitions.

"The supper was very plain : a cold turkey, which the host carved, or a haunch of venison, or some braces of grouse, or a platter of quails, with a deep bowl of salad, and the sympathetic companionship of those elect vintages which Longfellow loved, and which he chose with the inspiration of affection. We usually began with oysters, and when some one who was expected did not come promptly, Longfellow invited us to raid his plate, as a just punishment for his delay."

OUR NEED OF LITERARY CRITICISM.

In the "Editor's Study," Mr. Charles Dudley Warner gives it as his opinion that we are in dire literary need of some good sound criticism—"cool, discriminating, relentless," as he puts it. "Ask yourselves," Mr. Warner is pitiless enough to say, "what is the real value, the value to a beginner who sincerely desires light and leading, of the most of the literary noticing and criticism in our journals and periodicals." It is so true that it is scarcely worth repeating that, as Mr. Warner says, this work of "criticism" is done by callow beginners, or fifth rate literary workers, finely filling the definition, "the critic is an author who has failed."

"What every writer needs is to be brought to judgment in the high literary tribunal. A provincial standard can no longer be accepted. To praise an author for doing very well as an American is like praising a poem or a novel as being really creditable for a woman. The judgment must be a cosmopolitan judgment, based upon a comparative study of literatures. This is not a harsh requirement. We make it in all the other arts and industries. A picture, a piece of jewelry, an axe, a pocket-knife or a watch is good or bad according to established canons, which exist notwithstanding the prevalence of uneducated taste. The delusion that we can have an American literature that does not conform to the universal standard is like the delusion that we can have an American money that does not conform in value to the standard of the world. We put our American stamp upon the money ; yes, but it must have instrinsic universal worth."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE August *Scribner's* is given over almost wholly to the demands of a fiction number. It appears in a cover designed by Will H. Low, printed in colors after a method entirely novel and unusually successful in periodical work. The magazine opens with a first chapter of a series of sketches "On the Trail of Don Quixote," the text by August F. Jaccaci, art manager of *Scribner's*, and the charming illustrations by Daniel Vierge. Of the fiction, George W. Cable's "Gregory's Island," Bliss Perry's story, "By the Committee," and

a very *chic* comedietta by Annie Eliot, are the most noticeable features. The last named is printed with illustrative borders quite new in their design, in two colors. In the department "The Field of Art" there is some discussion of the decoration by Puvis de Chavannes in the Public Library in Boston. The writer, who evidently knows what he is talking about, says that the definite value of this work of the great French master cannot be decided upon until the rest of the panels are completed, since no decorative passage should ever be judged apart from its context. But quite aside from that, the perfect fitness of the effort is marred by the fact that the painter could never see the place.

"The indescribable quality that we call decorative unity of tone represents something that we feel to be more than a matter of skill in painting or even subduing and lighting. Nationality, surroundings, instinctive modification, unconscious knowledge and unconscious habits of sight and rendering have a good deal to do with it. Connoisseurs in tapestry tell us that the nationality of the weaver-artist can always be told by his skies. Wherever his cartoon may hail from, or he be settled for the moment, he always unconsciously portarys the skies and tone of his native land. Puvis's own art brings an analogous teaching, and a double one. Its effect depends largely on a certain quality of unity of tone, which can only be felt, not described; and—it is *at home* in France. As the requirements of mural painting in America are more deeply understood, it will be felt, we are convinced, that great decoration can only be painted by Americans, if not living in America, at least in touch with the country, and combining all the technique of their craft with instinctive knowledge of the requirements of the case, and with that subtle harmony with the surroundings that cannot be overestimated."

In another department there is described the extensive preserves for large game established by the late Mr. Austin Corbin in the White Mountains. This great hunting park is called "the most successful and important effort ever made by private means to afford a sanctuary for the elk, deer and other threatened species of large game. The preserves extend over 26,000 acres of land, and it required thirty miles of heavy fencing to inclose them. The climate and the forest conditions are nearly perfect for the home of buffalo, elk, deer, bear, beaver and wild boar. Some of these species are multiplying rapidly, and there are more than eight hundred elk, seven hundred deer, and five hundred wild boars at large now, with probably one hundred moose and fifty-five buffalo. In the summer of 1895 a couple of beavers began their industrious dam-building, and shortly after their arrival they were visited by several of their own species, though where the strangers came from no one can imagine, as no colony of beavers was suspected in that region.

"Mr. Corbin's wilderness is managed with the same methodical arrangements that obtain in his bank and his railroad. Ten stations have been made to furnish homes for the gamekeepers, who live in pleasant cottages just outside of the forest fence. These stations are all connected with the superintendent's house by telephone and the superintendent is in telephonic communication with Mr. Corbin's residence. Every day except Sundays there are reports to the superintendent, who, in Mr. Corbin's lifetime, wired them to his office in New York. The gamekeepers have to report on any trespassing, on the different animals they have seen, and give any general information that they think would interest the superintendent."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE quote elsewhere at greater length from Mrs. Annie Fields' delightful reminiscences, "Days with Mrs. Stowe." This August number of the *Atlantic* also contains a short essay by President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University on "The Future of American Colleges and Universities," prompted, as he says in his preface, by the almost simultaneous appearance of the memoirs of Drs. Barnard and McCosh. President Gilman sketches the decided changes which have taken place in the functions of universities during the past thirty years; the enormously increased pecuniary resources making possible better buildings, libraries and teachers; the relaxation of the rigidity of discipline; the introduction of absolute or almost absolute election of courses; the diminishing of Greek and Latin required, and the added attention paid to history, English, French and German; the very important introduction of laboratory methods in the study of science; the great increase of enthusiasm in athletics, and the admission of women to the higher education. President Gilman says that two tendencies have been at work, one to increase the importance of the college and its intellectual and moral discipline, and the other an opposite tendency to transform the old institutions into something like the philosophical faculties of the German universities. In making clear the difference between a college and a university President Gilman nearly agrees with Barnard in calling the university "a school of all learnings that the necessities of the age demand." "It must first of all things be a seat of learning where the most cultivated scholars reside, where libraries, laboratories and scientific collections are liberally kept up, and where the spirit of inquiry and investigation is perpetually manifested." President Gilman enlarges on the value of the most elaborate and profound departments of inquiry and investigation which he deems the university's special function, and he thinks that the great cost of such methods will not daunt the givers when the needs are felt. "It is not important for every institution to encourage all sciences. There is no such thing as a complete university except in Utopia. It is possible and surely desirable that the universities of the next century will be distinguished by special traits, each aiming at superiority in some chosen department; it may be medicine, jurisprudence, applied science, the classics or mathematics. But it is essential to the university, whether broad or narrow its domain, that it should be pervaded by a right spirit of freedom, courage, enthusiasm, patience, co-operation, and above all things by the spirit of truth."

Paul Shorey, discussing the present conditions of literary production, thinks that our Kipling, Lang, Stevenson, Hardy, Howells, James, Meredith, Watson, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Pierre Loti, Bourget and the rest are endowed with quite as much native talent as the great names that dominated the literature of England and France from 1830 to 1870, though he does not think that these men will exert an equal influence in molding the thoughts of men; and he speaks of two classes of hindrances: First, the temptation to intellectual dispersion and hasty, premature production, and second, the temporary exhaustion of valuable *motifs* in the higher fields of literature. A single sentence gives Mr. Shorey's point of view: "It is possible that it is not in Mr. Marion Crawford to produce anything more than a good story, but neither he nor anybody else can possibly know till he ceases to turn out a good story every year." Mr.

Shorey complains, too, of the lightness of touch that has given so widespread a popularity to the American magazine. He admits it is a charming thing. "But no great literature will hereafter be produced among a people so much afraid of serious reading as the American public has hitherto been."

One of the "Contributors' Club" tries to answer an inquiry as to what factory girls read. The contributor says: "One girl who worked in a factory, and in whom I was greatly interested, told me that she belonged to a circle of twelve girls who subscribed for periodicals and passed them around. She liked best to read short stories and poetry. She did not recall the names of any persons who wrote the poems in the magazines, but she remembered the name of Longfellow. She thought what he wrote was 'lovely.'" This girl did not know whether Shakespeare was a poet or not. Of fifty girls of the class working in factories six were confident that they knew of Shakespeare. At another mill the contributor says that one girl reads love stories aloud to the others during the brief period of leisure at noon. These young ladies showed a redeeming appreciation of the history of the United States and a high sense of art in that they denied any interest for the illustrations in the magazines.

McCLURE'S.

MRS ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS-WARD, in her recollections of her life, tells of Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom and Phillips Brooks. Of the last named she says: "My recollections of him, such as they are, I find to be either definitely of a grave and religious nature or sparkling with social gayety—one of the two extremes. I do not recall him at all in what I once heard called 'a comfortable middling view of things.' In conversation he was one of the merriest of entertainers. Sometimes I used to think him almost too ready to let the occasion float away in jest, while I, like so many others, would have chosen to sound with him some theme of height or depth. But, of course, one can readily understand how weary his nerve might have become of the seriousness of life, and how much needed 'the light touch.'"

Miss Ida M. Tarbell's life of Abraham Lincoln tells in this chapter of Lincoln's defense of a slave girl, and of the $5,000 fee which he recovered from the Illinois Central Railroad in the celebrated McCormick patent case, and the Armstrong murder and Rock Island bridge cases. Of Lincoln's professional fees, Miss Tarbell says that the McCormick case, including the retainer of $500, amounted to nearly $2,000, and was the largest fee, with the exception of the Illinois Central payment, he ever received. The two sums came to him about the same time and undoubtedly helped to tide over the rather unfortunate period, from a financial standpoint, which followed—the period of his contest with Douglass for the Senate. Lincoln never made money. From 1850 to 1860 his income averaged from two to three thousand a year; in the forties it was considerably less. The fee book of Lincoln & Herndon for 1847 shows total earnings of only $1,500. The largest fee entered was one of $100; there were several of fifty, a number of twenty more of ten, still more of five and a few of only three dollars. If a fee was not paid Lincoln did not believe in suing for it. Mr. Herndon says that he would consent to be swindled before he would contest a fee. He was careless in accounts, never entering anything on the book. When a fee was paid to him he simply divided the money into two parts, one of which he put in his pocket and the other into an envelope which he labelled "Herndon's half."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE August *Cosmopolitan* has some interesting features in its departments, among them some comments by Francisque Sarcey on one item of the last French census which shows that if France is not being depopulated its population at least does not increase. He says that in France not only are large families rare exceptions, but when met with they are sure of being ridiculed rather than admired, and no theatrical joke is more certain of applause than "the appearance on the stage of an Englishman and Englishwoman followed by fourteen or fifteen children ranged in regular gradation like steps of stairs.

"Fecundity is in French mothers of families a sort of blemish. When a young wife presents her husband with an heir, it is bad enough; if a second comes, she is pitied; if a third is on the way, those interested are angry, and the indifferent keep away; if a fourth—oh! if a fourth, there will be an explosion of indignation against the tyrant of a husband, of pity or of ridicule for the wife. But never fear—they are not likely to expose themselves to it.

"Among the middle class, and especially among the Parisian middle class, families with one or two children are the rule. There has just been founded, under the presidency of Mme. Destillon, a league, the object of which is the encouragement of large families. I have become a member of this league, without being quite sure that the methods which it indicates and which it proposes will prove very efficacious. But then, I am in line with it. I have had four children, and I have already been made several times a grandfather. And, as I am past the age of active service, and have long since entered on that which we call 'territorial,' I may be allowed to give advice to others without having it said to me, 'Practice what you preach.'"

Mr. E. S. Martin notes that the contrivers of plots for novels may find a new obstacle to complicate their love affairs in the present standard of living among people of polite tastes. Instead of cruel fathers, absences, and shipwrecks, he suggests that the difficulty of finding income enough to keep up a home is a sufficient crux for the modern love affair. "Love-making," he says, "comes natural to men in the early twenties; it is then that they are most susceptible, and that their habits are still in such a formative state that they may reasonably be considered to be marriageable. But what young man of twenty-two or twenty-three can the conscientious novelist permit his heroine to marry? If he ventures to let his young people plight their troth in the springtime of life he must hold them to their fealty for seven or eight years at least, and probably much longer, while his young man is getting a sufficient start in his profession to afford his prospective spouse the reasonable comforts to which she has been used." Mr. Martin's kindly tip to the story writer is based on the theory that it costs about $8,000 for a small family to live a year in New York "in decorous semi-comfort."

Mr. A. J. Bruen exhorts charitable givers to become acquainted with all the facts in reference to the disposition of their gifts, on the ground that "it is perhaps true that some of our charities are beautifully endowed institutions for incompetence. The managers wish to

run things to suit themselves and if possible shut out all outside influence."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the August *New England Magazine* Henry E. Bourne has a long and unusually well illustrated article on the city of Cleveland, which he writes from both the historical and descriptive point of view. This city, which now controls about 300,000 inhabitants, scattered over ten miles on the lake and five miles inland, is yet hardly more than a group of towns, and he says it will not for many years become a city with a distinct civic individuality. Among the problems which it has not successfully solved is the matter of sewage. Much of the garbage passes into the lake, and since the city water supply comes also from the lake the fact is dangerous. This water supply is drawn through an intake constructed at the expense of several million dollars—a tunnel extending under the bed of the lake a distance of 8,642 feet to a crib. Theoretically the currents render the water about the crib safe but storms and counter currents running eastward often force polluted water into the pipes. The water has been degenerating steadily. The city has concluded to make a large expenditure to lengthen the tunnel, purify the river, and erect a garbage crematory.

E. P. Powell, discussing "Jefferson and Hamilton in our Education," says that although New England laid the foundation, "she owed to Washington and Jefferson and Madison the synthetic work which enabled her schools and her churches, her towns and her counties to span the continent." He thinks that when we have more thoroughly forgotten the Civil War the influence of the South in the making of the nation will be better recognized. There is an article on the Society of the Cincinnati which gives some quaint account of the manners of the Hudson River aristocracy of the Colonial period.

THE BOOKMAN

THE *Bookman* for August is as lively and readable in its presentation of the month's literary gossip and events as if no such thing as the dog days were in existence. "A Paris Letter" says that at last a statue is to be erected to Victor Hugo at Besançon. This is to be erected next year, while the Paris statue, for which six thousand pounds have already been collected, will not be unveiled until 1900, the year of the great exposition.

So many people of capable literary secretions have announced their inability to digest Zola's latest book, "Rome," that it must be a slight comfort to the novelist to hear it at any rate recommended as "the most interesting of guide books," which is the most exhaustive praise Mr. E. K. Chambers can give it in his review. "It tells what to see and how to get there; it gives a succession of views in the color and light panoramas of Rome from its various high points—'sun-baked' under its intense sky, its historical ruins crowned by the blue dome of St. Peter's; and all in that strong, massive style, the self-conscious attempt of the man who has envied Daudet his light touch, to make up in force and mass what he lacks in grace and subtle charm."

The editor of the *Bookman* says that the University Press announced that they have never with one exception printed so many copies of a first book by an American poet as have already appeared of Father John Tabb's "poems." "The exception was Emily Dickinson; and it is a curious coincidence that Father Tabb should have said recently that of all the American poets there is none worthy to go down to posterity except Miss Dickinson."

Laurence Hutton, in "A Note on Kate Field," says that he first met her in the early sixties, when she was writing editorials for the New York *Herald* on a salary of $5,000 a year, "which was considered in those days an enormous price. She was looked upon as the most promising young woman in her profession in America." Mr. Hutton describes Miss Field as "ambitious, self-assertive and self-advertising. But she was the soul of honesty and honor. She was one of the cleverest and most self-contained and self-sustaining women of her generation in any country, and hers was one of the most contradictory individualities I have ever known. But the good always and largely predominated over the bad. She never had a home; she died alone as she lived alone."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE complete novel of the August *Lippincott's* is a story by Paul Leicester Ford, "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery." Rhoda Gale discusses "Immigration Evils," among them the disturbance of the money market due to the sending abroad of money made by the foreign laborers. She says that the Italian bankers of New York City alone send to Italy from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 per year, being chiefly the savings of unskilled laborers. "The padrone system, with its iniquitous exactions and extortions, still exists. Even within the last five years padrones having from five hundred to six hundred persons employed on sewers and water works deducted from their wages from ten to fifteen cents per day for procuring them employment, and practiced all sorts of impositions upon them. Last year, in fact, not less than $100,000 was actually stolen from Italian workingmen by half a dozen bankers in New York, Boston and Newark. An Italian laborer knows that if he goes directly to the Italian quarter on his arrival here, he can get work. There he falls under the influence and is at the disposition of the padrone; and it is possible for a contractor to secure within a few hours a good number of these laborers, skilled or unskilled, at wages from one-half to one-third below the American standard." It was in consequence of abuses such as this that in 1894 there was formed in Boston "The Italian Workmen's Aid Association," an organization of Americans to protect foreigners.

The other "serious" article of this number is by Owen Hall on "The Federation of Australia." He thinks the arguments of the Australian federalists depend too largely upon the sentimental view of the question to prove finally strong. The greatest practical obstacle to federation he considers the debt of $500,000,000 of the two smaller colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, which the parliaments of Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland will scarcely care to go security for. Of the colonies that may be relied upon as desiring federation to the extent of being ready to make some sacrifices to secure it, Victoria and Tasmania, the two smallest in area, are the only ones that can be relied upon with any degree of certainty.

Mr. J. Knapp Reeve gives some information about the pleasant profession of bee keeping. California, the land of flowers, is the favorite home of bee culture now, and Mr. Reeve tells us that a single bee keeper there has as

many as six thousand colonies, producing a total yearly of 200,000 pounds of honey, probably the largest in the world. Mr. Reeve considers the great value of bee keeping to be the possibility it offers of pursuit as an industry in itself or as an adjunct to every farm and village home. "I have seen it thus an addition to a small vineyard in a country town, each vine shading and protecting a single colony of the bees and yielding vastly more than the vines. A farmer of my acquaintance has half a hundred colonies which occupy a quiet corner of a small orchard. The farm contains fifty acres, an acre of each stand of bees, and my friend tells me that the bees pay more net profit than all the farm besides." Two million eight hundred thousand colonies of bees in the United States, yielding 6,200,000 pounds of honey a year, sounds rather large, but Mr. Reeve thinks that in our economy of food production it is entirely too small, affording something less than a pound of honey a year for each person in the country. "It is all wrong," he says, "that so wholesome an article should be such a rarity and regarded as a luxury rather than as a thing for general use. It is not so much the price as the scarcity of it in the markets that makes it seem like a luxury."

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE August *Ladies' Home Journal*, like most of the popular periodicals, is devoted almost entirely to fiction. Among its stories the most noticeable is Bret Harte's "The Indiscretion of Elsbeth."

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst contributes some chapters of advice to young men on "Selecting a Career," a matter which he places next in importance to the selection of a wife. He warns his young readers against any hurry in actually settling down to their life work. He thinks it a great deal wiser to drift, "trying almost anything that offers as a temporary arrangement, than to make up one's mind finally and irretrievably on an employment which may possibly be a misfit and that will involve, therefore, a certain amount of failure."

ADVICE TO YOUNG AUTHORS.

Under the heading "A Successful Author's Advice" a letter is printed from the late Constance Fenimore Woolson to a young friend who inquires about the inner methods of literary success. At the time Miss Woolson wrote this letter there were only two firms of publishers who paid their contributors on the acceptance of the manuscripts, Messrs. Harper and Appleton. Of course this is very different now. It is of some interest to see how a magazine writer in America figured out her income. "Suppose you get into *Harper's*, the *Galaxy*, the *Atlantic*, *Scribner's*, *Lippincott's* and *Appleton's* once each year, you will then have, supposing your article to be of good length, $450; if you are fortunate enough to get in twice you then have $900, but you see there is no certainty about it. Some years I have run up to $2,000, but I have been particularly fortunate. As I have property enough to live in a quiet way without the writing, you see I can afford to let things take their course and not press my manuscripts on the editors. If I were you I should not give up my position as teacher, but I would take my leisure time for writing and commence to send out manuscripts. At first don't send out long ones; about five magazine pages is a tempting length to the editors, who are overburdened with long manuscripts. Don't be discouraged if one comes back declined; send it right out to some one else and keep doing it. The editors don't know who you are, and they don't care."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the August *Munsey's* Miss Isabel F. Hapgood writes of "Tolstoy as He Is,"—a very readable article, illustrated with a few really beautiful pictures. One of the interesting things brought out by Miss Hapgood is that the Count has learned to ride a bicycle. Inasmuch as Count Tolstoy divided all his possessions three years ago among his family, Miss Hapgood considers it pertinent to ask, "Where did he get his money to buy a bicycle last year? And how does he reconcile such a mode of locomotion with his theories about having and doing nothing which the peasants cannot have and do? Somebody—probably one of his children—must have given him the wheel; and the fact that his own legs still have to do the work may perhaps reconcile it with his conscience." Miss Hapgood, who really knows what she is speaking of from personal observation, has always been alive to the Count's curious inconsistencies. She says, however, that despite these, "the man is sincere. Though he certainly does not live like the peasants, he does live with charming simplicity in the country, as our illustrations show. Repin, the celebrated artist, the best of all Russian painters, has depicted him in his severely plain study, at his country house, in linen blouse and heavy shoes, seated on a packing box covered with a sack of plaited linden bark. His frieze coat, bast shoes, spade, saw and scythe hang against the whitewashed walls."

An editorial writer in *Munsey's* thinks that there is new and important life in the Zionite movement for the return of the Jews to their ancient home in Palestine. "This movement is backed by the influence of the Rothschilds and other great Jewish families and societies, and as we see its stirrings in every country we can believe that it only requires a great popular leader to make it one of the important movements in history. That it is not purely religious but racial is proven by the co-operation of Rabinowitz, the Christian Jew who became so well known here during the World's Fair Congress."

Carolyn Halsted holds up to the envy of the new woman "A Generation of Woman Authors." She thinks that in view of Louise Chandler Moulton, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. Stowe, Grace Greenwood, Julia Ward Howe and others, the more aggressive forms of progress are not necessary for the emancipation of feminine genius.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for July is a well-varied and valuable number, in which American public questions are given a foremost place. We have selected Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's article on "The Presidential Outlook as Europeans View It," Dr. Francis G. Peabody's on "Substitutes for the Saloon," and Professor M. L. D'Ooge's on the quarter centennial of President Angell, for more extended notice in our department of "Leading Articles."

W. E. RUSSELL ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The number opens with an article by the Hon. William E. Russell of Massachusetts entitled "Jefferson and His Party To-day." Mr. Russell eulogizes Jefferson as a great statesman whose "work was fundamental, national, establishing equality, liberty, creating a great republic, enlarging its territory, and making it supreme over a continent and respected everywhere. He founded a great party as the necessary instrument to accomplish

large purposes and the permanent power to maintain and enforce undying principles." Mr. Russell's article was written to be read before the Democratic clans gathered at Chicago. Its unstinted praise of the Democratic party, as "the broad, national people's party, which knows no South or North, or East or West, but only a whole nation," was written and published at a time when Mr. Russell could not have been in much doubt as to the nature of the platform which his party would adopt at Chicago. After some pages of rather unqualified praise of what Jefferson would find the Democratic party to be to-day if he were alive, Mr. Russell proceeds in a paragraph to declare that "free coinage of silver, or its compulsory purchase, or any compromise legislation by us in that direction, in my judgment, is distinctly class legislation, which would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and whose injurious results no man can measure. I have misunderstood the teaching of Jefferson and the traditions and principles of his party if they do not support this view and sustain a Democratic administration in its resolute enforcement of it. With Jefferson truth never lay in compromise of principle, nor success in evasion of responsibility. Nor will they with us. Let Democrats leave compromise and expediency to the Republican party, which is ever ready to trim and evade, to harmonize its warring factions. Let us, if need be, through discussion and agitation, find the truth, bravely assert it, and trust our cause to the conscience and patriotism of the people."

President Eliot of Harvard College was one of the speakers at the arbitration conference held several months ago in Washington. His remarks are printed as an article in this number of the *Forum*, and are chiefly devoted to a denunciation of "jingoism." Dr. Eliot tells us that he is "obliged in honesty to confess that among the worst offenders in this respect are to be found several eminent graduates of Harvard University."

IN PRAISE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. George W. Green writes upon President Cleveland's second administration, his very extended article being a summing up of the principal events of the past three years in terms of praise and thankfulness for the President's doings, especially in the matter of the bond issues and the management of the national finances. Mr. Green thinks Secretary Gresham made a slight error of judgment when he tried to restore the Hawaiian Queen, and that Secretary Olney was too much of a lawyer and too little of a diplomat in his correspondence with England over the Venezuela affair; but in general Mr. Green has the highest praise for the foreign policy of the Cleveland administration.

THE BARON DE HIRSH'S BENEFACTIONS.

The Hon. Oscar S. Straus adds another interesting study of the late Baron de Hirsch to the numerous ones which have already appeared in other periodicals. What Mr. Straus tells us of the amount of the charitable gifts of Baron de Hirsch is very interesting:

"It is, of course, impossible to give a complete list of Baron de Hirsch's benefactions, but the following are probably the best known. Jewish Colonization Association, $10,000,000; De Hirsch trust for the United States, $2,500,000; trust fund for education in Galicia, $5,000,000; fund for assistance of tradesmen in Vienna and Buda-Pesth, $1,455,000; fund for the Hungarian poor, $1,455,000; turf winnings during 1891-4, distributed for charitable purposes, $500,000; gift to the Empress of Russia for charitable purposes during Russo-Turkish war, $200,000; gifts in 1893 to London hospitals and other charities, $200,000; gifts to Alliance Israélite Universelle, $400,000; proceeds of the sale of his son's racing stud, distributed among charities, $60,000. These alone amount to the enormous sum of nearly $22,000,000."

MR. ROOSEVELT AS HISTORIAN.

Mr. Roosevelt is the author of eight volumes of history and historical biography, and his plans contemplate still other volumes in the field of American history. Professor W. P. Trent of the University of the South, whose literary judgments are always careful, discriminating and just, reviews Mr. Roosevelt's work as a historian, and declares that Mr. Roosevelt is "one of the most thoughtful, conscientious and illuminating historians of our national career that we have yet produced." Mr. Roosevelt's experiences as a ranchman and sportsman in the far West, and the very buoyancy of his patriotism, have in Mr. Trent's opinion given him a peculiarly valuable insight into the motives and character of the men who built up our Western States, and have added a very welcome flavor to "The Winning of the West," four volumes of which have now appeared.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, an Episcopal clergyman of New York, adds one more to the innumerable throng of articles about Purcell's Life of Cardinal Manning. Dr. Tiffany's is in some respects the clearest analysis of the great Cardinal's character that any reviewer of Mr. Purcell has given us.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in an essay which does not lend itself well to quotation and which should be read as a whole, discusses the question, "Is There Another Life?" "'The evidences of a future life, Sir, are sufficient,' was Boswell's remark to Johnson. 'I could wish for more, Sir" was Johnson's reply." Professor Goldwin Smith evidently feels with Dr. Johnson that the satisfying evidences are lacking. His article is apropos of the appearance of the Rev. Dr. Salmond's work entitled "The Christian Doctrine of Immortality."

Gen. Jules von Verdy du Vernois, now retired from the Prussian military service, writes upon Moltke and his generalship, illustrating Moltke's methods by an explanation of the preparations made by the great strategist in advance for the war with France, and by his practical conduct of that memorable campaign.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for July opens with an article by Professor Moses Coit Taylor of Cornell University entitled, "The Declaration of Independence in the Light of Modern Criticism." This learned historical paper answers many criticisms, both contemporary and modern, which have been brought against the document of 1776, and gives us a fresh sense of the greatness and wisdom of the men who launched that manifesto and of the vast influence which the document has had upon the destinies of the world.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

Karl Blind writes concerning Russian policy, domestic and foreign, under the title "After the Coronation at Moscow." His article is strongly anti-Russian, holding to the view that the new Czar is making a great mistake in not proceeding at once to develop some kind of parlia-

ment or representative body, while on the other hand it is shown that the position of England in the Orient is much endangered by Russia's constant accumulation of territory and strength in the direction of India, and by her recent success in gaining a moral ascendency over the governments of Turkey and China. The article is pessimistic and disquieting.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, always brings home from his foreign travels some interesting notes and observations upon national traits and international amenities. His latest experiences in England and Australasia have supplied him with a fund of incidents, upon which he draws for a paper entitled "Some International Delusions." He concludes that "English arrogance and American spread-eagleism and Australian provincialism would each receive a deadly blow if the great branches of the English race but knew each other better, and these extraordinary international delusions would take to themselves wings and fly away."

IRRIGATION AGAIN.

Mr. William E. Smythe, who has written many articles for many periodicals upon the possibilities of developing the arid portions of the great West by means of irrigation, writes again upon that subject; and in the light of present facts and conditions his paper is of practical value. He pleads for a national irrigation commission which shall deal broadly with all phases of the question how to proceed in order to utilize the irrigable land.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons presents a pleasant and discursive paper on "The Teacher's Duty to the Pupil," and Mr. John Gilmer Speed writes instructively in defense of privacy as against the unrestrained disposition of the sensational press to invade those spheres of life in which the individual has a right to demand that he be "let alone." Mr. Roland B. Mahany in a brief paper expands the suggestion that "sound money is the safeguard of labor."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Max O'Rell writes a witty article on "Petticoat Government," which, being in that gentleman's usual style, is distinctly feline. O'Rell makes awful faces at the "new woman," and all women in England and America who are in any wise interested in social, moral, religious, or political movements for human progress are hideous in his eyes, while all women who care for none of those things are lovely. Of all the hateful and disfiguring things to be found on this planet, total abstinence is the most hateful and disfiguring in the opinion of this Frenchman, and the temperance woman is even more abominable to him than the suffragist. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford and Mrs. Margaret Bottome are given two or three pages apiece in which to answer O'Rell's sputtering. These ladies, who write with dignity, calmness, and refinement, are only to be criticised in that they have deemed O'Rell worth their while.

In the department of "Notes and Comments," Mr. F. L. Oswald writes upon destructive storms, Mr. W. D. McCrackan points out the relatively unimportant position of the president of the Swiss Confederation, and Mr. H. T. Newcomb insists upon the necessity of limiting railway competition, while Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor tells us that American diplomats in Europe should be better paid and better trained.

THE ARENA.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Dr. Parker's plea for a national consumptives' sanitarium.

The opening article of the number is a sketch of Judge Henry Clay Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court, by J. B. Follett. Judge Caldwell has won commendation for his decisions on questions involving the relations of capital and labor.

Prof. Frank Parsons continues his exposition of the evils of the present system of telegraph monopoly under which we suffer, and cites abundant testimony to prove his case.

The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, sketches the personalities of three leading champions of free silver coinage, Mr. Wm. P. St. John of New York City, Jay Cooke, and Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina.

Mr. Flower also contributes an interesting article on Simon Pokagon, chief of the Pottawatomie Indians.

"Are We Becoming a Homeless Nation?" is the title of an article by John O. Yeiser which attempts to show that the practice of mortgaging farms in the West is making the people landless. He takes his statistics from the records of mortgage indebtedness in Nebraska counties and from the United States census investigation.

"Of the 206,820 families in Nebraska only 66,071 occupy their own farms or homes clear of encumbrance, while 82,291 families rent the farms or homes which they occupy. There are not only 82,291 families who rent the farms or homes they occupy, but also 58,458 more families who are listed as owners of the farms and homes they occupy that should be considered as tenants because the farms or homes they occupy are mortgaged. Whoever is obligated to pay tribute upon his home is a tenant, whether the receipts for such payments are dignified by the amount of money they acknowledge to have been paid as 'interest' or whether it plainly recites 'for rent.'

"Grouping the last two classes together as tenant families and the number of individuals represented in the 140,749 tenant families of this state aggregates 720,834 homeless persons whom it will be reasonably safe to designate as our landless population. And yet that is not all, because of the 66,071 families who occupy and own their own farms or homes clear of encumbrance, only one member, or usually the head of the house, owns the farm or home, and the rest depending upon him are homeless and landless, living upon the land of relatives by their sufferance—even the wife's dower interest or part of it never attaches until after her husband's death. On account of this extra number of landless people we may add 227,208 more to the homeless class, making the total landless population of Nebraska 993,042, as against 66,071, the number of the other class."

THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC JOURNALS.

NOT less than six reviews devoted exclusively to political and social discussion and edited by university professors are now issued regularly in the United States. These quarterly and bi-monthly periodicals are constantly contributing to the literatures of those departments of knowledge which they were founded to foster. The current quarter's output in the form of solid and well-considered articles on public questions of present interest and importance is especially large, as is evidenced in our departments of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In the *Political Science Quarterly* (Columbia University), Mr. H. T. Newcomb gives an admirable *résumé* of what has been accomplished in federal railway regulation under the Interstate Commerce law, which has now been in operation nine years. Mr. Edward Cary of the New York *Times* reviews the past twenty-five years of American party politics in relation to finance, concluding that within that period the currency has not been a controlling issue in any national election, that on the whole the "inflation" vote in Congress has suffered a decrease, and that all signs now point to the defeat of the party which favors "inflation." Prof. Frank Fetter of the University of Indiana discusses the function and maintenance of the gold reserve, suggesting measures for rendering its preservation less difficult than at present. We have already quoted from Professor Clark's article on "Free Coinage and Prosperity." Prof. Herbert L. Osgood publishes the first of a series of papers on "The Corporation as a Form of Colonial Government," and Prof. Munroe Smith continues his studies of "Four German Jurists" (Bruns, Windscheid, Jhering, Gneist). Professor Ashley of Harvard reviews Frederic Seebohm's recent work on "The Tribal System in Wales."

The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science contains articles on "The Principles of Sociology," by Lester F. Ward; "The Fusion of Political Parties," by D. S. Remsen; "Pennsylvania Paper Currency," by C. W. Macfarlane, and "Railroad Pooling," by M. A. Knapp.

The May number of the *Yale Review* (the last at hand) has several timely articles. From Dr. Gould's "Economics of Improved Housing" we have quoted in another department. Mr. Louis R. Ehrich writes on the political situation in Colorado, asserting that the state has already taken "the gold cure." Mr. James B. Reynolds of the New York University Settlement contributes a very instructive discussion of "The Commercial Relations of the Poor." There is editorial comment on the subjects of political science in the schools, sociology and the servant girl, and the sugar bounty cases.

From the *American Journal of Sociology* (bi-monthly, University of Chicago) we have selected Prof. Jesse Macy's letter on Swiss politics and Prof. Marion Talbot's article of "Sanitation and Sociology" for quotation in our department of "Leading Articles." An interesting account of "Profit Sharing at Ivorydale" is furnished by I. W. Howerth. Frédéric Passy writes on "The Peace Movement in Europe."

The *Journal of Political Economy*, also of the University of Chicago and published quarterly, contains articles on "Credit Devices and the Quantity Theory," by H. Parker Willis; "Factory Legislation in Italy," by Romolo Broglio d'Ajano; "Subjective and Exchange Value," by Henry W. Stuart, and "Transportation on the Great Lakes," by George Tunell (see our "Leading Articles of the Month").

The Harvard *Quarterly Journal of Economics* opens with an exhaustive paper on "The Beginnings of Town Life in the Middle Ages," by Prof. W. J. Ashley. Mr. Frederick R. Clow offers some "Suggestions for the Study of Municipal Finance," and Mr. C. M. Walsh contributes a rather savage review of W. A. Shaw's "History of Currency." We have quoted elsewhere from Mr. North's article on industrial arbitration.

Gunton's Magazine.

Among the few monthlies given up to politics and social science *Gunton's Magazine* has an important place. It is a free lance among the reviews, unencumbered by any burden of academic dignity, and it often pays its respects to the university quarterlies with a certain directness and force of expression which the quarterlies hardly venture to imitate. Its choice of subjects is capital; themes of immediate practical interest predominate. The July number reviews the Republican convention, investigates the economic effects of tipping, describes a tour through the ready-made clothing shops of New York City, discusses the state ownership of railroads and the present depression among farmers, gives an account of land taxation in Japan, and treats a number of other timely topics from its peculiar point of view.

American Magazine of Civics.

Noteworthy articles appearing in the *American Magazine of Civics* are Dr. W. G. Puddefoot's reply to the question, "Is the Foreigner a Menace to the Nation?" Belva Lockwood's account of the arbitration conference at Washington, Miss Alice Woodbridge's "Woman's View of the Industrial Problem," Clarence S. Palmer's plea for "Municipal Home Rule," and Adeline Knapp's account of the woman suffrage campaign in California, which she asserts is far from being as one-sided as eager advocates of suffrage for women have wished to believe.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

THE *Educational Review* is not issued in July or August. The June number contains important articles on college entrance requirements in science, by Ralph S. Tarr; on college organization and government, by President Charles F. Thwing; on the possible improvement of rural schools, by James H. Blodgett; on evolutionary psychology and education, by H. M. Stanley, and on the work of the London School Board, by T. J. Macnamara.

The *School Review*, the leading journal of secondary education, is published at the University of Chicago and makes an attractive appearance. Its June number contains the preliminary report of the committee appointed by the National Educational Association on the subject of college entrance requirements, together with an account of the method of appointment, membership, and purposes of the committee and portraits of the members. The magazine is very creditable to its editors.

COSMOPOLIS.

IN *Cosmopolis* we have fiction by Mr. Zangwill, a short story by Paul Bourget and a dramatic piece by Madame Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach. Lady Blennerhassett writes in German on "The Ethics of the Modern Romance." Madame Jessie White Mario defends the action of Italy during the Franco-German war, maintaining the attitude of the Italians was always the same.

Victor Emmanuel was willing to support France against Germany if France would allow him to take Rome; if not, not. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell give the first chapter of their history of lithography. It is entitled "The Cellini of Lithography," and is a description of the struggles and triumph of Aloys Senefelder. One of the most interesting articles in the *Review* is the collection of letters from the famous Russian novelist Tourgenieff to Madame Pauline Viadort, to Gustave Faubert and to Madame Commanville. Mr. Norman writes the English chronique under the title of "The Globe and the Island."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

WE have to congratulate Mr. St. Loe Strachey upon the brilliant success he has achieved in bringing out the first number of the new series of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The *Cornhill* in its time has had many vicissitudes. It was the first magazine to achieve a great popularity, as many as 124,000 copies of the first number being sold; nor is it surprising, considering the fact that Thackeray edited it, and gathered around it so brilliant a staff of artists and writers. Among the contributors for the year 1860 were Tennyson, Ruskin, Lockyer, Mrs. Browning, Swinburne, Lord Lytton and



MR. J. ST. LOE STRACHEY.

Adelaide Procter. Among the other contributors were Washington Irving, Sir John Herschell, G. H. Lewis, Matthew Arnold, Fitz James Stephen, Harriet Martineau, and Anthony Trollope. Several years later the *Cornhill* renewed its youth by coming out at sixpence under the editorship of Mr. James Payn. It has now accomplished another rejuvenation by taking Mr. St. Loe Strachey as editor, and has reverted to the price of one shilling, at which it was published under Thackeray. It has been enlarged and improved. The July number is capital from every point of view, with an up-to-date air about it which gives the best promise for the success of the new editor.

THACKERAY AS AN EDITOR.

Mrs. Ritchie contributes the first article, in which she utilizes fragments from the volume of correspondence which poured into her father's hands during the two years that he first edited the *Cornhill*.

"It was in the spring of 1862 that my father ceased to be editor of *The Cornhill Magazine*, although he went on writing for its columns to the end. After his death 'Denis Duval' was published, with a note and introduction. It was not till after my father had resigned the editorship in 1862 that George Eliot and Mrs. Gaskell joined the ranks of *The Cornhill*. 'Romola' was brought out in the July number of the same year, 1862, and Mrs. Gaskell's novel of 'Wives and Daughters' followed in 1864. Later on came Meredith and Hardy, and some of Mrs. Oliphant's finest work. Honored hands had been at work for *The Cornhill* during all these years! Leighton's drawings for 'Romola' are well known. Besides Lord Leighton's illustrations to 'Romola,' some of Richard Doyle's delightful cartoons had appeared there. Sir John Millais had been making striking designs for Trollope's stories, and Frederick Walker illustrating the 'Story of Elizabeth,' which story was published under my father's editorship."

Mrs. Ritchie speaks with enthusiasm of the publishers of the *Cornhill*. In fact everything relating to the magazine appears to her in a rose colored light.

AN ARTICLE BY MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith contributes a brief article on "Burke." It is too short to enable him to deal adequately with the theme, but one or two sentences may be quoted as indicating the line taken by Mr. Smith.

"As a whole, the 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' considering the fearful gravity of the crisis and the dangerous character of the passions to which the appeal was addressed, can hardly be regarded otherwise than as a literary crime. The general view of the subject is not only inadequate, but false."

Speaking of Burke's association with Fox, Mr. Smith touches upon the question of the connection between private morality and politics.

"Fox's character had been formed at the gambling table, and Napoleon was right in saying that he would never, if he could help it, employ a gambler. The recklessness of the gambling table was brought by Fox into the arena of public life. We are asked whether we would have refused to accept a good measure from Mirabeau because he was a debauchee. We would not refuse to accept a good measure from Satan, but we have a shrewd though old-fashioned suspicion that Satan's private character would appear in his public conduct, as that of Mirabeau unquestionably did."

REINDEERS FOR SCOTLAND.

There is an excellent article on "Animal Helpers and Servers," by Mr. C. J. Cornish, in which he describes many services animals have been trained to render to men. He suggests that the large Chow dog from Northern China might form the basis of a new breed of cart dogs for minor traffic. They are immensely strong in the shoulder and have far greater pulling power than any of the breeds that in Holland and Belgium are used for drawing carts. Mr. Cornish also suggests that the reindeer might be introduced with advantage as a draught animal in the Highlands. He says:

"The only animal which can travel at speed over heather and bog is the reindeer. Comparing his experience of the powers of draught of the reindeer on the 'trundra' of the Arctic coast with the performance of ponies on the Scotch moors, Mr. A. Trevor-Battye declares that the former are in every way superior for the ordinary draught work at a Scotch shooting-lodge. They can travel at speed over the roughest heather, will swim or flounder over the wettest bog, still drawing their sledge, and would convey shooting parties, dead game or provisions to and from the most distant and difficult ground at a speed of from ten to twelve miles an hour. The experiment of breeding young reindeer has already succeeded at Woburn Abbey, and before long some trial teams will be working in the Highlands."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are several good articles in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, but, like most of the English magazines this month, it is not brilliant. We notice Sir Lepel Griffin's article elsewhere.

A DUTCH WOMAN'S WORD FOR THE BOERS.

Mrs. Lecky, in a short spirited article entitled "A Warning to Imperialists," expresses the sentiment of indignation which the attack on the Transvaal occasioned among friends of the Boer republic. Mrs. Lecky, speaking of Jameson's raid, said :

"An electric shock of indignation ran through all Afrikanders from the Limpopo to the Cape. All differences between the Cape Colony and the Republic about tariffs and the like were forgotten, and it is now quite clear that if ever England wanted to revenge Majuba, there would be an end of her paramount power, although for the moment her arms might conquer. The paramount power cannot live by physical force alone, but by upholding right and justice. It has already received a rude shock. There was at first a strong suspicion that the British government countenanced the revolution, and it is even now difficult to persuade Afrikanders of the contrary. 'Are you now convinced,' writes a distinguished Cape Afrikander, 'of the utter falsehood and cowardice of those who tried to coin out of minor grievances a revolution so as to take the Transvaal from its rightful owners. . . . . If all the men and all the money England possesses were given at the present moment, it would not bring back the respect she has lost nor the love of just people here, and if ever England is to be looked upon as great here it will be only after she has had the moral courage to clear herself from complicity and disavow this scandalous proceeding.'"

A COMMERCIAL UNION WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Sir Frederick Young, vice-president of the Royal Colonial Institute, writing on this subject, puts forward a scheme of his own, the essence of which is that all goods coming into the Empire from foreign ports should pay a special navy tax or police toll of 2½ per cent. He cumbers up his scheme by proposing to establish a fiscal parliament. All that is practical in his proposal is contained in the following paragraph :

"That a special duty of 2½ per cent. be imposed upon foreign produce imported into the whole Empire. It is estimated that this would amount to nearly £9,000,000, which would constitute a common fund which would be appropriated by the fiscal parliament as a contribution to the central government, which at present bears almost the entire cost, for the naval defense of the Empire. This would relieve the colonies from the payment of subsidies, and would be supplied jointly by the colonies and Great Britain. Besides being relieved from the payment of subsidies the colonies would enjoy preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom."

REFORMATION AND REUNION.

Mr. George W. E. Russell, replying to Mr. Birrell's paper on the English Reformation, maintains that the Reformation had little or nothing to do with the mass. The vital point of the Reformation was the repudiation of the Pope's authority ; hence he regards Lord Halifax's attempt to re-establish the unity of Christendom by the recognition of the headship of the Pope as open to the following objections :

"First, we should have to admit that the Pope is infallible in matters of faith and morals ; and I, for one, no more believe it than I believe that the earth is square. We must abandon our secure foothold on the creeds and the Bible for the varying and perhaps inconsistent decisions of successive Popes. We must exchange the characteristic virtues of the Church of England—an open Bible, a vernacular liturgy, communion in both kinds, freedom of marriage for the clergy, freedom of communion for the laity—for the opposite evils of the Roman system. And, in the region of practical effort, we should renounce our passport to the sympathies of the great Anglo-Saxon race, which has, to all appearance, broken finally with Rome and all that savors of her. We come then to this: The headship of the Pope is unsupported by Scripture or history, is vehemently repudiated by a great part of modern Christendom, and could not be accepted by us without grievous loss to our spiritual privileges and opportunities."

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell writes a well-informed article concerning the present position of the woman movement in Germany. The legal status of woman in the Fatherland from a political point of view is very bad :

"'Associations founded for political objects may not have women, scholars or apprentices as members, nor may women, scholars or apprentices be present at any meetings of such associations.' So runs the Prussian Coalition law, and the laws of Bavaria, Brunswick and some of the smaller states impose the same limitations on women ; while in Saxony, where the laws allow women to be present at political meetings, they may not be members of political associations. These laws explain in a large measure why there is not in Germany, as in England and America, any strong and well-organized woman movement."

Mrs. Russell thinks that the only hope for women lies with the Social Democrats. She says :

"But the future of the woman movement in Germany undoubtedly lies with the Social Democrat party, the only strong political party in the world that demands the full equality of the sexes. When the middle-class women make demands, they have no political party to represent them ; when the working women wish to agitate for anything, they have forty-seven members of the *Reichstag* to push their claims."

A CATHOLIC ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. T. C. Down tells the story of the Manitoba school question from the point of view of thoroughgoing advocates of the Remedial bill. How things are going may be imagined from the following sentence with which he opens his essay :

"The history of the past six years of Protestant domination in Manitoba affords such a display of tyranny and oppression as would seem at the present time to be incredible. The treatment of the Roman Catholics, by which they are wholly deprived of the enjoyment of the rights in the education of their children secured to them by the constitution, comes as near to persecution as can well be conceived in these days of boasted toleration and enlightenment."

LONDON MUSIC HALLS.

Mr. Frederick Wedmore reports the result of a little study which he made of the music halls. Mr. Wedmore defends the *tableaux vivants*, praises the organized dances, but deplores the songs sung by some women, which he confesses are not the songs which he would

take any woman of gentle or good mind to listen to. Mr. Albert Chevalier, he says, is incomparably the most reticent and finished artist of the men of the music halls; £400 per week was paid to Yvette Guilbert at the Empire, and Chevalier refused an engagement which would have brought him in £8,000 a year. On the whole he does not think the music hall entertainment can claim to be either elevating or refined. In the popularization of new discoveries he sees a new vista which may possibly bring a better class of people to the music halls.

MANNERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Meath asks whether manners are disappearing from Great Britain. He thinks that a great part of the unpopularity of England is due not to politics or to jealousy, but is the result of personal experience of the rude and overbearing manner of individual Englishmen. Englishmen wear hats in foreign hotels where every foreigner is bareheaded; they will go out to dinner in shooting coats, and walk about the streets of large towns in knickerbockers or mountaineering attire, with an utter disregard to the etiquette of the place where they are. Lord Meath therefore exhorts British men and women to consider whether politeness is not worth preserving, even from an imperial point of view.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham gives us another of his sketches of early Spanish travelers in South Africa. His subject this time is Alvar Nunez. Mr. Prothero publishes some "New Letters of Edward Gibbon," the historian; and Sir Edward Braddon, the Prime Minister of Tasmania, contributes an article which gives the history of the federation movement in Australasia. Before this year runs out the meeting of an Australasian convention to draw up a scheme of federation will be immediately impending. Sir Edward hopes that it is possible in the next two years that Australasia may be under one flag and under one government.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE first place in the *Fortnightly Review* is taken up by Olive Schreiner's "Stray Thoughts on South Africa." It well deserves the place is occupies, and is noticed elsewhere. So also is Dr. Horton's article on England's education system.

THE GROWTH OF LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. Escott, who remains faithful to his first love, thinks that the crowning proof of Lord Salisbury's genius is that he has made friends with Mr. Chamberlain. The article is interesting, although it is little more than a review of Mr. Traill's book. Mr. Escott says:

"A Disraelian study of Robert Cecil is to be found in Julian Ferrars, brilliant, haughty, reserved, industrious, who, when straitened in his private circumstances, still contrives to supply his wife's wardrobe, not less splendidly than in their prosperous days, out of the proceeds of his writing in that periodical, 'an organic law of which it is that the most opulent contributor should be paid as liberally as the neediest.'"

Most people have regarded Lord Salisbury as a party man, whereas Mr. Escott insists that "the independence of party shibboleths was the keynote struck by Lord Robert Cecil at St. Stephen's about the period of his resistance to Lord John Russell's Oxford reforms."

In fact, Mr. Escott even discovers a resemblance between the ideas of Lord Salisbury and those of Lord Randolph Churchill. He says:

"The unprejudiced union for the sake of a national idea of patriotic politicians on both sides was the object never lost sight of by Churchill. That it is the goal whither events are gradually bringing us was Robert Cecil's underlying conviction, when he wrote his Oxford essay, to say nothing of a good many other essays and articles besides. Poor Randolph Churchill's precipitateness alone prevented his full participation in the practical triumph led by Lord Salisbury of this political thought."

Mr. Escott thinks in time Lord Salisbury will win a place in popular affection beside Lord North, Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston.

THE ART OF THE YEAR.

Mr. Claude Phillips, writing on the exhibition of paintings in the French Salon this year, comes to the following conclusion:

"The great exhibitions of Paris and London, supplemented by those more private and intimate ones in which some of the bright particular luminaries of painting allow themselves to shine, furnish a very fair and sufficient summary of the state of art at the present moment. Is it not clear that we have reached a limit beyond which the study of open air effect, of light under natural and artificial conditions, cannot well go; beyond which the eye, puzzled by the subtlety or the audacity of pictorial statement, will refuse to be convinced, and even the most passionate lover of experiment and all-round expansion will cry out for mercy?"

A DIATRIBE AGAINST LIGHT RAILWAYS.

"Ouida," under the characteristic title of "A Highway Robber," assails the light railway. She maintains the light railway is not a light railway, that it is being promoted on false pretenses, and that it proposes to attain its end by plundering the public of its highways and destroying the beauty of English scenery. She says:

"If the public want new railways, if the farmers desire steam-power as a means of carrying their produce for sale, by all means let them have it; but let them (or the state, if its interference be deemed desirable) purchase land and make a road apart for their transit. To use and encumber the common highway, and imperil the lives of all those who frequent it, is the sacrifice of all the elementary principles of equity."

JULES SIMON.

Mr. Albert Vandam contributes one of his interesting personal articles about Jules Simon. He says:

"Jules Simon is a kind of King Lear—or, to keep strictly within French nomenclature and within the truth, the Père Goriot of the Third Republic. For Jules Simon had no outbursts of all-devouring fury, like Shakespeare's majestic figure; Jules Simon was nearly throughout like Balzac's too-accommodating hero. The fact of the retired and doting tradesman's fondness for his daughters did not justify his senile concessions to them, his ignoble complicity in their *liaisons*, his two-accommodating protection of their lovers, who to a certain extent batten and fatten upon him and them. Jules Simon, like Goriot, had his reward. He 'established' his daughter, the Third Republic, as Goriot 'established' his girls, and for a while he was the honored, petted guest in the new *ménage*. Then came the decline and downfall, which the most superficial observer of the fea-

tory of the Republic for the last nineteen years will be enabled to work out for himself without my aid."

TRICOUPIS.

Mr. J. D. Bourchier, a personal friend of the late distinguished Greek statesman, writes a very interesting character sketch of Tricoupis. It is more than a character s ketch, it is a brief biography and a sketch of modern history of Greece. It is in vain, therefore, to summarize it here, but the following anecdote will appeal to many who care nothing about the vicissitudes of Greek parties :

"Many years ago Tricoupis was voyaging in a sailing vessel off the Greek coast when a dog fell overboard. Tricoupis requested the captain to lower a boat in order to save the animal's life, but the captain, not recognizing his passenger, refused. Tricoupis at once threw off his coat and leaped into the sea. The captain was, of course, obliged to lower the boat, and thus the dog was rescued."

Like all other men who have risen in the world, Tricoupis never shrunk from hard work :

"One of the most remarkable of Tricoupis' characteristics was his unwearied industry. He worked incessantly from early morning to midnight, returning home from his office or the Chamber to snatch a hasty meal, and denying himself the repose of the mid-day siesta. He took his food at irregular hours, and never seemed hungry ; he never drank wine ; he never smoked. He was unmarried, but his modest home in the Academy street was shared by his sister, a truly remarkable woman who devoted her life to his cause."

AN ALTERNATIVE LAND BILL FOR IRELAND.

Mr. W. E. Bear, writing on "The Muddle of Irish Land Tenure," makes the following suggestions :

"Instead of a bill to amend the muddle of land tenure in Ireland — the 'topsy-turvydom,' as Mr. Gerald Balfour termed it in introducing his bill—it appears to me that a clean sweep should be made of the tenancy provisions of the Land acts, for the purpose of replacing them by a simple and comprehensive measure, applicable to all classes of agricultural or pastoral holdings in Ireland, excepting genuine and well defined demesnes, home farms, holdings let by landlords to persons in their employment during service, allotments, and town parks. All agricultural and pastoral holdings in Ireland would be let on perpetual leases at rents revaluable every thirty years, but variable annually in proportion to the average prices of farm products for the preceding year, just as the tithe rent charge varies in accordance with the average prices of corn for the preceding seven years."

If the Irish landlords do not like this, Mr. Bear would summarily replace them by the state.

THE ORIGIN OF ÆSOP'S FABLES.

Professor Max Müller prints his lecture on "Coincidences" which he addressed to the Royal Society of Literature. In it he discusses at some length the coincidences which are to be found, not between Eastern and Western things, but chiefly between the Buddhists and Christian religions. Incidentally, however, he refers to Æsop, and it is interesting to know that, in the professor's opinion, Æsop's fables came to us from India. He says :

"I was formerly more doubtful as to the Eastern origin of the fables of Æsopus and Phædros, but following up the subject with a perfectly unprejudiced mind, I have become more and more inclined to admit that India was the soil that produced them originally, and that the principal characters in these fables, and the whole surroundings, are Eastern rather than Western. We know very little about the origin of fables in Greece. The very name of *Æsopus*, has been explained by Professor Welcker as meaning *swarthy*. From India, by way of Persia and Lydia, a burnt faced *Æsopus* may well have carried these fables to Alexandria, or to some equally accessible mart that was open to the Greeks of Ionia and Athens. Here at Alexandria *Babrius*, who composed the oldest Greek version we possess of Æsopian fables, may have laid in his stores, while *Phœdrus*, the slave of Augustus, rendered them popular afterward over the civilized world."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for July is a fair average number. We notice elsewhere an anonymous article on Home Rule, Mr. Spielmann's plea for a "Reform for South Kensington Museum," and Mrs. or Miss Mulhall's interesting paper on "Girls' Schools on the Continent." There are several articles which can only be mentioned ; among these, there is the best natural history paper that Phil Robinson has ever written. It is an account of the result of his close observation of the nesting of two pairs of rooks near his house. There was only one nest, but the two hens took turns at sitting on the nest, and two cocks shared the task of feeding the sitting birds, but as soon as the eggs were hatched the supernumerary pair took no further share in rearing the brood. Miss Caillard's article on "Transcendentalism and Materialism" is too transcendental for the general reader. An article on Ovid and Natural History is interesting and brightly written, but the article on "Money and Politics" is somewhat disappointing.

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA.

Mr. A. E. Pease writes a somewhat discursive article concerning the future of Northern Africa. He has been traveling in the neighborhood of Abyssinia and Somaliland, but the most interesting part of his article is that in which he gives his reasons for making over the whole of Northwest Africa to France. He met in his travels a French explorer, who gives him a very interesting description of Sahara. He told him that "the interior of the Sahara was so different from the desert I knew so well, sometimes a boundless sea of sage-green level, sometimes a rolling ocean of sand-hills sprinkled with vegetation, sometimes like an interminable river bed of bowlders and gravel, and sometimes a labyrinth of mighty sand dunes. He told me of forests, mountain ranges, great trees and swamps, of the civilization of the Touaregs, of their literature, of their mode of life, and their methods of warfare. He had satisfied himself of the existence of crocodiles cut off in ages long ago from watercourses that have disappeared, and, stranger still, of red deer, apologizing for asking me to believe a thing that was opposed to all preconceived theories of their habitat."

Mr. A. E. Pease does not think that France cannot colonize :

"The administration, especially the military, is admirable, her system of magnificent roads and bridges and her reclamation of deserts by artesian wells are splendid monuments of her rule, and the working of the Bureau Arabe is in the hands of devoted and hard working officers, while where municipal control exists it is

marked by public spirit; and if she would only give greater encouragement to European enterprise other than French the annual deficit on her Algerian possessions, notwithstanding her enormous expenditure and huge garrison, would soon disappear as it has in Tunisia. Capital and colonists are the *desiderata*. I was amazed at what the French have accomplished in Tunisia in a few years; every oasis, even far south in the Djereed, where I traveled a year ago, was marked with the healing hand, wells sunk, palms planted, the forests in the north protected; and, to my intense surprise, I found even a telegraph station in that unvisited vestige of a fine city—Nefta on the frontier."

ANTI-ANTITOXIN.

Dr. Lennox Browne discusses in an article which is rather weighed down than illuminated with statistics as to whether or not antitoxin does any good for diphtheria. Among the figures and the percentages which go to prove that its alleged benefits have been immensely exaggerated, Dr. Browne raises the question "whether really the value of the treatment depends at all, or to any appreciable degree, on the presence of the antidotal element, and whether injections of pure sterilized serum would not have an equally beneficial result. In other words, whether stimulation by transfusion of the blood-fluid is not more responsible for any good achieved than the immunizing agent contained in the antitoxic serum. Two facts support this view: 1, The undoubtedly increased resistance to the disease when the treatment is commenced early, and 2, the inability, even when death is averted, to prevent the paralytic and other sequelæ expressive of the poisoning of the system by the toxines of the malady."

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis reports a conversation with a Persian stateman, who, being questioned concerning the Shah's death, proclaimed the existence of a great religious movement in Persia, of which the outside world knows nothing. He said:

"A vast underground agitation is going on throughout our Mussulman population, of which Europeans can gather but the faintest and vaguest idea; but one thing is undeniable, that this movement is daily and hourly gathering momentum throughout the Mussulman world. 'This new conception of a universal religion and morality, incorporating the results of modern progress, but culled severely and built up from the scattered precepts of Islamic tradition, is just now shaking the old Persian *régime* to its foundations, and as Persia has been throughout classical time the home and starting-point of all Mussulman innovations, I think it probable that this regenerating movement will spread throughout all Mohammedan lands.'"

At the close of this interview, Mr. Haweis says:

"I think, on the whole, the Persian was distinctly hopeful about his country and the new Shah, though he intimated that he expected that disturbance would shortly occur and blood be shed not a hundred miles from Teheran."

WHAT CHINA MUST DO TO BE SAVED.

Mr. Boulger, in an article entitled "Li Hung Chang," sets forth what he thinks Li Hung Chang must induce the Chinese government to do if China is to be saved. As these things involve, among other items, the transfer of the capital from Pekin to Hankow, and the construction of a railway from that city to Canton, it is evident that China has a great deal to do to be saved. Mr. Boulger says:

"By three practical measures—the abolition of the censors, the reduction of the Viceroys for the concentration of power in the hands of the central government, and the transfer of the capital to the interior—an immense stride toward the true regeneration of China would be effected."

But even if all this is done, China, although on the way to heaven, will not be safe until she has a standing army disciplined by European officers:

"Without entering into details, it might be said that the main idea would be the formation of several corps, specially trained and officered, with permanent camps at Pekin, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nankin and Canton. Five corps of 25,000 men each would suffice as a commencement, and would provide China with the nucleus of an army. Up to the present absolutely nothing has been done in this direction."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* has an article which is devoted to an attempt to prove what is not true—viz., that Mr. Cecil Rhodes ordered Jameson to cross the frontier. Mr. Maxse's argument is very ingenious and very elaborate, but it has the misfortune to lead up to a conclusion which is false. Mr. Cecil Rhodes knew that Jameson proposed to cross the Transvaal frontier on the morning of the day on which he crossed it, but Jameson crossed on his own responsibility. Mr. Rhodes wrote out a telegram telling him to stay where he was, but the telegraph wires being cut the telegram could not be delivered.

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, a Canadian, says:

"It can hardly be believed that Mr. Chamberlain will have long to wait before he is asked to summon an Imperial conference to consider the question. There is no doubt as to the feasibility of closer commercial relations between the Colonies and the United Kingdom if the matter is approached in a broad spirit of compromise. Certain principles will have to be kept in mind in the negotiations if they are to bear fruit in the near future. The scheme must be simple, and it must be moderate in its incidence in the United Kingdom. It must upset as little as possible the free-trade theories which prevail in the United Kingdom, and the fiscal system that has been in force for so many years. The same remark applies to the fiscal conditions in operation in the Colonies, and certainly no scheme will have any chance of acceptance in the Colonies which involves the giving up of any of the powers of self-government which they now possess. While any closer union between the different parts of the Empire must inevitably be on a commercial basis, out of such an arrangement will surely grow an Imperial council giving the Colonies a voice in the Imperial councils."

THE POPE AND ANGLICAN ORDERS.

The Archdeacon of London devotes several pages to a very elaborate breaking of the butterfly, the pursuit of which has afforded Lord Halifax and his friends so much innocent amusement of late years. The Archdeacon asks:

"What would be the result if Lord Halifax were successful, and the Pope recognized the validity of Anglican orders? Directly, nothing at all. English clergymen on joining the Church of Rome would still require re-

ordination. Our ordination service, even if regarded as conveying the succession of orders, would, it is understood, be considered defective for Roman purposes. Members of the English Church would still be excommunicated, because that Church repudiates the doctrines of the Council of Trent, the supremacy of the Pope, his infallibility, and the Immaculate Conception. Until these doctrines should be admitted by the English Church its members would still be formally schismatics and heretics. The aspiration of receiving absolution from Roman priests and of communicating at Roman altars would still be unfulfilled."

WHY WE NEED CHANGE OF AIR.

Dr. Louis Robinson, who is great in discovering the whys and the wherefores of everything, devotes an article to the discussion of why it is that change of air does us so much good. It is not that the air that we breathe is bad, for a change to worse air often does us good. He says:

"Often the mere removal from one part of a town to another will result in an immediate and manifest improvement. I know of an instance in which a gentleman, a sufferer from asthma and bronchitis, whose home was in a healthy part of Surrey, obtained very great relief by a short residence among the slums of Seven Dials. Children seem especially benefited by a change of air; so much so that it is often found advisable to remove them even during a severe illness."

Animals as well as men require change of air, and if we were truly humane we should send the inmates of the Zoo to the seaside every summer. Dr. Robinson says:

"It is well known that wild beasts in traveling menageries, in spite of the rough and limited accommodation which they have to put up with, are more healthy and live longer than those which have all the care which science and money can provide in the Zoological Gardens."

Leaving beasts on one side, the real reason why men need change of air is because, for countless generations, our ancestors were compelled constantly to move about in pursuit of the game on which they lived. It is only in comparatively recent times since agriculture began that men ceased to be nomadic:

"If, therefore, a race of nomads, to whom vagrant habits had become a second nature, were compelled to live permanently in one spot, one would expect that some evil consequences would ensue, and that these would be especially liable to show themselves when the general vitality had been lowered by disease. And, conversely, it seems reasonable to conclude that a renewal of the conditions to which the constitution of man was originally adapted would contribute to the recovery of a normal state of health."

A GOOD WORD FOR AMATEUR ARTISTS.

Mrs. Earle writes an article the object of which is to encourage our girls to follow any bias which they may have toward painting. She says:

"Mr. Ruskin's teaching, the constant reading of art criticism, above all the more thorough grounding now insisted upon in every branch of education, has opened girls' minds and increased their diffidence. They have a far more wide-spread and intelligent interest in art, but the actual number of amateur workers has greatly diminished. These influences, by educating the taste and increasing the knowledge of a large section of the public, have combined to deter those who, in former days, would have been only too ready to dabble in water colors. They are now withheld by an exaggerated sense of the difficulties of the undertaking, or by a consciousness that they lack time or opportunity to learn to any purpose. Unfortunately, this diffidence principally affects the more sensitive and poetical of the young people. Those who have real artistic tastes leave the practice of amateur art to the less intelligent and the less imaginative, and so give the enemy an extra reason for blaspheming. For the sake of these, and just because encouragement is needed, I wish to point out some of the reasons why their courage should not fail."

CYCLING IN THE DESERT.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth, who was the first man to take a bicycle into Upper Egypt, describes his experiences of cycling in the desert. His experience certainly seems to have justified the belief that a camel will find in the bicycle its most dangerous rival:

"Progress is easy enough on the camel paths, if dust and sand do not lie more than a couple of inches deep upon the firm surface; and the time that you make will be incomparably less over long distances than any four-footed Egyptian beast can accomplish. The seven hours that lay between our camp and Mendínet—five miles of sheer desert, three of desert half reclaimed, some sixteen of dyke road, in two places impracticable on account of sand—I could cover without great exertion in two hours and a half, the wind blowing across west to east, as it will blow nine winter days out of ten in Egypt. It was not on the dyke roads, however, so much as in the open desert that I used my novel steed. There it ran over all sorts and conditions of ground; over pebbly stretches, where the round stones sink into their soft sand couch beneath the tire; over dust laid lightly on the native rock, through wind blown sand waves, if ridden slowly and held very straight, and at racing pace on the salt pans or hard, clayey deposit in the beds of torrent courses. Given a wind not directly adverse, nothing stopped the wheel altogether except loose sand laid deep, in which it 'skidded' as in mud, or soil impregnated with alkali, where a treacherous film overlies a consistency of soft soap."

We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles" from Principal Grant's reply to Goldwin Smith on "Canada and the Empire," from T. E. Powell's discussion of "The American Silver Rebellion," and from the editorial comment on the position of English Bimetallists.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for July is an exceptionally good number. Mr. Gladstone's "Man-Making and Verse-Making," Mr. Wilfrid Ward's "Talks With Tennyson," and Cardinal Vaughan's "Popular Education and Religious Liberty"—each of them sufficient to make one number distinguished—are noticed elsewhere. Lord Herbert Stephen discusses the value of criminals' confessions, and brings forward many striking illustrations from recent criminal history. Mr. Maxwell Gray contributes a melodious soliloquy on "The Stream's Secret." Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt supplies a tentative discussion of the various facts and theories relating to the origin of the Arabian horse.

Dr. Emil Reich writes on what he calls "The Lawlessness of Arbitration in the Venezuelan Question." He is manifestly mightily annoyed by the agitation for arbitration, and resents exceedingly the intrusion of non-ex-

perts into a region sacred to the expert. He thus sums up "the final upshot of the whole question :"

"The dispute between Venezuela and England is a matter of settled law and ascertained history. There are no obscure points giving possible rise to settlement by arbitration. Everything is as clear as daylight. England can prove her claim within the line drawn on the sketch map to this article up to the hilt."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two June numbers of the *Revue de Paris* contain much that is of exceptional interest. Some hitherto unpublished verses by Victor Hugo contrast strangely with that most modern of writers, Sudermann. The painter Munkacsy continues his reminiscences. Mme. Darmesteter presents to French readers a singulary finished sketch of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. "Menelik and his Empire," by M. Maindron, is noticed elsewhere.

GENERAL FLEURY'S REMINISCENCES.

The place of honor in the June 1 number is given to General Fleury's reminiscences of the eventful years 1848, '49, '50, '51. This officer, who was at one time an important member of the staff of the Duc d'Aumale in North Africa, had many opportunities of meeting both the Orleanists, who had made the past, and the Bonapartists, who were about to make the immediate future, of the France of that day. The General's Bonapartist sympathies stood him in good stead. He had made the acquaintance of Prince Louis Napoleon in London, and many years later it was to him that the Pretender turned when desirous of obtaining the moral support of the French army with the *coup d'etat*. There is little doubt that Napoleon III. may be said to have owed the ultimate success of his audacious plot or plan to the loyal assistance early rendered him by Fleury. To the student of French history these few pages are of special value, for they show how slight were the causes which led the French nation to take the momentous decision which turned the fairly solid and highly organized republic of 1850 into what soon became an absolute dictatorship. But up to the present time no such vivid and apparently accurate record has been given to the world.

PROTECTION IN MEDICINE.

Some over-ardent French patriots have lately started the theory that no foreign medical men should be allowed to practice in France ; and further that something should be done to restrict the number of foreign medical students who come in greater numbers each year to benefit by the superior knowledge and science of the great French doctors. This suggestion seems to have alarmed many of those whose interests, pecuniary and otherwise, are bound up in the foreign student, and a critic who prefers to remain anonymous points out the short-sighted folly of doing anything to discourage a large attendance at the medical schools. It seems that 433 Russians, 217 Bulgarians, 211 Roumanians, 204 Turks, 82 Greeks, 83 Egyptians, 70 Swiss, 112 Germans, 100 Americans, 47 South Americans, 6 Japanese and 8 Persians are now inscribed as students in Paris, and of these by far the greater number join the medical schools. The foreign students as a whole are divided into 1,489 men and 339 women.

THE FRENCH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople during the Crimean war was transformed into a vast camp, and the many little intrigues, social amenities and political interests which absorbed the thoughts of those French soldiers and diplomats who constantly made their way backward and forward from the seat of war to the capital of Turkey are recounted by M. Thouvenel, who kept from day to day a diary of all that went on. We are given a glimpse of Prince Napoleon "Plon-Plon," Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the French Ambassador, Beneditti, the Duke of Cambridge and Abdul-Medjid, the latter more civilized and apparently more courageous than his successor of to-day, for he seems to have been quite willing to receive French and English visitors, and even offered to share his palace and treat as a brother the Emperor of the French. Indeed, everything was prepared for Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, even to the bedroom furnished for the Empress hung with clothes studded with pearls and diamonds ; great stables were also built to accommodate the French Household Cavalry, and the Sultan prepared to meet the Emperor's yacht at Marmora. This scheme never became a reality ; and it was not till fourteen years later, on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, that Abdul-Medjid's brother and successor received the Emperor and Empress.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE first June number of the *Revue* contains articles on Australia and New Zealand and on Mr. Ruskin. M. d'Haussonville continues his series of historical papers on the Duchess of Burgundy and the Savoy Alliance. We have noticed elsewhere the curious analysis of religious parties in Germany.

FRENCH VIEW OF AUSTRALASIA.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article on Australia and New Zealand is written in a spirit of frank appreciation of the colonizing genius of the British race. M. Leroy-Beaulieu spent four months in America and then crossed the Pacific, stopping at Hawaii and Samoa. The latter, of course, recalls to the Frenchman the *Mariage de Lori* rather than R. L. Stevenson. M. Leroy-Beaulieu found Auckland very like an English port, not only in its inhabitants, but also in the appearance and arrangement of its streets. He tells regretfully the story of how nearly New Zealand became a French possession, but he has certain candid misgivings whether his countrymen would have had the spirit to develop it and carry on a thirty years' struggle with the natives. It may not be generally known that there are four Maori deputies in the New Zealand Parliament, and that two hundred and fifty Europeans in the colony have married Maori wives. M. Leroy-Beaulieu's descriptions of Australia, like his account of Tasmania and New Zealand, are almost entirely historical and read like a glorified guide-book, but they are interesting as the observations of an exceptionally able and impartial Frenchman.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS

M. Benoist continues his series of papers on the "Organization of Universal Suffrage." He gives statistics of

Baden, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg and other states of the German Empire, which are classified as survivals of ancient forms of an organic representation. Under the heading of mixed and renewed forms of organic representation we have the Austrian Empire, Spain, the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, and the elements or fragments of organic representation in the Netherlands, Sweden, Roumania, Servia. Under new forms or projects of organic representation we have the revision of the Belgian constitution, 1890-1893.

M. Delaborde, under the title of "The Great Ordeal of the Papacy," contributes an interesting article based on M. Valois' book, "France and the Great Schism of the West." M. de la Sizéranne continues his series entitled "The Religion of Beauty: a Study of John Ruskin," in a paper on Mr. Ruskin's works. There is nothing new in the article to a Ruskinian, but it is curious to see how profoundly the Frenchman is impressed by Ruskin's extraordinary wealth of ideas, the magic of his style, and his terrible irony.

The rest of the number, though excellent, is not specially remarkable. M. Zamy continues his papers on "The Government of National Defense (1870-71)," with an article on the ideas of the men of the time. Here we meet with Jules Ferry, General Trochu, Gambetta. Jules Favre, and above all the lately mourned Jules Simon, with others of less fame.

THE EVOLUTION OF ILLUMINANTS.

Particularly interesting is M. d'Avenel's paper on artificial lighting, considered as part of the mechanism of modern life. In the Middle Ages, wax candles were the luxury of the rich and cost from 12 francs to 20 francs a pound. And even in the eighteenth century the Duchess of Burgundy declared that she had not had a candle in her rooms until she came to the French Court. It is curious that the inventive genius of that day was never directed to the improvement of the oil lamp, which had come down from the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans. It gave a bad light and emitted continually an acrid smoke, but it does not seem to have occurred to the artists of the eighteenth century to do anything but make their lamps in the most beautiful shapes, and embellished with the most beautiful chasings. M. d'Avenel traces the course of invention in artificial lighting. The physician of Geneva, Argand, invented the lamp with a double current of air, but Quinquet, a Paris chemist, stole the idea and made both money and fame out of it, while Argand died in poverty in 1803. The public and private lighting of Paris by gas, electricity, paraffin, oil and candle represents every year the light that would be given by one candle burning for four million years. One realizes somewhat the enormous profits of manufacturing gas by the fact that in France enough coal to produce one cubic meter of gas only costs seven centimes, and that the by-products after the gas is extracted are worth nearly as much. The Paris company has to mix with its French coal a certain proportion of cannel coal brought from Scotland and the North of England in order to bring the lighting power of the gas up to the legal standard. Even so, the lighting power is 5 per cent. lower than that of London, though it is 6 per cent. better than that of Berlin. He notes the difficulty of storage as greatly handicapping electricity in its contest with gas.

SWEDISH REVIVAL.

M. de Heidenstam contributes an interesting paper on the origin of the Swedish novel. He finds in Sweden, as elsewhere, a reaction in the direction of idealism, a disposition to be no longer content with physiological facts, tending toward psychologic studies, allegories, and symbolical fantasies, though it is necessary to add that as yet there are not in Sweden schools or systems of literature, but simply individual writers.

M. Albert Hans's article on the Emperor Menelik has the merit of actuality. The ignorance prevailing in Italy as to the strength of the Abyssinians has all along astonished the world. Yet so far back as 1888, Count Antonelli reported that Menelik had one hundred and ninety-six thousand men at his disposal. M. Hans gives a most interesting account of the organization of Menelik's army and the personality of the Emperor himself.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THERE is so much that is admirable in the publication edited by Madame Juliette Adam that it is a pity to note the increasing Anglophobia observable in the publication. The evil done to France by "*le perfide Albion*" is literally dragged into almost every article, and this with a lack of humor and in a spirit of violent prejudice painful to any reader who is also a lover of France. Often a just criticism of British methods is omitted to give place to some utterly absurd accusation of a kind calculated to raise a smile to the countenance of any Frenchman who has had the slightest dealings with Englishmen, or who can claim to be at all conversant with English methods. Even in a valuable article on Siam the writer seizes the opportunity to have a fling at a British transport company in an account of the Olympian games—the supposed degeneracy of the English athlete is hailed with joy; a long and important criticism of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolves itself into a violent attack on the British in Africa and the East; and it is hardly necessary to add that both Madame Adam's own eloquent "Letters on Foreign Politics" are almost entirely devoted to abuse of British policy and political personalities, an exception being only made in favor of Mr. Labouchere, who is cited as "the only friend of France."

It is, however, only fair to add that Madame Adam pays a generous tribute to English art and literature, and one of the longest contributions of general interest to the June 1 number of the *Revue* is the Prince de Valory's exhaustive study of Byron, who, both as man and poet, has always enjoyed great popularity in France. Another literary article deals with the literature of the Finns. The national poetry of Finland is justly famed among folk-lorists. The chants or ballads still sung by the peasantry in the country districts are of immense antiquity, and little by little they are being gathered and noted down for the benefit of future generations.

M. Mury begins what should be a most valuable work on Siam and the Siamese. The writer spent a considerable period in the country, and he gives those whom business or pleasure is likely to take to "Mu'ang Thai" a great deal of valuable information.

An excellent translation of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," verses by Mistral, the Provençal poet, a continuation of M. Blombus's technical articles on "Unity in Military Action," and two hitherto unpublished letters written by Madame de Pompadour to the Marquise de Boufflers and the Duchesse de Charost make up the varied if somewhat thin contents of the *Nouvelle Revue*.

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The Future of American Colleges and Universities. D. C. Gilman.
Sintamaskin: A Midwinter Fairyland. C. G. La Farge.
A Holiday with Montaigne. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.
About Faces in Japanese Art. Lafcadio Hearn.
Poetic Rhythms in Prose. E. E. Hale, Jr.
Letters of D. G. Rossetti. G. B. Hill.

The Bookman.—New York. August.

The Uncollected Poems of H. C. Bunner.
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Century Magazine.—New York. August.

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Burnt Wood in Decoration. J. W. Fosdick.
Pharaoh of the Hard Heart. Flinders Petrie.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XXIII. William M. Sloane.
The Viceroy Li Hung Chang. John W. Foster.
The Vatican. F. Marion Crawford.
Glave in Nyassaland. E. J. Glave.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. August.

The Story of an Ancient German Burg. C. F. Dewey.
The New Woman and Golf Playing. Mrs. R. de Koven.
Cordova, the City of Memories. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
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Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. August.

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A Glimpse of Wellesley. Helen M. North.

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American Wives of Foreign Diplomats. Emily L. Sherwood.
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Harper's Magazine—New York. August.

The White Mr. Longfellow. William Dean Howells.
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Door Step Neighbors. W. Hamilton Gibson.

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This Country of Ours.—VIII. Benjamin Harrison.
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The Woman Question in the Middle Ages. Emily B. Stone.

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Birthplace of the Order of the Cincinnati. W. E. Ver Planck.
A New England Town Under Martial Law. W. H. Kilby.
Jefferson and Hamilton in Our Education. E. P. Powell.
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The Story of Cleveland. H. E. Bourne.

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On the Trail of Don Quixote. August F. Jaccaci.
Old Time Flower Gardens. Alice Morse Earle.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. June.

Washington Art Photographic Salon, 1896.
Flashlight Photography.
Home Made Photographic Accessories.

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) July.

Hotman and the "Franco-Gallia." H. M. Baird.
The Bohun Wills.—II. M. M. Bigelow.
The Battle of Long Island. Charles F. Adams.
President Witherspoon in the American Revolution. M. C. Taylor.
First National Nominating Convention. J. S. Murdock.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Peace Movement in Europe. Frederic Passey.
The Reversal of Malthus. Albion W. Tourgée.
The Swiss and Their Politics. Jesse Macy.
Profit Sharing at Ivorydale. I. W. Howerth.
The German Inner Mission.—III. C. R. Henderson.
Sanitation and Sociology. Marion Talbot.
The Social Forces. Lester F. Ward.
Social Control.—III. Edward A. Ross.
Christian Sociology.—VI. Shailer Mathews.

American Monthly.—Washington. July.

The Puritans in Holland, England and America.
George Washington as a Lover.
The Battle of Navesink Highland. H. C. M. Hyde.

American University Magazine.—New York. June.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—I. J. H. Peck.
Life at Colgate University. J. B. Creighton.
Brigham Young College. Orson F. Whitney.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Principles of Sociology. L. F. Ward.
Fusion of Political Parties. D. S. Remsen.
Pennsylvania Paper Currency. C. W. Macfarlane.
Railroad Pooling. M. A. Knapp.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. July.

Principles of Taxation.—VI. David A. Wells.
Photographing Electrical Discharges. W. E. Woodbury.
The Genius and His Environment.—I. J. M. Baldwin.
Proposed Continuous Polar Exploration. Robert Stein.
On Our Banking System. L. G. McPherson.
The Birds at Dinner. Harriet E. Richards.
Suggestion in Therapeutics. W. R. Newbold.
Causes, Stages and Time of the Ice Age. W. Upham.
County Parks. T. H. McBride.
Sociology in Ethical Education. B. C. Matthews.
Massage in Sprains and Dislocations. D. Graham.
Pearls and Mother of Pearl. C. S. Pratt.

The Arena.—Boston. July.

Henry Clay Caldwell. J. B. Follett.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—VII. Frank Parsons.

Shall We Have a National Sanitarium for Consumptives?
Champions of Free Coinage of Silver. B. O. Flower.
The Keeley Cure for Inebriety. W. G. Haskell.
An Interesting Representative of a Vanishing Race.
American Financial Policy. H. F. Bartine.
Women in Society To-day. Anna E. U. Hilles.
Imperial Power in the Realm of Truth. J. R. Buchanan.
Are We Becoming a Hopeless Nation? J. O. Yeiser.
Theosophy and H. P. Blavatsky. Kate B. Davis.
Discontent of America's Wealth Creators. B. O. Flower.

Art Amateur.—New York. July.

The Preservation of Oil Paintings.
Figure Painting. M. O. Fowler.
Landscape Painting. Bryce Crane.
Oil Painting Hints for Beginners.
The Art of Tapestry Painting.

Art Interchange.—New York. July.

Michael Angelo. Alma J. Noble.
Plain Talks on Art—Impressionism.—V. Arthur Hofer.
Impressionism in Sketching. N. E. Greenlaw.
Practical Lessons in Modeling.—II. W. O. Partridge.

Atalanta.—London. July.

In Picardy. Albert Fleming.
Chivalry and Courts of Love in the Middle Ages. W. A. Fenn.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. July.

Interview with Robert J. Cook.
College Men in Journalism. L. J. Vance.
President Dwight's Decennial. B. J. Hendrick.
Down the Thames from Oxford to Moulsford. A. J. Inkersley.

Badminton Magazine.—London. July.

On a Bicycle in the Streets of London.
A Day with the Peshawar Vale Hounds. Fuller Whistler.
Some Big Hits and Big Hitters at Cricket. W. J. Ford.
Sport with the Brigands at Macedonia. D. Davies.
Swimming and Life-Saving. Hon. Sydney Holland.
Charles Davis. Lord Ribblesdale.
Fins. E. F. T. Bennett.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. July.

Our Clearing System Compared with that of New York.
The Bank of France.
What is the McKinley Dollar to Be? W. R. Lawson.
The Present Position of Home Railway Stocks as Investments.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. June.

Early Palestine. William Hayes Ward.
Early Cities of Palestine. Edward Lewis Curtis.
Sketch of Babylonian and Assyrian History. David Gordon.
Sketch of Egyptian History. James H. Breasted.
Sketch of Canaanitish History. George S. Goodspeed.
Important Movements in Israel Before 1000 B. C. I. M. Price.
Chief Literary Productions of Israel. John J. Davis.
Characteristics of Israelitish Political Life. Charles F. Kent.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) July.

Misapprehension Concerning Calvin. O. T. Lanphear.
Divine Origin of the Religion of the Bible. James Monroe.
Studies in Christology. Frank H. Fostor.
Origen and the Return to Greek Theology. J. W. Falconer.
Gladstone's Edition of Bishop Butler's Works. J. Cooper.
The Hebrew Cosmogony Again. Charles B. Warring.
Individualism and Societism. Z. S. Holbrook.
The Restriction of Immigration. Edward W. Bemis.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. July.

The Indian Imperial Service Troops.
How Summer Came to Caithness. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Lady Travelers.
The Game and Game Laws of Norway.
Some Reflections on a Schoolmaster's Boyhood.
Lord Lilford's "Birds of Northamptonshire."
The Closure and Common Sense.
The Apotheosis of Russia.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. June 15.

The Production of Cider in France.
Japan as a Maritime Power.
The Import Trade of Japan.
The Industries of Osaka and Competition with Australian Products.
Commercial Treaty Between Germany and Japan.

The Bond Record.—New York. July.

Automatic Regulation of the Volume of Currency. L. C. Probyn.
A Study of Kansas Climatic Conditions, 1875-1894. H. R. Hilton.

The Bookman.—New York. July.

Henry Cuyler Bunner. Laurence Hutton.
Degeneration and Regeneration. H. T. Peck.
New Points in the Life of Goethe. Alice Zimmern.
Literary Property. Emile Zola.
Edmund Clarence Stedman. Hamilton W. Mabie.

The Bostonian.—Boston. July.

The Recent Olympian Games. George Horton.
The New United States Dry Dock at Port Orchard. W. M. Sheffield.
Salmon Fishing. M. W. Sheffield.
A Convention of Traveling Men. H. Z. Griffin.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. July.

The Communistic Celibates of "Economy." Mary T. Bayard.
Victoria University. H. Hough.
A Canadian Bicycle in Europe.—IV. Constance R. Boulton.
Twenty-nine Years of Confederation. Frank Yeigh.
The Highland Regiments and Their Origin. C. E. Macdonald.
Something About Cape Breton. Thomas Mulvey.
The 100th Regiment and Gibraltar.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. July.

Our Army; Past and Present. D. H. Parry.
The Homes of A. J. Balfour and Sir W. V. Harcourt.
Lord George Sanger's Circus. W. B. Robertson.

Catholic World.—New York. July.

Half-Converts. Walter Elliott.
The Daughter of Madame Roland. A. E. Buchanan.
A Chinese Holy Island. T H. Houston.
The Miners of Mariemont, Belgium.
An Evening in Belgium.
Handling the Immigrant. Helen M. Sweeny.
The Love of the Mystics. A. A. McGinley.
Is it to be a New Era in Russia?

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. July.

The Story of the Salmon. Dr. Andrew Wilson.
Her Majesty's Ministers. Michael MacDonagh.
A Winter Visit to Fanö, a Frisian Summer Resort. C. Edwardes.
Who Are the Boers? H. A. Bryden.
The Defense of the Alamo, Mexico. J. L. Hornibrook.
New Serial Story: "A Local View," by P. L. McDermott.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. July.

A Group of Eminent American Women. Eugene L. Didier.
Carnival of Venice in the Eighteenth Century. V. Malamani.
Chinese Labor Unions in America. Walter N. Fong.
Under the Apple Tree. Byron D. Halstead.
Scottish Bards. William W. Smith
Beverages. Thomas Grant Allen.
Life in the Western Pacific. Arthur Inkersley.
Music from the Standpoint of Sociology. Camille Bellaigne.
Slang and Metaphor. E. F. Andrews.
Wonders of Bird Migration. Colette Smiley.

Contemporary Review.—London. July.

The Future of Home Rule.
Reform for the South Kensington Museum. M. H. Spielmann.
Li Hung Chang. Demetrius C. Boulber.
The Policy of the Education Bill. Joseph R. Diggle.
Africa North of the Equator. With map. A. E. Pease.
The First Nest of a Rookery. Phil Robinson.
Art and Life. Continued. Vernon Lee.
A Talk with a Persian Statesman. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
Transcendentalism and Materialism: The Christian Modus Vivendi. Emma Marie Caillard.
Crime and Punishment. H. B. Simpson.
Ovid and the Natural World. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
The Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria. Dr. Lennox Browne.
Girls' Technical Schools on the Continent. Marion Mulhall.
Money and Investment.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. July.

The First Number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.
Burke: An Anniversary Study. Prof. Goldwin Smith.
Ménagiana; An Old French Jest Book. Sir Mount Stuart Grant Duff.
Black Ghosts. Miss Kingsley.
Animal Helpers and Servers. C. J. Cornish.
Pages from a Private Diary.

Cosmopolis.—London. July.

Civilization in Africa. Sir Charles W. Dilke.
Italy, Rome and the Franco-Prussian War. Mme. Jessie White Mario.
Unedited Letters of Ivan Tourguéneff. (In French.)

The Movement of Ideas in France. (In French.) Edouard Rod.
Political Education. (In German.) Max Haushofer.
Ernest Rossi. (In German.) Paul Schlenter.
The Ethics of Modern Novels. (In German.) Lady Blennerhassett.

The Dial.—Chicago. July 1.

Science in Secondary Schools.
Cynicism of Thackeray and Sadness of George Eliot.
The Puzzle of English Hexameters. W. C. Lawton.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

Li Hung Chang. With Portrait. Chester Holcombe.
The Intermarriages of England and Denmark. J. D. Symon.
How the Engine Driver Lives. W. Wemley.
The Hornbill Family; a Remarkable Nidification.
Quaint Marken Island. Charles E. Pelham Clinton.

Fortnightly Review.—London. July.

Stray Thoughts on South Africa. Continued. Olive Schreiner.
Charilaos Trikoupes. James D. Bourchier.
Coincidences Prof. F. Max Müller.
The Muddle of Irish Land Tenure. W. E. Bear.
The Development of Lord Salisbury. T. H. S. Escott.
Public Sentiment in America on the Silver Question. F. H. Hardy.
The Doomed Board Schools. Dr. R. F. Horton.
A Chat about Jules Simon. Albert D. Vandam.

The Forum.—New York. July.

Jefferson and His Party To-day. William E. Russell.
The Presidential Outlook as Europeans View It. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Reasons for an Immediate Arbitration Treaty With England. C. W. Eliot.
Mr. Cleveland's Second Administration. George W. Green.
Baron de Hirsch. Oscar S. Straus.
Theodore Roosevelt as a Historian. W. P. Trent.
Cardinal Manning, Anglican and Roman. C. C. Tiffany.
Substitutes for the Saloon. Francis G. Peabody.
Is there Another Life? Goldwin Smith.
President Angell's Quarter-Centennial. Martin L. D'Ooge.
Moltke and His Generalship. J. von Verdy du Vernois.

Free Review.—London. July.

Biology with a Snuffle.
Emile Zola's "Rome." Geoffrey Mortimer.
Shakespeare and Montaigne. John M. Robertson.
Women and the Imaginative Faculty. Walter Shaw Sparrow.
Our Children and What They Should be Told. Mrs. Walter Grove.
The New Monadism. E. D. Fawcett.
The National Church: Wrongs and Remedies.
Trade Unionism. J. Tyrrell Baylee.
Over-Population and Illegitimacy. A. Hamilton Williams.
Free Love Criticisms.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. July.

The White Rose on the Border. Alison Buckler.
The Humors of Newspaper Editing. John Pendleton.
Robert Burton and the "Anatomy of Melancholy." Edward W. Adams.
The Kindly Crocodile. J. Lawson.
Knights of the Road in Berkshire. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.
"Mundus Alter et Idem;" Anonymous Romance. Edward A. Petherick.
Homburg and Its Waters. Dr. Yorke Davies.

The Green Bag.—Boston. July.

Thomas Addis Emmet. A. Oakey Hall.
The English Law Courts.—V.
Aspects of the Growth of Jewish Law.—II. D. W. Amram.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. July.

Land Taxation in Japan. Shigeyoshi Sugiyama.
Economic Effects of Tipping.
Theory of Economic Progress.
French Labor Question. H. K. Landis.
New Belgian Constitution. H. H. Robbins.
State Ownership of Railroads. F. L. McVey.

The Home Magazine. Binghamton, N. Y. July.

The Man Without a Country. Edward Everett Hale.
The Reign of King Trolley. A. Merriman
A Proposed Tariff on Silver. L. S. Richard.
The Floating Homes of Riverland.
How I Became a Millionaire. Andrew Carnegie.
The Literature of Russia. P. A. Feigin.

Homiletic Review.—New York. July.

The Biblical Account of the Deluge.—III. J. W. Dawson.
Essentials of Effective Expository Preaching. W. G. Blaikie.
Responsibility for Error of Opinion.—II. E. F. Burr.
Dr. Julius Kaftan as a Theologian. Samuel Plantz.
Light on Scriptural Texts from Recent Discoveries.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

Is Pleasure the Summum Bonum? James Seth.
Rights and Duties. J. S. Mackenzie.
Ethical Aspects of Social Science. Lester F. Ward.
The Jewish Question in its Recent Aspects. Morris Jastrow, Jr.
Hegel's Theory of Punishment. J. E. McTaggart.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. July.

Irrigation Trusts in Victoria.—II. Fred. Campbell.
The Proposed International Dam.
The Art of Irrigation.—XIV. T. S. Van Dyke.
Irrigation and Subsoiling. S. M. Emery.
Water Supplies for Irrigation.—VI. F. C. Finkle.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. May.

Recent Improvements in Maintenance of Way.
Meterological Standards and Gauging Implements.
Economy in Combustion and Smoke Prevention.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) April-May.

Magmatic Alteration of Hornblende and Biotite.
Origin of the Chouteau Fauna. Henry S. Williams.
North American Graptolites.—II. R. R. Gurley.
Deformation of Rocks.—II. C. R. Van Hise.

May-June.

Classification of Marine Trias. J. P. Smith.
Geology of the Little Rocky Mountains.
Schistosity and Slaty Cleavage. G. F. Becker.
Deformation of Rocks. C. R. Van Hise.
Maps as Geographical Illustrations. W. M. Davis.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Ten Years of Riot Duty. Maj. Winthrop Alexander.
Military Administration of Five Great Powers. H. T. Allen.
Changes in the Character of War. Capt. James Chester.
Infantry Attack Formations. Capt. J. A. Leyden.
Discipline in the National Guard. Lieut. C. H. Hitchcock.
Practice Marches of Light Artillery. Lieut. E. M. Blake.
Review of Military Technology. Maj. Joseph Schott.
Field Medical Organization. Capt. C. H. Melville.
Some Aspects of Coast Defense. Lieut.-Col. J. R. J. Jocelyn.

Knowledge.—London. July.

The Submerged Forests of the Wirral in Cheshire.
Aluminum; Its History, Manufacture and Future.
Some Curious Facts in Plant Distribution. Continued.
Greek Vases. Continued. H. B. Walters.
Comets of Short Period. W. E. Plummer.
The Foldings of the Rocks. Prof. J. Logan Lobley.
Waves. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.

Leisure Hour.—London. July.

The Presidents of the Royal Society. Herbert Rix.
The Schools of Ancient Greece Miss Alice Zimmern.
The "Forçat" as Prison Breaker. Tighe Hopkins.
The New South Africa. Continued. B. Worsfold.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. July.

Humane Work Among the Unfortunate. H. F. Hegner.
Prohibition in Kansas. Clarence Greeley.
The Equalization of Opportunities. John Visher.
The United States of Europe. Edward E. Hale.

Longman's Magazine.—London. July.

Letters on Turkey. Continued. Mrs. Max Müller.
The Lobster at Home. Grant Allen.

The Looker-On.—New York. July.

Voice Production and Analysis.
Opera in Denmark. Joakim Reinhard.
The Drama Overdressed. Tudor Jenks.
Of Realism in Opera. Philip Hale.

Lucifer.—London. June 15.

"Spirits" of Various Kinds. Madame Blavatsky.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued.
The Spirit of the Age. A. Fullerton.
Man and His Bodies. Continued. Mrs. Besant.
Sufism. Continued. Hon. O. Cuffe.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. July.

The Liturgical Question. Joseph A. Seiss.
Private Confession and Private Absolution. J. W. Richard.
Why a Minister Should Study Sociology. M. L. Young.
The Lutheran Church and the Masses. J. F. Scherer.
Prayer: Affirmations vs. Certain Negations. W. E. Fischer.
Jerome of Prague. P. Felts.
A Frenchman on Luther at Worms.
The Doctrine of Sanctification. John Tomlinson.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. July.

The English Settlement of Canada.
A Modern Sinbad.
In the Hour of Death.
The Agricultural Laborer ; The Slave of Summer.
Cricket : How's That ?
Leonardo Trissino ; An Italian Adventurer.
The Poor Scholar in the University.
Some Thoughts on Racine.
How History is Written in America.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. July.

A Turkish Lesson in Tolerance. M. Ellinger.
The Evolution of Jewish Disability. Henry Cohen.

The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. July.

The Art of Mind Building.—I. Elmer Gates.
Karma in the Bhagavad Gita.—III. C. Johnston.
The Subtile Body. E. G. Day.
The Serpent and Its Symbol. C. A. Foster.
Spirit in Man and Nature. C. S. Wake.
Conception and Realization of Truth. F. H. Sprague.
A Prophetess of the New Life. Lilian Whiting.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July-August.

Doctrine of the Holy Spirit. S. M. Merrill.
Christianity and Mohammedanism. B. F. Kidder.
Did Paul Preach on Mar's Hill ? Richard Parsons.
Relations of Knowledge and Feeling in Spirituality.
Revived Aryanism. J. W. Brooks.
Paul and Ananias before the Sanhedrin. S. L. Bowman.
New England Liberal Theology. E. T. Curnick.
A Political Reform. H. L. Sibley.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. July.

On Foot in Egypt and Palestine.—II. N. Tjernagel.
Vicksburg Thirty Years After the Surrender. H. B. Pierce.
The Devil's Backbone. Samuel Calvin.
Amana Colony. Bertha M. Horak.
In Arkansas. Th. Bentzon.
The Military Telegraph in the West. George H. Smith.
The Louisville Convention of Women. Marth S. Anderson.
Women's Clubs in Idaho. Eunice P. Athey.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. July.

The Present Situation in China. J. E. Walker.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. July.

The Missionary Band at Cambridge and Oxford. A. T. Pierson.
Missions to the Aborigines of Australia. Allan W. Webb.
Work Among the Esquimos of Cape Prince of Wales.
The Present Outlook for Missions in Turkey.
The West Africa Gin Traffic. James Johnston.
Nine Centuries of Buddhism.—IV. F. B. Shawe.
John King, the Apostle of Surinam. H. E. Dosker.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) July.

The Holiness of Instinct. Woods Hutchinson.
Philosophical Terminology and Its History. Rudolf Eucken.
The Origin and Import of the Idea of Casualty. F. Jodl.
Science and Faith.—II. Paul Topinard.
The Problem of Good and Evil. Paul Carus.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. July.

From Cuxhaven to Constantinople.—VIII. C. W. Allers.
An American Student at Heidelberg. E. T. Heyn.
Some Notes on English Canals. T. Rowe.

Music.—Chicago. July.

Pianistic Ideals. H. J. Krum.
On Sound in Poetry. Edith V. Eastman.
A New Chapter of Touch. William Mason.
Music as a Factor in Education. F. Manley.

National Review.—London. July.

The Church of England and Reunion with Rome. Archdeacon Sinclair.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. Leslie Stephen.
Commercial Federation. J. G. Colmer.
The Science of Change of Air. Dr. Louis Robinson.
Canada and the Empire. Dr. G. M. Grant.
The American Silver Rebellion. T. E. Powell.
Cycling in the Desert. D. G. Hogarth.
The Injustice of Rural Rating. J. St. Loe Strachey.
Mr. Rhodes' Raid. L. J. Maxse.

New Review. London. July.

Nature and the Poets ; The Stream's Secret. Maxwell Gray.
The Origin of the Arabian Horse. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.
The Lawlessness of Arbitration in the Venezuelan Question.
Talks with Tennyson. Wilfrid Ward.
Popular Education and Religious Liberty. Cardinal Vaughan.
Criminals' Confessions. Sir Herbert Stephen.
Man-Making and Verse-Making. W. E. Gladstone.

Nineteenth Century.—London. July.

Russia, Persia and England. Sir Lepel Griffin.
The South African Question ; a Warning to Imperialists. Mrs. Lecky.
Commercial Union of the Empire. Sir Frederick Young.
Reunion of the Church of England with the Church of Rome.
From the Emperor of China to King George III.
Walter von der Vogelweide the Minnesinger. Walter Alison Phillips.
The Matriarchial Family System. Prof. Edward B. Tylor.
The Woman Movement in Germany. Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell.
Alva Nuñez. R. B. Cunninghame Graham.
The Story of the Manitoba Schools Question. T. C. Down.
The Music Halls. Frederick Wedmore.
Are Manners Disappearing from Great Britain ? Earl of Meath.
New Letters of Edward Gibbon. Rowland E. Prothero.
The Federation Movement in Australasia Sir Edward Braddon.

North American Review.—New York. July.

The Declaration of Independence. Moses Coit Taylor.
Some International Delusions. F. E. Clark.
The Stepchild of the Republic. W. E. Smythe.
A Common Coinage for all Nations. C. W. Stone.
The Teacher's Duty to the Pupil. Cardinal Gibbons.
The Right of Privacy. John Gilmer Speed.
Criminal Jurisprudence, Roman and Anglo-Saxon. M. Romero.
Why Women Should Have the Ballot. John Gibbon.
Sound Money the Safeguard of Labor. R. B. Mahany.
Petticoat Government. Max O'Rell.

Outing.—New York. July.

Trotting and Pacing Champions of To-Day. E. B. Aber crombie.
A Bicycle Trip in the Tyrol. Seth Greer.
Swimming. Ed. W. Sandys.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel : Teheran to Tabreez.
The Twenty-Raters. R. B. Burchard.
The Invasion of the Bicycle : Athens. T. G. Allen, Jr.
Nebraska's National Guard in the Sioux War. W. R. Hamilton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. July.

Shasta and the Crags. Rounsevelle Wildman.
Hard Times.—IV. Bimetallism. Irving M. Scott.
The Advertiser and the Poster. P. N. Boeringer.
Defenders of the Union. Frank E. Myers.
The Question of Japanese Competition. J. P. Young.
Municipal Conditions and the New Charter. J. D. Phelan.
The Measure of Value. George A. Story.
The Natural Law of Money. J. J. Valentine.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. July.

Notes on Some Dickens Places and People. Charles Dickens, Jr.
Zebras and Their Characteristics. H. A. Bryden.
Luminous Plants. A. E. Knight.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Relation of Intuitionism to the Doctrine of Self-Realization.
The Fourth Dimension of Space. J. H. Hyslop.
Morality the Last of Dogmas. Antonio Llano.

The Photo-American.—New York. June.

Development of Snap Shot Negatives.
Flat Field Lenses.
Joly's Translucent Colored Screens.
Preparation of Carbon Tissue.
The Removal of Hypo.
Toning of Bromide Prints.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

How to Convert a Photograph Into a Line Drawing.
The Hand Camera Taken Seriously. H. P. Robinson.
How to Study a Subject. J. I. Fair.
Carbon Prints Without Transfers. W. E. A. Drinkwater.

Photographic Times.—New York. July.

Radiography and Its Application. A. W. Goodspeed.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Some Facts About Acetylene Gas. W. H. Walmsley.
The Animatoscope. O. A. Eames.
Short Chapters on Organic Chemistry. -XII. A. B. Aubert.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

Theological Implications of the Synthetic Philosophy. H. C. Minton.
The Right of Systematic Theology. B. B. Warfield.
Current and Reformed Theology Compared. J. A. DeBaun.

Exegesis of the Third Chapter of the Second Corinthians. S. T. Lowrie.
A Study of Mrs. Browning. T. W. Hunt.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. July.

Beginnings of Town Life in the Middle Ages. W. J. Ashley.
Industrial Arbitration: Its Methods and Limitations. S. N. D. North.
Shaw's History of Currency. C. M. Walsh.
Suggestions for the Study of Municipal Finance. F. R. Clow.

Review of Reviews.—New York. July.

William McKinley: A Study of His Character. E. V. Smalley.
Stand By the Flag: The Story of a Patriotic Song. M. H. Bright.
Dr. Gray's Tribute to Major Bright.
The South American Poets. Hezekiah Butterworth.
The World's Sporting Impulse. C. D. Lanier.
The World's Currencies.

The Rosary Magazine.—New York. July.

From Gibraltar to Seville. Joseph Selinger.
A Chapter in the History of Brown University. T. H. Murray.
The Yellowstone National Park. George E. Hardy.
Introduction of Christianity into Corea. William Gleason.

The Sanitarian.—New York. June.

Introduction of Public Rain Baths into America. H. E. Fisk.
What is "Aerated Bread?" E. H. S. Bailey.
Dr. Jenner and History of Discovery of Vaccination.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia July.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Word Signs and Phrases. F. E. Wessels.
Why an Alphabet in Shorthand? W. McDevitt.

Strand Magazine.—London. June 15.

Curiosities of Angling. F. Steelcroft.
Railway Facts in Fancy Frames. J. Holt Schooling.
The Romance of Buried Treasure: Tom Tiddler's Ground.
Heroes of the Albert Medal. L. S. Lewis.
Her Majesty's Judges. With Portraits.
Cricket and Cricketers.
The Romance of the Museums. Continued. W. G. Fitz Gerald.

The Students' Journal.—New York. July.

Caine's Plea for Peace.
Sense About Spelling Reform.

Sunday at Home.—London. July.

Sir Arthur Blackwood. Rev. J. P. Hobson.
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Mrs. Elizabeth R. Charles, the Author of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family."
Sunrise in Japan. Continued. Katharine Tristram.
The Handwriting of Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

Temple Bar.—London. July.

Paul Verlaine. Augustus Manston.
A Sojourn in a Convent.
Henriette Renan.
Miss Sichel's "Story of Two Salons;" A Vanished World.
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The United Service.—Philadelphia. July.

The German Army.—I. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.
Our Cavalry in Mexico. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lane.
The Olympic Games. G. S. Robertson.
A Naval Utopia.

United Service Magazine.—London. July.

Manning of the Navy. Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton.
Kabul in 1879-80. Col. G. B. Pretyman.
The First Invasion of the Soudan.
The New Infantry Drill and the Attack.
Britain Impregnable. J. C. Dunn.
The Surprise of Bergen-op-Zoom. Major Barnardiston.
The Story of Bantry Bay: Captain Mahan or Admiral Colomb.
The Canadian Northwest Rebellion, 1885. Major H. M. H. Haig.
Defenders of the Congo State: Mr. Francqui; Sir H. Reid.

Westminster Review.—London. July.

Mr. Gladstone's Letter on Anglican Orders. Walter Lloyd.
The Present Situation of Sunday Opening. Continued. Symposium.
Testimonial to Mr. Mark H. Judge. Canon S. A. Barnett.
How the First Priests, the Long-Haired Shamans, and Their Successors, the Tonsured Barber-Surgeons, Measured Time.
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The Religious Education of Children.
The Preliminaries of Faith. J. McCabe.
Remarks on Banks. R. Ewen.
The Voluntary School Problem. R. Waddington.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. July.

The Beautiful—How to Seek It. C. Ashleigh Snow.
The Solarization of Dry Plates. R. Ed. Liesegang.
Chapters on Portraiture.
Treatment of the Head in Portraiture. Thomas Aquinas.
Influence of Hypo in the Metol Developer. J. M. Eder.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

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Heinrich von Treitschke. With Portrait. T. H. Pantenius.
The New Discoveries in Yucatan. Dr. P. Schellhas.

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The Nordmark. H. Petersen.
The Late Shah of Persia. With Portrait. E. Aladin.

June 13.

Dr. Hugo Riemann. With Portrait.
Kyffhäuser. A. Trinius.
Julius Sturm. With Portrait. R. Koenig.

June 20.

The Emperor's Journey to Italy. H. Bohrdt.

June 27.

Sport in the Servian Sawedshungeln. E. R. von Dombrowski.

Deutscher Hausschätz.—Regensburg.

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The West Coast of Sumatra. H. Arndts.
Spectral Analysis. Dr. O. Warnatsch.
Johann Adam Möhler. With Portrait. J. Chssen.

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Essen and the Krupp Works. H. Kollbach.
The Life of Man. Dr. A. Kellner.
The Origin of the Bulgarian Schism. O. von Schachting.
The Key as a Symbol.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. June.

Prince Bismarck and the North German Bund. H. von Poschinger.
Napoleon's Superstition. Dr. Cabanès.
The Late Lord Leighton. Baroness von Zedlitz.
Ada Negri. Paola Lombroso.
Hermann von Helmholtz. Concluded. Dr. S. S. Epstein.
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Détaille and Modern French Painting. Otto Waldau.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. June.

Episodes of the Corean War. Continued. C. von Hanneken.
Hungary and the Recent Commemoration. H. Vambery.
The Tunnel Across the Spree.
The Most Ancient Culture in Greece. G. Busolt.
Luther's First Hearing at Worms. A. Hausrath.
The Struggle for the Individual. R. M. Meyer.
Countess Elise Bernstorff. P. Bailleu.

Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. June.

Walter Harlan. With Portrait. K. Marteus.
Origin of Modern Capitalism and the Social Question in France.
The Woman Labor Commission in Vienna. Irma von [illegible] Borostyani.
Giacomo Leopardi and Modern Criticism. Dr. M. Carrara.
The Spring Exhibition of the Munich Secessionists. F. Sale.
The 1895-6 Season of the Literary Society of Leipzig. Hans Merian.

Konservative Monatsschrift. Leipzig. June.

Reminiscences. H. von Struve.
The Smaller Industries. H. Wilhelmi.

Augustus von Goeben.
Turkish Reform. Spanuth-Pöhlde.
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Neue Revue.—Vienna.

May 27.

Electoral Reform in Hungary. T. Déri.

June 3.

The Succession to the Throne of Hungary. Historicus.
Clique and Science. Prof. A. Adamkiewicz.

June 10.

Zola's "Rome." C. Sokal.
Clique and Science. Continued.

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Karl Marx on the Year 1848.
Clique and Science. Continued.

June 24.

The Adamkiewicz Case. Prof. A. Adamkiewicz.
International Telegraph Conference at Budapest. O. Vieth.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. June.

Oswald Ottendorfer and German-American Journalism.
A Prototype of Goethe's "Elective Affinities." E. Wolff.
Development of the Prussian Cabinet. Von Metzen.
Heinrich von Kleist and Romanticism. Helene Zimple.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. June.

Self-Knowledge. O. Hofmann.
Infection and the X-Rays. K. Buttenstedt.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

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Miss Alice Fletcher and the American Indians.
Berlin Picture Gallery. H. Rosenhagen.

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Albert Niemann. G. Kiltscher.
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THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. June.

Skepticism. Ernest Naville.
English Caricature in the Time of the French Revolution.
Potable Water and Methods of Purification. G. Bethuys.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

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Peer Gynt.—II. Ibsen.
Unity in Military Action. J. Blomdus.
Lord Byron. Prince Valori.
Finland and the Finns. J. Case.
The Olympian Games at Athens. R. Fabens.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

June 15.

Diplomatic Responsibilities. F. de Mahy.
Peer Gynt.—III. Ibsen.
The Siamese and Their Country. F. Mury.
Two Unpublished Letters of Madame de Pompadour. V. J. du Donjon.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 6.

Unpublished Recollections of a French Prisoner in Germany, 1870-1.
M. Gaston Paris. Émile Faguet.
The Salons of 1896. Paul Flat.

June 13.

The Presidential Election in the United States. Aug. Moireau.
Tolstoy and Maupassant. Émile Faguet.

June 20.

An Unpublished Manuscript by Guillaume Budé.
Ondine Desbordes-Valmore. Fr. Loliee.

June 27.

The Legend of Waterloo. With Maps. Col. Patry.
The Duration of Ministries in France. V. Turquan.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.

The Duchess of Burgundy and the Savoy Alliance.
Australia and New Zealand. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
The Organization of Universal Suffrage. C. Benoist.
The Great Papal Crisis. H. F. de Delaborde.
The Religion of Beauty; a Study of John Ruskin. R. de la Sizeranne.

June 15.

The Government and National Defense. E. Lamy.
The Religions of Modern Germany. G. Goyau.
Artificial Light; the Mechanism of Modern Life.
Swedish Fiction; Its Origins. O. G. de Heidenstam.
The Army of Menelik. A. Hans.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

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Recollections, 1848-51. General Fleury.
Our Colonial Army. Lieutant-Colonel K.
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Foreign Students and Foreign Doctors.
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June 15.

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Life at Florence. Brada.
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English Tramps. Concluded. Marquis R. Paulucci di Calboli.
The Czech Literary Movement. Concluded. F. V. Krejci.

June 15.

The Present Renaissance in Belgian Literature. E. Verhaeren.
The Curiosities of the Chinese Language. Jean Finot.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

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Trans-Siberia and the Navigation of the River Amour.
The Power and Riches of the United States. M. G. Mulhall.

June 13.

Edward Jenner.
The Population of Paris in 1896. With Maps. V. Turquan.

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Jugglers and Juggling. J. Jastrow.

June 27.

Constitution of the Moon from a Geological Point of View.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. June.

The Propagation of International Ideas in France. A. Richard.
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Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

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The Luxury of Isabella of Este. R. Reiner.

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The Island of Crete. Regulus.
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España Moderna.—Madrid. June.

A New Biography of José Marchena. M. Menendez y Pelayo.
The Evolution of Political Parties in Spain. R. Salillas.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

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Some Thoughts on Evolution. Fidel Faulin.
Reform of Spanish Orthography. J. Jimeno Agius.

June 15.

The War in Flanders. P. M. Peña.
Historical Study of the Town of Avila. G. M. Vergara y Martin.

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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
Bost.	Bostonian.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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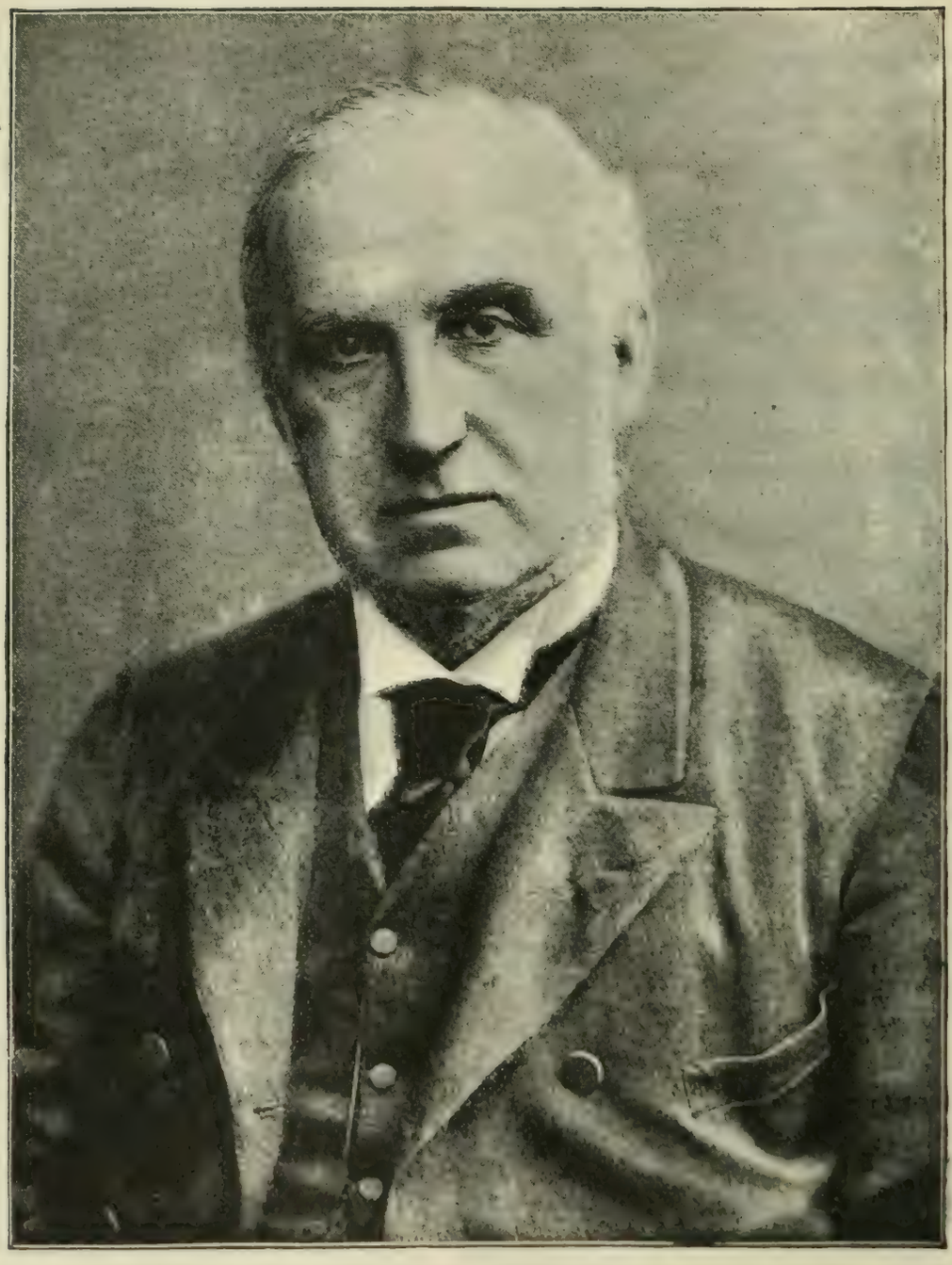
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LORD RUSSELL, CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

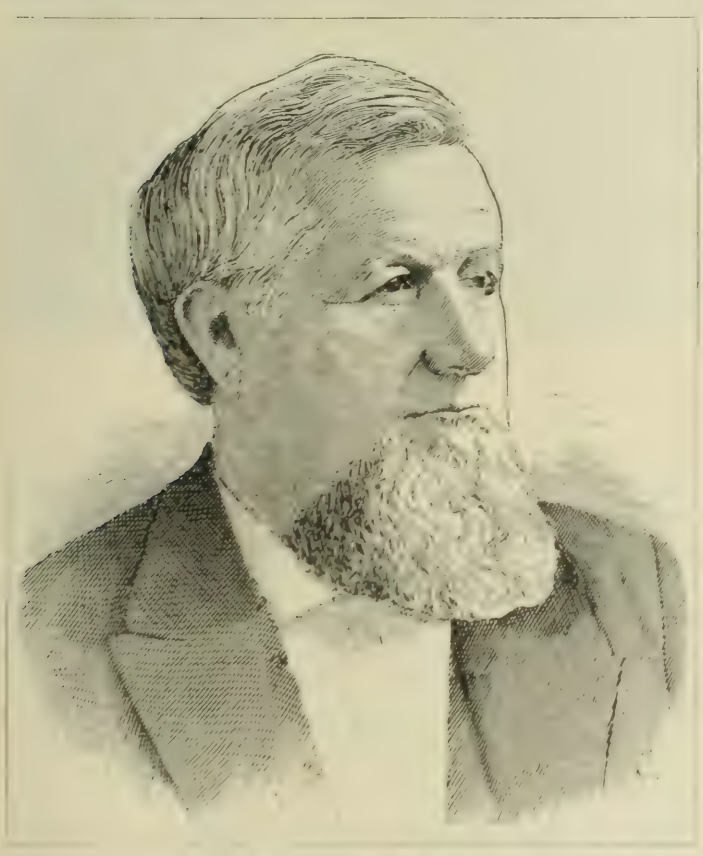
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIV. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1896. NO. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Sound-Money Democrats.

New York does not afford an advantageous point of view for an accurate estimate of the conditions of the political campaign. It has not even been easy in New York during the past month to ascertain the real state of local public opinion; and it has been much more difficult to obtain satisfactory reports and impressions concerning the tendencies of the political season throughout the country. The situation as regards the mechanism of parties and factions has grown more intricate; while so far as the issues before the country are concerned the situation has grown clearer and simpler. For some weeks after the nomination of the Bryan and Sewall ticket at Chicago, it seemed unlikely that any very influential organization of bolting sound-money Democrats could be formed for the purpose of promulgating a platform and nominating a separate ticket.

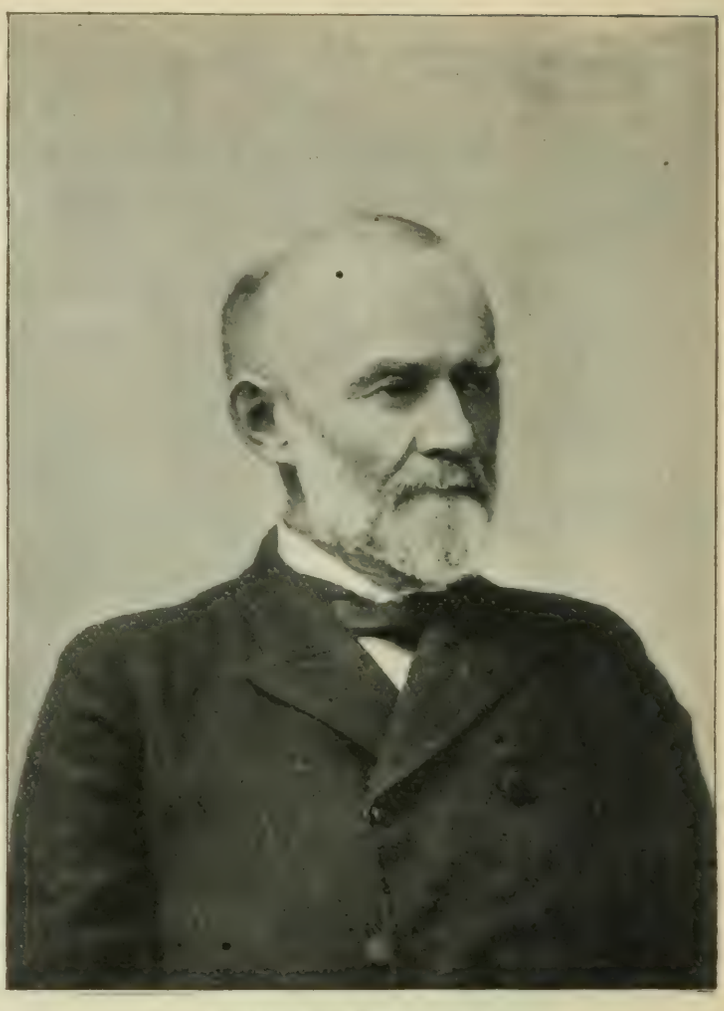


SENATOR PALMER OF ILLINOIS.

But a movement which at first did not promise either a vigorous or a rapid growth, at length developed great importance. A conference was held in Indianapolis on August 7 which brought together representative sound-money Democrats from many states of the Union. This preliminary conference, in which such men as Senator Palmer of Illinois, General Bragg of Wisconsin, Mr. Bynum of Indiana, and General Buckner of Kentucky were very prominent, and which was presided over by Senator Palmer, came quickly to the conclusion that the wisest thing to do would be to call a convention, adopt a platform and launch a new ticket. Accordingly it was resolved to convene again at Indianapolis on September 2. The results of the Indianapolis convention will be known by our readers in the course of two or three days after this number of the REVIEW reaches them. It is certain that the convention will declare very strongly for the maintenance of the gold standard, and probable that it will commit itself to the view that the greenbacks ought to be retired as promptly as possible. It will also accord unstinting praise to President Cleveland and his administration. Various well-known Democrats have been suggested as possible nominees of the Indianapolis convention. At first General Bragg was mentioned with great favor; in some quarters Mr. Henry Watterson of Kentucky was advocated; Senator Palmer of Illinois was perhaps more generally named than any one else, and several members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, notably Mr. Carlisle, were in the list of those considered desirable. It does not seem to be the expectation of any one connected with this sound-money Democratic movement that the Indianapolis ticket can be elected. The men who have furthered the movement declare that there are many Democrats who cannot vote for the Republican candidates, and who ought not to be left with any excuse to vote for Bryan and Sewall. A good many Democrats of a more independent turn of mind have declared their intention to give a whole vote against Bryan by voting for McKinley, rather than half a vote against him by depositing their ballots for a sound-money Democratic ticket which cannot in any case be elected. But the promoters of the Indianapolis convention have been looking to the future as



HON. WM. D. BYNUM OF INDIANA.



GEN. BRAGG OF WISCONSIN.

well as to the present, and have desired to maintain as a nucleus a Democratic party favorable at once to tariff reform, banking reform and the gold standard. They have thought it quite possible in several Eastern states to prevent the regular Democratic organizations from endorsing the Chicago platform and candidates; and it is their hope that the Democracy of New York, which will assemble in State convention at Buffalo on September 16, may be induced to give its adherence to the platform and ticket adopted by the Indianapolis convention two weeks earlier.

Where Stand the Eastern Wage-Earners?

The question of course is, to what extent the rank and file of the Eastern Democracy has been inoculated with the virus of free silver. There is no doubt as to where most of the well-known Eastern leaders stand. They were conspicuously absent from the great gathering which greeted Mr. Bryan on August 12 at Madison Square Garden in New York, and most of them had publicly repudiated the action of the Chicago convention. A great effort was made to induce Senator Hill to preside at the notification meeting, and thus to identify himself with the silver ticket and platform; but Mr. Hill remained silent and non-committal, and it was understood that he did not propose to declare himself until after the State Democratic convention in the middle of September. Meanwhile, a few days after Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, the Hon. Bourke Cockran, who had come out for McKinley, drew an immense crowd to the same place to hear a much-advertised reply to Mr. Bryan's argument for free silver. Whereas very few Democrats of well-known position were identified with the Bryan meeting, Mr. Cockran's demonstration was under the auspices of a voluminous list of the most conspicuous Democratic figures of New York and the East. Mr. Bryan had commented upon the sound-money Democratic movement as an army of generals without any common soldiers behind them. It must remain to be seen how the working men of the great Eastern centers of commerce and industry will conclude to cast their ballots. It is evident that the mere names "Democrat" and "Republican" have lost all their charm for the working men. They will vote this year in accordance with their view as to the net balance of advantage for themselves and their own class. If the eminent politicians of the Democratic party were absent from the Bryan meeting, it is true on the other hand that the leaders of trades unionism and organized labor were present on that occasion.

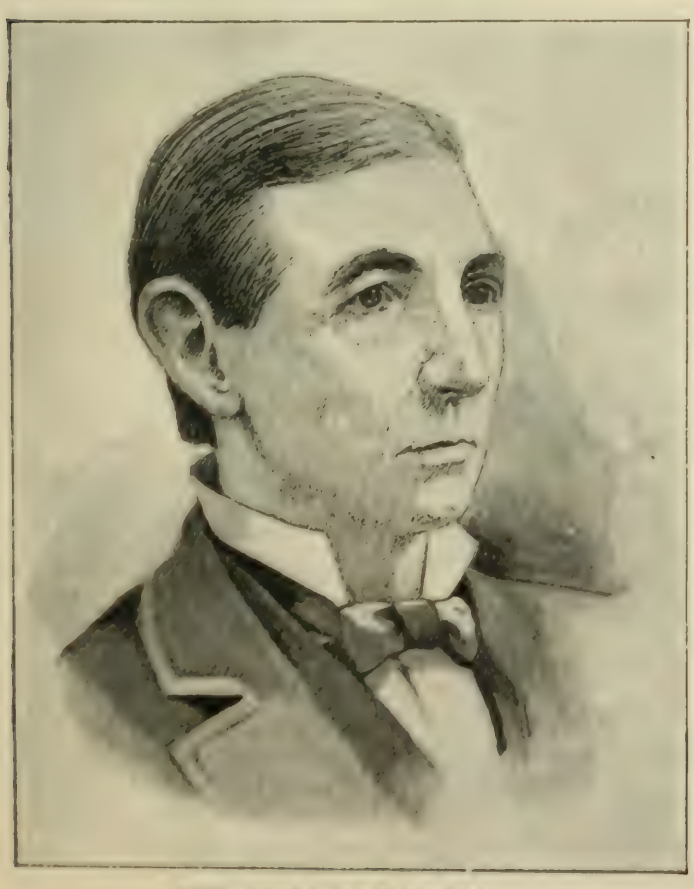
Mr. Bryan in New York.

The great newspapers of New York, with the exception of the *Journal*, which is supporting the Chicago platform and ticket, have endeavored to make the country believe that the Bryan notification meeting was a flat and dismal failure. The writer, who was present at the meeting with the sole desire to observe impartially in order to report fairly and truthfully to his readers, was entirely unable to agree with the newspaper opinions as generally expressed. The heat of the night was intense; the crowds, both inside and outside of the building, were enormous, and the physical discomfort of everybody was serious. The preliminary exercises, including the speech of Governor Stone of Missouri, occupied a considerable time. The crowd, moreover, had been assembled and in waiting for nearly an hour before the exercises began. The hall had been packed to suffocation in an atmosphere of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit for nearly two hours before Mr. Bryan began a speech which itself was nearly two hours long, and which did not attempt to be anything except an argumentative essay upon the money question. Every one knew that the entire speech would be printed in all the newspapers the following morning, and some thousands of people were so placed in the vast room (which is a place not primarily intended as an auditorium but rather as the scene of the yearly Horse Show, Barnum's circus, etc.) that they could not hear the speakers. It would have been excusable, therefore, if a considerable percentage of the people present, after having seen Mr. Bryan, should have left the hall. Precisely the same thing happened four years ago on the occasion of the notification of Mr. Cleveland in the same building. At that time no candid person regarded the withdrawal from the hall of part of the people who occupied standing room as any manifestation of coldness toward the presidential candidate. Far from being a cold and unresponsive audience, Mr. Bryan's audience was immensely enthusiastic. The vast bulk of the crowd remained to hear the very last word of the speech; and it is fair to say that the concourse seemed, from the vicinity of



Drawn for the *World*.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKING IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.



GOV. STONE OF MISSOURI.

the platform, as vast at the end of the meeting as it had seemed at the beginning. It was a meeting chiefly of the working men of New York, and their sympathy with the orator of the occasion was undoubtedly very general. They did not seem to be disappointed either with the man or with the speech.



MR. BLAND AT THE BRYAN MEETING, NEW YORK.

These are the candid impressions of an observer who certainly was not biased by any endorsement of the views or arguments set forth in Mr. Bryan's speech. It certainly can do no harm to have it known that, at this stage of the campaign, there is no evidence that the working men of New York, who constitute the larger half of the voters, are opposed to Bryan and the Chicago ticket. In our judgment, the New York working men soon after the Chicago convention were strongly inclined to support Mr. Bryan and espouse free silver, in a pretty solid mass. It would also seem evident, however, as the campaign proceeds, that the working men of the East are entirely open to conviction on the money question, and are eager to get at the truth. How they will vote in November remains to be seen. It is, however, permissible, perhaps, to express the opinion that a much larger vote of working men would have been cast in New York for the Bryan ticket in August than can be held together until the first week in November. This view is based upon some evidence that a reaction has already set in.

Cheap Money and Wages.

New York trades unionism has not been drawn toward Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform through any great eagerness for free silver. In a nominal and perfunctory fashion, it is true, most of the labor organizations, standing upon the platform either of the American Federation of Labor or of the Knights of Labor, have for some years been committed to free coinage. But Mr. Gompers and the men of his way of thinking would be ready to admit that it is chiefly because of the other planks in the platform that they are supporting Mr. Bryan. The Chicago platform demands an income tax, criticises the Supreme Court for its income-tax decision, condemns the employment of Federal troops at the great Chicago railway strikes, and spurns the innovation known as "government by injunction" through Federal judges. It is that part of the Chicago platform which we may term its Altgeldism and Debsism that has won the allegiance of the Eastern labor leaders, rather than the part which we may call its Blandism and Harveyism. It happens, however, that Mr. Bryan, who is personally as acceptable as



SENATOR JONES AT THE BRYAN MEETING, NEW YORK.

possible to the Eastern working men, has chosen thus far in his speeches to devote himself almost exclusively to the advocacy of free silver. Mr. Bryan's tactical mistake at Madison Square Garden consisted in bringing to the chief city of the East a monetary argument, adapted to the farmers rather than to the

industrial wage-earners. It would have been better for his cause to have made his notification speech at home in Nebraska, and to have made a dashing, off-hand speech to the working men of New York at least a month later, dealing with the general issues



Drawn for the *Herald*.

BOURKE COCKRAN SPEAKING FOR SOUND MONEY, AUG. 18.

of the campaign rather than with problems of monetary science. For is it not plain enough that the very thing that will work chiefly for Mr. Bryan's defeat in the East must be, not the desire for free silver on the part of working men, but their dread of free silver? The farmers of the United States, in large proportion, are carrying mortgage indebtedness at high rates of interest. The low price of crops makes it hard for them to meet interest charges and still harder to pay off the principal. It will be difficult in the extreme to convince these farmers that cheap money, and corresponding high prices, will not enormously benefit the man who tills the soil.

Farmer Versus Wage-Getter.

If cheap money benefits the farmer, it might also benefit the firms or corporations largely employing labor, except where there is a heavy gold indebtedness to care for. But the wage-earner would seem to have everything to lose and nothing to gain from cheap money. All history goes to show that wages do not rise accordingly as the purchasing power of money falls. Thus, if general prices and the cost of the working man's living should advance a hundred per cent., a man who had been earning two dollars a day ought in theory to receive four dollars; but in fact it would be a considerable time before his wages would rise even as high as three dollars. It is therefore to the interest of the regular wage-earner that the full purchasing power of money shall be maintained. This is further true for the added reason that a working man's savings are invested in forms expressed by precise money terms; and a thousand dollars saved in good money would still be only a thousand dollars, even if money became cheap and bad. The farmer, on the contrary, has his accumulations invested in land and its improvements; and high prices for what the farmer has to sell, due to a cheapening of the value of the dollar, will at once give a higher nominal value to his estate. The position of the farmer would therefore seem to be just the reverse of the working man's. The free silver movement is essentially an agrarian movement. Agriculture has been in a depressed condition, due to extremely low prices, throughout America and Europe, for a number of years. A return of high prices is the one thing that the farmers deem essential; and they now see no way to secure higher prices except through legislation to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar. It is not silver for its own sake that the farmers desire, but silver for the sake of higher prices,—in short, cheaper money. They are for free silver this year because free silver is the only thing in sight that promises to make a given amount of farm produce bring them a considerably larger number of dollars than it will at present bring.

Intensity of the Silver Propaganda.

Here in the East we are daily assured that the free silver movement in the West is visibly waning, and that there is every sign that the Bryan campaign will quite go



A MIGHTY RISKY EXPERIMENT.

BRYAN TO WORKINGMAN: "Now, my good man, I propose to cut your dollar in two without hurting you a particle."

From *Harper's Weekly*, Aug. 22, 1896.



TWO TYPICAL CARTOONS APPEARING IN HUNDREDS OF POPULIST WEEKLIES OF THE WEST.

to pieces and end in a ridiculous farce by the middle of October. Hardly any one in the East except the free silver men themselves, not even the best informed Republican and anti-silver leaders, seems to have the faintest conception of the intensity of the Populist-Democratic campaign in the West and South. Nor do they seem to be cognizant of the strength of the silver movement in the rural districts of the East. If the election had been held in August, the victory of Mr. Bryan would have been almost inevitable. No one can predict what will happen in November. Those who are vociferously declaring that Bryan is sure to sweep the country, and those who declare on the other hand with equal confidence that the election of McKinley by an overwhelming majority is a foregone conclusion, are the men who know least about the situation. At this stage in the campaign no guesses are shrewd, and no conclusions have any staying quality. It is simply certain that never since 1860 has there been such a shaking off of mere party ties; and in no previous presidential campaign has the drift of popular sentiment borne so little relation to the attitude of prominent political leaders, or to the stand taken by the best-known newspapers. The reason for all this can be very plainly and bluntly told. It is because the new cleavage, unlike the old, is horizontal rather than vertical. The eminent political leaders and most of the prosperous newspapers are identified with the conservative interests of the capital-controlling elements of the community. The free silver campaign is not being carried on where it can be readily observed. It is largely a mouth-to-mouth propaganda among the humbler and poorer classes; and its literature is chiefly in the form of weekly papers published in country places. These papers are, however, to a great extent supplied with ready plate matter, or with so-called "patent insides," by central establishments in the cities, and the matter thus supplied, whether in the form of arguments or of diagrams and cartoons, is most ingeniously prepared. Indeed, it is far better adapted for its purpose than most of the printed material that the Republican and sound money campaign committees are now attempting to distribute by the carload at so great an expense. The Western Populists and free silver Democrats have an immense number of highly effective schoolhouse propagandists who penetrate every corner of every remote township with their telling blackboard diagrams, their striking maps and charts and posters, and their impressive system of making their points appeal graphically to the eyes as well as audibly to the ears of their assemblages. Those of us who live in the large cities are accustomed to very effective cartoons in the great papers, in opposition to the silver movement. We are prone, therefore, to forget that in the smaller places of the West and South, and most of all in the purely farming districts, it is precisely the opposite sort of cartoons that are being circulated by the hundreds of thousands. Mr. Hillis, in an article elsewhere in this number, tells our readers from his own recent and extensive observation, what methods are being employed by the Western silver crusaders. Before the campaign is ended, doubtless, the sound-money crusade will



A TYPICAL WESTERN CARTOON

"Which is the Anarchist?"—*Rocky Mountain News*



MR. HENRY D. LLOYD OF CHICAGO.
(See Article on Populism, page 298).

have carried an aggressive fight into all these localities. But how successful it may be in overcoming the advantage now held by the silver men no one can say. The best fighting ground for the sound money men during the months of September and October must be in the communities where large numbers of wage-earners are employed.

The Populists at St. Louis.

The representatives of the People's party already gathered in St. Louis were about to open their great convention when our record for last month was closed. The results of that convention are well known, but it may be convenient to summarize them briefly in these pages. There were about thirteen hundred delegates in the convention, and it was evident from the beginning that Mr. Bryan's candidacy would be gladly endorsed if some means could be found to keep the Populist party from being so completely absorbed in the body of the new Democracy as to lose its organization and machinery. The Northwestern Populists, especially those from Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, went to St. Louis to do everything in their power for the ratification of the Chicago ticket. The foremost advocates of this plan were Senator Allen of Nebraska and General Weaver of Iowa. The opponents of the plan were for the most part Southern Populists who came from communities in which the Republican party was practically non-existent, and where Populism and Democracy were most intensely hostile to one another. These Southern Populists, who were to some extent supported by Northern leaders like the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, and Mr. Coxey of Ohio, were in favor of an absolutely separate Populist ticket. The fusionists were strong enough at the outset, however, to make Senator Allen permanent chairman of the convention, and General Weaver chairman of the committee on resolutions. The work of the convention made slow progress, and it became evident after a few days that while a majority would be ready to endorse Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the first place on the ticket, there was little hope of securing an endorsement of Mr. Sewall of Maine for the second place. Mr. Sewall, as president of a bank, director in railway companies and other corporations, and a wealthy employer of labor, was not acceptable to the People's party. The separate ticket men succeeded in persuading the convention to reverse the usual order of nominations and select the vice-presidential candidate first. The Hon. Thomas Watson of Georgia was accordingly nominated with immense enthusiasm by a great majority. Mr. Watson is a man of intense convictions,



SENATOR ALLEN OF NEBRASKA,
Chairman of People's Party Convention at St. Louis.

fanatical fervor and undoubted integrity and sincerity. He is a country editor, and has been a conspicuous member of the Georgia delegation in Congress. He is a powerful personality in the politics of his own state. He is still a young man, being thirty-eight or thirty nine years of age. Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic committee, who was in St. Louis endeavoring to persuade the Populists to accept the entire Chicago ticket, telegraphed Mr. Bryan advising him to stand by Sewall and decline a Populist nomination. Mr. Bryan's acceptance of this advice only strengthened his position with the Populists, however, and they nominated him for President by a ballot which gave him more than a thousand votes out of the thirteen hundred. The vice-presidential situation becomes therefore a very peculiar one, and our readers will find it commented upon with characteristic frankness and vigor in an article which the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has contributed to this number of the REVIEW. From a very different standpoint the Populist convention in its general character and significance is discussed in an article by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago, author of that powerful indictment of monopoly entitled "Wealth against Commonwealth," and of other equally brilliant books. Mr. Lloyd attended the Populist convention, and writes as a sympathetic interpreter.

Fusion and Confusion.

The determination of the Populists to preserve their state organizations, and to come out of the campaign in a condition which will enable them to differentiate themselves once more from their allies, is resulting in a vast amount of complex and curious bargaining over the naming of presidential electors. For Mr. Bryan's triumph it is indispensable that the Populists and free silver Democrats should manage in each state to vote for identical lists of electors; and the matter could be arranged more readily were it not for the fact that Mr. Sewall and Mr. Watson are rival candidates for the vice presidency. If one or the other of them would withdraw, the situation would be comparatively simple. But Mr. Watson is on guard for the future of the Populist party, and does not dream of resigning in Mr. Sewall's favor. In several states, fusion lists of electors have been agreed upon; while in no two states would it seem that the methods and terms of the fusion are identical. In some of the Southern states the Populists have been accustomed to fuse with the Republicans as against the Democrats. This is notably true in North Carolina, the home state of Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist executive committee. To set forth in detail the recent trials and vicissitudes of the Populist organization in the several states of the South and West would require many pages.

State Elections.

The state campaigns are naturally attracting much attention, particularly in those states which hold early elections. The state election of Alabama occurred in August, and the Hon. Joseph F. Johnston, free silver Democrat, was elected governor by a great majority. The Vermont election comes on September 1, which is the date of publication of this number of the REVIEW; and while it is practically certain that the Republicans will have elected their ticket, headed by the Hon. Josiah Grout for governor, it is hoped by the free silver men and Democrats that some slight breach in the usual Republican majority may be made. The election in Maine occurs on September 14. Inasmuch as that state has in times past been much affected by the greenback doctrine and other so called monetary heresies, it is hoped by the supporters of Mr. Bryan that the results may give some indication of free silver sentiment among the farmers of the East. The Republican managers have put many of their speakers of national reputation into the Maine canvass, and the Hon. Thomas B. Reed in particular has distinguished himself by the strength and brilliancy of his speeches. Mr. Bryan had expected to accompany Mr. Sewall from New York to Maine; but he changed his plans, went up the Hudson to write his letter of acceptance, and then went West, speaking *en route*. In the state of New York the party factions as usual have been engaged in unending wrangles. The Republican convention for the nomination of a governor and other state officers was appointed to be held at Sara



HON. H. S. PINGREE OF MICHIGAN.

toga on August 25. As the date approached it was generally conceded that the convention would be controlled by Mr. Platt and the machine, and that the ticket would be as completely dictated by Mr. Platt as on any previous occasion. This result will not be advantageous to Mr. McKinley's fortunes in New York; but the split in the Democratic ranks will probably give the state to Mr. McKinley in spite of the unsavory condition of local Republican politics. The Democrats will hold their convention at Buffalo on the 16th of September, and if, as appears probable, the free silver men should be in control, there will be a strong ticket launched by the reform wing of the party, who will expect to secure on the one hand the support of the sound money Democrats and on the other hand the support of that element of the Republican party which disapproves of the Platt-Morton *régime*, and which demands a respectable and efficient administration of state affairs. The gubernatorial campaigns in the Western states can be more intelligently commented upon next month. The most interesting of the nominations has been that of Mayor Pingree of Detroit by the Republicans for the office of governor of Michigan. Mayor Pingree is so popular with the rank and file of other parties that it seems fairly probable that there will be no serious opposition made to his election. It happens that Mayor Pingree has long had rather strong leanings toward free silver, but his practical hobby is municipal reform.

Mr. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay.

The attitude of President Cleveland and the administration toward the expected Indianapolis ticket has been much discussed, and it is generally supposed that the President and most of his cabinet are heartily in favor of the launching of a sound money Democratic ticket. The Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, who had for a time made a stout fight in Georgia against free silver, concluded to go with the tide and support Bryan and Sewall. This decision, it was expected, would result in Mr. Smith's withdrawal from the cabinet. Mr. Cleveland is spending the summer as usual at Buzzard's Bay on the Massachusetts coast, and Washington is not for the time being an important political centre. Some important cabinet conferences have been held in the pleasant precincts of Gray Gables, but fishing has been the chief occupation of the master of the house.



GRAY GABLES, MR. CLEVELAND'S SUMMER HOME.

Chicago as Political Headquarters.

The real political capital of the country for the purposes of the present campaign is at Chicago. It is there that Mr. Hanna has concentrated the principal working machinery of the Republican executive committee, and it is there that Mr. Bryan,—in spite of the desire of Senator Jones and Senator Gorman to make Washington the headquarters of the free silver campaign,—preferred the location of the principal Democratic headquarters. The Republicans have a branch headquarters in New York, and the Democrats use Washington as their Eastern centre. Mr. William P. St. John, who presided over the convention of the Silver Party which met at St. Louis simultaneously with the Populist convention, and who is acting as treasurer of the Democratic party and and at the same time of the Free Silver party, maintains a New York office, which is in some sense a branch of the Chicago headquarters. The Populist campaign is somewhat of a guerrilla affair this year, and its headquarters are hard to find. Nominally they are at Washington.

Plans of the Chief Candidates.

Mr. McKinley has thus far been exceedingly felicitous in the brief speeches he has made to visiting delegations at his home in Canton, Ohio. He has decided not to participate in the stump-speaking of the canvass, but to leave the heavy oratory to others. It is said, however, by the Republican managers, that the most effective material supplied thus far has been found in Mr. McKinley's sententious, well-phrased, and strongly sensible little speeches made to various groups of pilgrims. His letter of acceptance will probably have appeared before this magazine is in the hands of readers. Mr. Bryan's campaign is to be of the aggressive sort, and before November he will have traveled much and addressed a great number of large audiences. Each candidate has probably adopted the method that is best suited to the conditions of his campaign. Thus far the Republican canvass is in a much better state of central organization than the Democratic.

Spain's Ugly Mood.

The campaign has been so engrossing that questions of foreign policy and matters of old-world news have been for a few weeks almost ignored by the American press. But for the warmth of home politics much discussion would have resulted from the report that Spain is deliberately and carefully preparing to make an appeal to all the governments of Europe for moral support as against the United States in the controversy concerning Cuba. The Spanish soldiers have had a frightful summer in the distressed island, owing to the excessive heat and the ravages of disease. Little news of fighting has been received, and there is no reason to think that Spain is making any headway toward the suppression of the rebellion. The Spanish government is making the most strenuous efforts to increase the strength of the Spanish navy with reference to a possible conflict with the United



"AGREED ON THE MAIN POINT."
From N. Y. *Evening Telegram.*

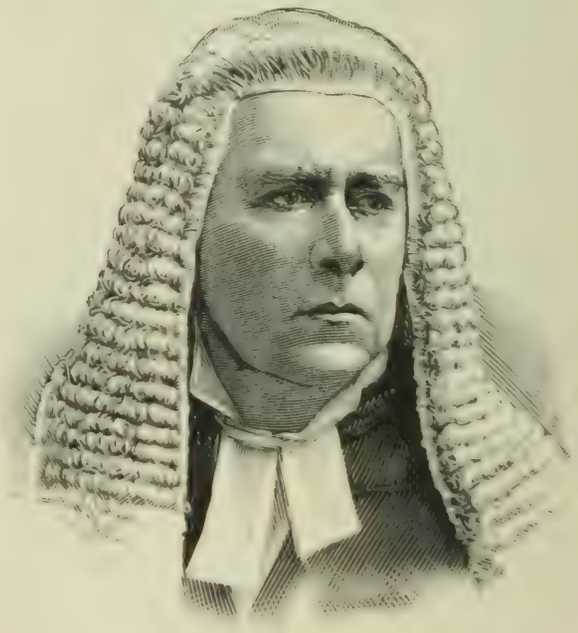
States. Our presidential election may be followed by the outbreak of very serious troubles between our government and that of the stubborn and bitter Spaniards. The prospect is serious.

Arbitration Prospects.

The most interesting matter of an international character that has caught the attention of the American people has been the bright promise of an agreement between England and the United States upon a scheme not only for the specific arbitration of the Venezuela question, but also for the general arbitration of all future disputes between the United States and the British Empire. The correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury had made such an approach toward a probable agreement that it was given to the public in both countries several weeks ago; and Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, just before the proroguing of Parliament for the long summer and autumn vacation, announced in a very friendly and courteous manner their belief that a definite arrangement would soon be completed.

Lord Russell's Visit.

At that very moment the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen (formerly Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General), arrived in the United States to make an address before the American Bar Association at Saratoga, on August 18, his subject being international arbitration. We are glad to present to our readers elsewhere the more important portions of the Lord Chief Justice's able address. Lord Russell had, just before leaving England, presided over the trial of Dr. Jameson; and his charge to the jury in that case had commanded the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world on account of its unsparing tone of justice toward the little Dutch Republic of the Transvaal. After such a charge, and after the sentence pronounced upon Dr. Jameson in the name of international justice and fair play, Lord Russell's plea for arbitration between England and America could but have the greater influence. It should be remembered that Lord Russell had represented his government before the Paris tribunal of arbitration on the Bering seal fisheries, and that his knowledge of the questions involved in the making of an arbitration treaty is of the highest practical value. Few men from the other side of the Atlantic could be more welcome in this country than Lord Russell, not only by reason of the eminent judicial office that he holds, but also by reason of his commanding talents and personal worth. In Lord Russell's party, besides some other persons of note, was Sir Frank Lockwood, Solicitor-General of England under the last Liberal ministry, and one of the most distinguished and brilliant ornaments of the British bar in this generation. Our readers will be interested not only in the report of Lord Russell's address on arbitration, but also in our summary of the Rt.



SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD.

Hon. John Morley's *Nineteenth Century* article on the same subject. It may be well to recapitulate the recently published correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury.

Lord Salisbury's Proposal About Venezuela.

The question discussed between Mr Olney on one side and Lord Salisbury on the other, divides itself naturally into two parts. The first is the question of the settlement of the dispute about the Venezuelan frontier; the second is the much larger question of the establishment of a Board of Arbitration between the two nations. It is well that the two questions can be discussed together, because the controversy with Venezuela affords a practical illustration of the kind of difficulties that would have to be provided for in the institution of a permanent tribunal. Lord Salisbury and Mr Olney, after making various efforts to arrive at a definite understanding about the

Venezuelan arbitration, succeeded in getting very near to each other, as will be seen by a comparison of their latest proposals. Lord Salisbury proposed —(1) that a joint commission, composed of two Americans and two Englishmen, should be appointed, who would report upon the facts of the disputed territory; (2) when their report was obtained, a tribunal of arbitration of three should be nominated, one by Great Britain, the other by Venezuela, and the third by the two so nominated. This tribunal should finally adjudicate upon the frontier, but it would not be permitted to cede any territory *bonâ fide* occupied either by British subjects on one side, or Venezuelans on the other, on the first of January, 1887. This provision he inserted in order to preclude the possibility of the tribunal ceding to Venezuela territories claimed by the lat ter which have hitherto been held to be part and parcel of the British colony. If the matter stopped here it would be difficult to see how an arrangement could be arrived at, for the whole dispute has from the first turned upon these settled districts which Lord Salisbury insists should be excluded from the award of the tribunal. Fortunately, it does not stop there; for Lord Salisbury, ceding in substance everything that he wishes to reserve in form, suggests that the tribunal could be empowered to submit any recommendation with regard to the settled districts which seems to it calculated to satisfy the equitable rights of the parties. This would be a recommendation and not an award; "but," Lord Salisbury added sigificantly, "I need not point out to you that, although the decision of the arbitral tribunal will not have a final effect, it will, unless it be manifestly unfair, offer a presumption against which the protesting government will practically find it difficult to contend." In other words, Lord Salisbury offers in set terms to accept in advance any decision that may be arrived at by the arbitral tribunal upon all questions excepting the settled districts, and further gives an unmistakable intimation that he is prepared to accept any recommendation that may be made about the settled districts, providing it be called a recommendation and not an award. Considering Lord Salisbury's earlier attitude, and his constitutional prejudices, these proposals were remarkable liberal.

Mr. Olney's Criticisms.

Mr. Olney's reply brings the question a stage nearer settlement. He points out that it is absurd to have a commission on the facts constituted of four members without authorizing them to appoint a fifth, to enable the commission to report one way or the other decisively. To this it may be assumed Lord Salisbury will not object. Mr. Olney also insists that the commission of facts should have power to report on the settled districts. And this may be taken also as conceded by Lord Salisbury; for otherwise how could the arbitral tribunal, which only deals with the report of the commission of facts, make any recommendation as to the settled districts if that commission had made no report thereupon? Finally, as to the territory *bonâ fide* occupied on one side or the other, he proposed that the arbitral tribunal should be allowed to deal with this branch of the question, not by recommendation, but by a definite award, "provided that in fixing the boundary line such weight and effect shall be given to the occupation of the territory of one party by the citizens of the other party, as reason, justice, the rules of international law, and the equities of the particular case may appear to require." To this Lord Salisbury has not yet repiled, but it is obvious that no serious obstacle now remains between the two negotiating cabinets. It was laid down by the Czar of Russia, who arbitrated a dispute between France and Holland in regions closely contiguous to Venezuela only four years ago, that when a disputed frontier was fixed, the settlement should be effected without prejudice to the *bonâ fide* interests of the settlers. This precedent may or may not form part of international law, but it would undoubtedly have to be taken into account by the arbitral tribunal in giving effect to Mr. Olney's proviso.

The Proposed Permanent Tribunal.

Leaving the Venezuelan question, therefore, as one on which the governments are within sight of an agreement, we next turn to the question of the permanent tribunal which it is proposed to constitute. Lord Salisbury drew up a draft treaty, under which Britain and the United States should each appoint two or more permanent judicial officers. On the appearance of any difficulty between the two powers which, in the judgment of either of them, cannot be settled by negotiation, each of them shall designate one of the said officers as arbiters. These two arbitrators shall then select an umpire, to whom shall be referred any question upon which they disagree. To them all questions, save those affecting national honor and territorial integrity, may be referred. Britain and the United States bind themselves to accept their award as final, with the exception of questions involving the territory, territorial rights, sovereignty, or jurisdiction of either power, or any pecuniary claim involving a larger sum than £100,000. The arbiters may deal with all such reserved questions, but only subject to a right of appeal within three months of their award, to a joint Court composed of three English and three American judges, any two of whom shall have the right to set the award on one side. If, however, it is approved by five to one, or if no protest is entered by either power within the three months, then the award shall be final. All these arrangements are subject to the provision that while any question may, by special agreement, be referred to the arbitrators, no question which in the judgment of either power materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall be referred to arbitration excepting by special agreement.

Mr. Olney's Suggestions.

Mr. Olney replied by accepting the general principle of the two permanent arbitrators with their umpire, who shall have absolute power to decide all questions, excepting those relating to the honor and integrity of the country; but he made one objection and one suggestion. The objection was to the somewhat extraordinary proposal of Lord Salisbury, that any two judges of a joint Court of six should have the right to set aside the award of the arbiters. Mr. Olney's alternative was that, wherever the award was not unanimous, either of the parties should have the right to appeal to a joint Court composed of three American, three English, and three learned and impartial jurists, which unanimously or by a majority vote, would either affirm the award or make another according as seemed good in their eyes. The vote of the three learned and impartial jurists is only to be taken in case the Court should be equally divided. The suggestion which Mr. Olney made was that the reservation of questions from the tribunal, because they involved the honor of the nation or the integrity of its territory, should be vested, not in the executive government, but in Congress on one side, and Parliament on the other.

Lord Salisbury's Practical Proposal.

Lord Salisbury replied by proposing that so much of the treaty as had been agreed upon by both powers should be at once made effective without waiting for agreement upon other points. But to this Mr. Olney objected, as he was unwilling to agree except to questions materially affecting honor or integrity, unless the right of deciding what questions had such an effect was formally vested in Parliament on one side and Congress on the other. A further attempt was made to come to an agreement by Lord Salisbury, who proposed that a protested award should be allowed to stand, unless a tribunal of five Supreme Court Judges of the protesting country should set it aside for some error of fact or some error in law. Mr. Olney replied to this by intimating his preference for Lord Salisbury's original proposal if it were modified, so that instead of the award falling to the ground unless it was proved by a majority of five to one, it should stand, unless it were condemned by a majority of five to one.

How to Settle the Controversy.

This question of the Court of Appeal, its constitution, or the majority of members which may decide questions brought before it, is a matter of detail upon which it is impossible to doubt an agreement could speedily be arrived at, provided the one question which is constantly before Lord Salisbury's mind is satisfactorily removed from the jurisdiction of the courts. Lord Salisbury dreads the possibility of a foreign jurist being authorized to vote away here or there what he regards as inseparable portions of the Empire. Hence arise all the difficulties which he has made concerning the reference of territorial questions to the tribunal. But Mr. Olney has given him an opening of which he should be able to take prompt advantage. "What territorial controversies," he asks, "are likely to be raised between the United States and Great Britain?" With the exception of a small corner of Alaska, there are no territorial questions at issue between the two governments; "the objection, therefore, is of a highly fanciful character." Now in the general treaty of arbitration drawn up between the United States and the Central and South American Republics, it is expressly stipulated that no question upon which a decision has already been arrived at should be raised before the tribunal of arbitration. For the avoidance of any misunderstanding and the deliverance of Lord Salisbury from the fear he entertains as to the raising of territorial questions, would it not be a simple and practical solution of the difficulty to add a clause to the arbitration treaty, providing that neither power shall raise before the arbitral tribunal any questions as to its right over the territories which at the time of the signing of the treaty were recognized as their rightful possessions, as shown by maps annexed thereto? Each power could thereupon secure from the other a definite and final recognition of its right to all the territory now under the Union Jack on the one side and the Stars and Stripes on the other; and the arbitral tribunal would be barred in advance from entertaining any question brought forward by either nation for the annexation or invasion of the territory of the other; unless, at least, that territory was acquired subsequently to the date of the signing of the treaty.

Dr. Jameson's Conviction.

In England the chief interest of last month was excited by the trial and sentence of Dr. Jameson and his officers. The case was heard at bar by the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Hawkins. It is almost the first opportunity that Lord Russell has had of showing that he has in him the capacity to be as great a judge as he had been an advocate. The Attorney-General prosecuted, Sir Edward Clarke defended. All the facts relating to the raid were fully gone into, all legal difficulties were brushed aside, and after a trial which lasted seven days, the jury found what was equivalent to a verdict of guilty against all the defendants. The trial was Lord Russell's throughout, and in his summing-up he pressed the case against the prisoners with far more convincing effect than the Attorney-General himself. The jury were shut up to "yes" or "no" answers to four or five propositions, and by this means a verdict was secured against all the defendants. "Dr. Jim" was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without hard labor, Sir John Willoughby to ten months, and the others to shorter terms of imprisonment. The punishment is light, in comparison with the offense, but the principle at stake is vindicated.



THE JUDGES AT THE JAMESON TRIAL.

The Parliamentary Inquiry.

It is much to be desired, but hardly to be expected, that the result of the Parliamentary inquiry which Mr. Chamberlain was induced to promise at the beginning of the Session, and which now stands over for fulfilment at the beginning of next, will terminate in a fashion that redounds equally to the credit of the British name. Mr. Rhodes, who is still in the heart of rebellious Matabeleland, has offered to come home to take his trial if his prosecution should be deemed desirable He will in any case have to return to be examined by the parliamentary committee. The report of the Cape Commission of Inquiry into the raid comes very near the truth, and the whole truth, so far as Mr. Rhodes is concerned.

The Rebellion in Rhodesia.

Fighting has been going on in Matabeleland with no decisive results. The real difficulty with which Rhodesia has to contend is not hostile natives, but the impossibility of obtaining supplies of food, owing to the fact that the rinderpest has killed nine out of every ten oxen which would otherwise have been employed in hauling food north from Mafeking. In reply to the clamor for the despatch of more troops to enable Sir Frederick Carrington to restore order, the government has the unanswerable reply that it has more men there than it can feed already. A line of light railway from Bulawayo would be more useful than an army corps.

The Socialist Congress.

The International Congress of Trade Unionists and Socialists met at the Queen's Hall, London, in midsummer, and held several sittings for the purpose of discussing the best methods of inaugurating the millenium on socialist lines. As might be expected, when the most earnest and uncompromising idealists in Europe are gathered together under one roof for the purpose of deciding the shortest cut to Utopia, the proceedings were neither as quiet nor as orderly as a Quaker meeting. Several free fights were fought over the question of credentials and the position of the Anarchists' delegates. When it came to the passing of resolutions, the British representatives were frequently outvoted This was especially the case in regard to the agrarian question. The British minority proposed three approximately practical resolutions, one of which was that an elementary knowledge of agriculture should be taught in all public schools, and that there should be universally established an efficient system of technical education in agriculture. This was rejected. A warm debate took place "as to whether the labor party should act independently of all political parties." Ultimately the doctrine of independent action was approved of by a large majority.

The Powers and Crete.

While the International Socialists were holding a stormy debate in London, the International Concert of European Powers was beginning to discover that it would have to reconsider its attitude of abstention in Turkey. The Cretan insurrection refused to die down, and the Powers were said to be in consultation for the establishment of a naval cordon around the revolted island. Rumors are rife as to a change in the attitude of Russia, which is hoped for, and which may not be unreasonably expected, owing to the ties that unite the Russian and British ruling families. It is very curious to note the disinclination of many Englishmen to take any action in Crete, on the ground that England is so suspected by foreign powers. But this is the very argument that was brought forward by Russia to justify her inaction in Armenia. There are symptoms that the insurrectionary movement is spreading to Macedonia, and Austria is naturally becoming seriously alarmed. It is to be hoped that, despite the temptation to pay off Germany and Russia in their own coin, the British government will energetically support every effort to compel the Sultan to abstain from harrying his unfortunate subjects in Crete or anywhere else.

The Ministry Losing Ground.

The position of the British Tory ministry at the close of its first session is not so strong as it was when it opened. An impression has gained ground that it is unlucky. The Conservative papers, headed by the *Times*, have displayed an extraordinary freedom of criticism as to the shortcomings of the administration. The House of Commons has realized as it never did before how easy-going, not to say happy-go-lucky, a leader it has in Mr. Balfour, and by elections have indicated the turning of the tide. Liberals are in good spirits, and if they would but agree to unite on a vigorous campaign in the recess, in favor of improving the education of the people, they would have a much better position next year than they have had this. In the interests of the government itself, as Mr. Balfour frankly admitted, it is much to be desired that the opposition should be stronger than

it was left at the close of the last general election. The following caricature, reproduced from *Punch*, fairly indicates the general derision which England is heaping upon the sorry outcome of the Salisbury cabinet's first session.



LORD SALISBURY AS "JOHNNY GILPIN."—From *Punch*.

"The horse who never in that sort
Had handled been before,
What thing upon his back he'd got
Did wonder more and more."

The Irish Land Bill.

In Parliament there was little under discussion in the closing days, excepting the Irish Land bill. This measure, which more than once was in imminent danger of perishing under the amendments of its authors and the opposition of its friends, weathered the storm, and figured in the Queen's speech as one of the few measures which escaped destruction. Ministers suffered somewhat in prestige owing to the frequent changes of front on this question; changes necessitated by the varying degrees of pressure which were brought to bear on them by the Irish landlords in the first place, and Mr. T. W. Russell, on behalf of the Ulster tenants, on the other. Ultimately, after one impressive scene in Parliament, in which Mr. Balfour succeeded in rehabilitating his somewhat damaged reputation as a leader by the genuine fervor of his reply to Mr. Carson, the bill got through, and at the last moment it was reluctantly agreed to in the House of Landlords

The Revival of Rural England.

The Light Railway bill and the measure legalizing the use of motor carriages on the highways, both of which were passed into law last month, are two measures which will probably have much greater influence upon the prosperity of England's rural districts than the Agricultural Rating bill. Severe as are the sufferings of many of the landlords and farmers from falling prices and foreign competition, there is one thing more needful than any relief from rates, and that is to give the children in the country districts an education which will enable them to hold their own in the struggle of life. The condition of education in rural England is deplorable indeed, and unfortunately the natural leaders of the people in the English counties have by no means entirely lost the idea that a dame's school which would teach the A, B, C, and the Church Catechism, is quite good enough for the children of the laborers.

India's Responsibility for Africa.

The conduct of the British ministry in insisting that India should contribute £35,000 a year to the cost of the Sepoys now garrisoned at Suakim for the Egyptian government, was roundly assailed in both Houses of Parliament. India is becoming more and more the most convenient base from which England can operate on the East African littoral. It is quite possible that as Nyassaland is policed by Sikhs from Northern India, so Rhodesia may come to regard Bombay rather than Cape Town as its commercial capital. Hence the need for great vigilance in protecting the Indian Exchequer from the risk of having to finance military expeditions which will be necessary time and again for the maintenance of British authority in Eastern Africa.



JOHN BULL: "I'm going to borrow some of your soldiers for a few months—a little affair in Egypt, you know—but you will continue to pay them."

INDIA: "But the Sahib is great, and rich, and generous. Surely he would not make us pay, we are so poor."

JOHN BULL: "Certainly you must pay for them. I am doing this little war on—er—strictly economical principles and you must remember that you will be carrying out the magnificent idea of the unity of the Empire."

From *Future Posties*.



From the *Journal.*

THE HEAT WAVE OF AUGUST.

The Hot Wave of August.

The extreme heat of August, which continued from early in the month to about the 17th, was for a large portion of the United States the most trying and disastrous experience of a climatic sort with which the country has been visited in our generation. The death rate in the large cities increased alarmingly, and for some days in New York it ran up from the normal rate of 20 per 1,000 per annum, to nearly 50 per 1,000. Many hundreds of people died in New York City alone from sunstroke and heat prostration, while thousands of others were more or less seriously affected. Hundreds of horses fell dead in the streets, and the ordinary municipal means for the removal of such animals totally failed. In the intense glare of the sun, which at the pavement level must have brought the thermometer to a point well above 120 degrees, the decomposition of dead horses proceeded with terrific rapidity; and inasmuch as two or three days elapsed in scores or hundreds of instances before the removal could be effected, the serious nature of the nuisance can be better imagined than described. It suffices to remark that the service of removal of dead animals from the streets is in the hands of a private contractor rather than directly in charge of the municipal authorities. If it had belonged to Col. Waring's street cleaning department, means would unquestionably have been found to meet the emergency promptly.

Municipal Progress in New York.

In other respects the City of New York bore its fearful plague of heat in a manner which reflected the most distinguished credit upon the present administration. Heretofore, in comparable periods of extreme summer heat, the mortality of infants and small children has been the saddest feature of the increased death rate. This year the comparative smallness of the death rate among infants was too conspicuous a fact to be attributed to anything else except noteworthy improvements in the sanitary condition and administration of the great city. The unwonted cleanliness of streets, courts and passageways in the crowded tenement districts had much to do, not only with making life endurable, but also with the actual preservation of life. Furthermore, the recent severity of the health department in all such matters as, for example, the adulteration of the milk supply, had produced a most beneficent state of affairs. Public or quas -public milk stations were kept open all night during the heated term, and it became possible to procure sterilized and perfectly healthy milk, fresh and of normal richness, for the needs of tenement-house children. Only those who have not neglected to inform themselves concerning the relations of a proper milk supply, in the summer months, to the mortality of children in congested city districts, can wholly comprehend the immense significance of the vast improvement in this matter which had come about in New York City under the auspices of the health department and the zeal of private philanthropists. All departments of the city government, with the earnest approval of Mayor Strong, united in doing everything possible for the comfort of the masses. The park department, contrary to its ordinary rules, threw the parks and public squares open at night, so that many thousands who were unable to endure the stifling heat of their overcrowded tenements, found comfort in sleeping on the grass in the open air. The city appropriated some thousands of dollars, at the height of the distress, for the purchase of ice to be distributed freely



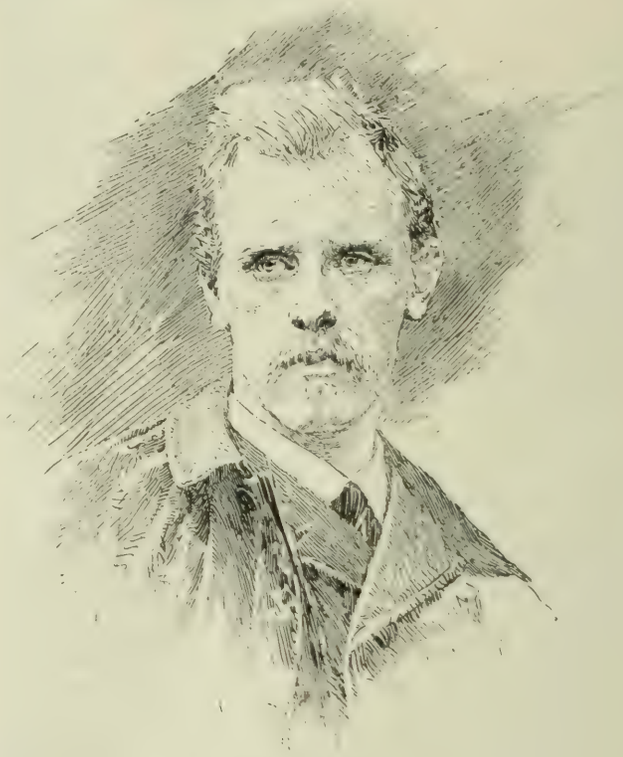
EAST LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

COMPANY'S TURNCOCK: "Now look 'ere, don't you go a wastin' all this 'ere valuable water in washin' and waterin' your gardens, or any nonsense o' that sort, or you'll get yourselves into trouble!"—From *Punch* (London).

by direction of President Roosevelt of the Police Board. Meanwhile, the *World* was managing a free ice fund which was of the highest utility. The water department adopted the plan of flooding the streets and gutters in the tenement house districts with great streams of fresh, cool Croton water, and hundreds of men and women, not to mention thousands of children, literally laid down in the streets to enjoy the refreshing stream that flowed from the hydrants. This policy was in marked contrast to that which the water companies of London have been enforcing this season,—a policy well shown in the cartoon (see page 273) which we reproduce from *Punch*. The free summer baths along the New York docks, of course, had an overwhelmingly heavy business on their hands; and the ambulance and hospital services were overwhelmed with work. In the hospitals, and in various other public places, the authorities had provided a great supply of ingeniously contrived ice-packs and ice-boxes in which persons prostrated by the heat were placed without delay. It is an interesting fact, not generally known perhaps, that on the night of the great Bryan notification meeting in Madison Square Garden, which brought together a crowd (inside and outside of the building) of not less probably than 25,000 people, a corps of police surgeons were on duty in the basement of the building with a complete paraphernalia of ice-packs, and every facility for taking care of persons overcome by the heat.

Balloon Voyaging.

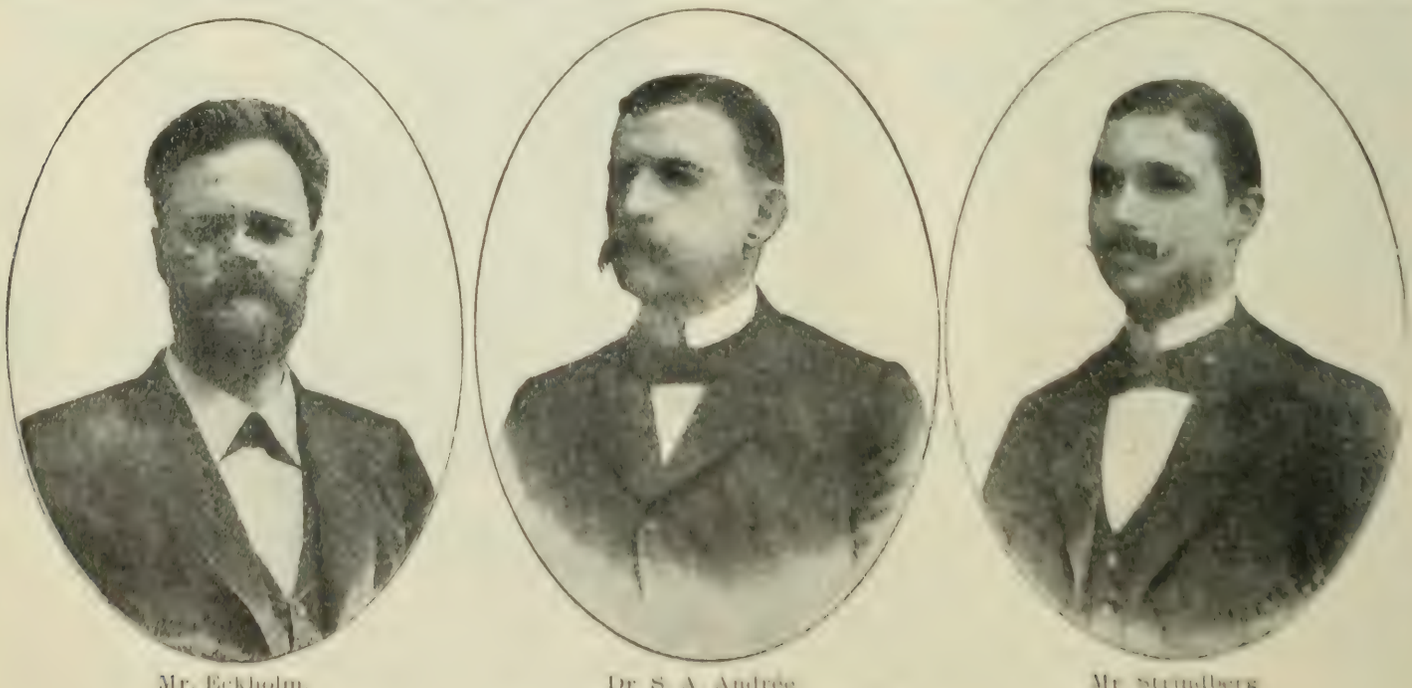
During the summer of 1896 the attention of geographers and of all interested in discovery and adventure in the far north has been drawn to the far famed enterprise of Dr. Andrée, the Swedish aëronaut, who has made the most careful preparations for the first serious attempt to reach the Pole by balloon. Whatever the results of his expedition may be, Dr. Andrée has won the respect of both learned and unlearned by his thoroughly scientific methods and his resolute bearing. He has inspired confidence on every hand. The New York *Sun* is right in saying that all the world wishes Andrée well.



DR. NANSEN.

Arctic Discovery.

On the 13th of August definite news was received from Dr. Nansen, the explorer, who had landed on an island off the coast of Norway after an absence in the polar regions of more than three years. The whole world was interested in the story that he had to tell; for it was a record of wonderful achievement. Nothing in the annals of Arctic exploration since the



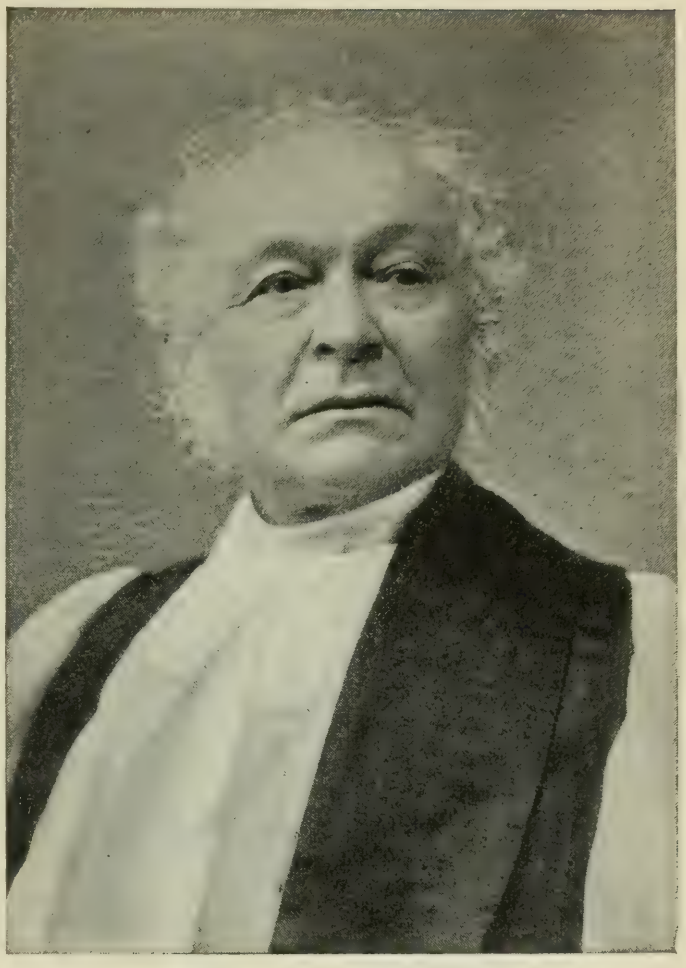
Mr. Eckholm. Dr S. A. Andrée Mr Strindberg

DR. ANDRÉE AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

voyages which made the fame of Greely and Lockwood has done so much to revive a flagging interest in the search for the Pole. Nansen's theory of a current which would carry his vessel in the drift ice across the Pole was proven valueless, but the pluck and daring of the explorer brought results where theory failed. Leaving his vessel in the ice, Nansen pushed forward with a single sledge and canoe, and reached the latitude of 83 degrees and 14 minutes—within 225 miles of the Pole and nearly 200 miles beyond the point reached by Lockwood in 1882. During his three years' exile from civilization Nansen explored many miles of unknown coast and discovered a number of new islands.

The Obituary Record.

The obituary record this month includes the names of a number of men and women famous for services to humanity in widely different spheres of usefulness. Among American clergymen who have passed away is the name of the beloved and venerated Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, the Rev. Dr. A. Cleveland Coxe. Among public men is the name of ex-Senator George W. Jones of Iowa, who died at a great age. Among musicians was Mr. Frederick W. N. Crouch, who died at Portland, Maine, after a long illness, and whose chief title to fame was the composition of the song "Kathleen Mavourneen," although that was only one of a great number of his songs. Among men of large business affairs who died in the period included in our record, were Mr. Joseph W. Harper, of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York, and Mr. Robert Garrett, formerly president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Mr. William Henry Smith was a distinguished journalist, who was for a long time the manager of the Associated Press. The most eminent woman whose name is found in the obituary list this month was Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, better known by her pen name of "Gail Hamilton." Miss Dodge's literary activity covered some forty years or more, and the list of her published books is a long one. Her last work of importance was the biography of James G. Blaine. She was the cousin of Mrs. Blaine, and a member of the Blaine family; and was Mr. Blaine's literary executor. She was a writer of immense verve, and delighted in controversial topics. She wrote also much and ably upon religious subjects. From England came the word that Miss Mary Dickens, the daughter of the novelist Charles Dickens, had passed away only two or three days after the death of her well known brother, Charles Dickens the Younger, who was a journalist of considerable note and a *raconteur* and public reader of exceptional charm. The death of Sir John E. Millais, president of the Royal Academy, comes lamentably soon after his election to that distinguished position, and after the death of his friend and predecessor, Sir Frederick Leighton. From Germany has come the news of the death of Herr Otto Lillienthal, the distinguished inventor, who sacrificed his life in making an experiment with his partially successful flying machine.



THE LATE BISHOP A. C. COXE.



THE LATE LADY TENNYSON.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From July 20 to August 18, 1896.)



REV. CHARLES E. BENTLEY,
Candidate of the "National" Party for the Presidency.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

July 22.—The Populist and Silver Party national conventions meet at St. Louis.

July 23.—Senator Allen of Nebraska is chosen permanent chairman of the Populist convention at St. Louis. ....Missouri Republicans nominate Robert E. Lewis for Governor.

July 24.—The Populist national convention at St. Louis adopts a platform; it is decided to nominate for the Vice-Presidency first ..The Silver Party convention nominate Bryan and Sewall and adjourns.....A conference of "sound money" Democrats in Chicago appoints a committee to call a national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

July 25.—The Populist national convention at St. Louis nominates William J Bryan of Nebraska for President and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for Vice-President, and adjourns.

July 28.—Indiana Populists nominate the Rev. Thomas Wadsworth for Governor, and reject all propositions for fusion with the Democrats.

July 29.—Speaker Reed makes an important political speech in Alfred, Me.

July 31.—The Tammany Hall executive committee indorses the Chicago nominations and ignores the platform.

August 3.—In the Alabama elections for Governor, members of the Legislature and county officers, the Democrats win by a majorty of more than 40,000.

August 4.—Minnesota Democrats nominate John Lind, leding silver Republican, for Governor.

August 5.—Missouri Democrats nominate Lon V. Stevens for Governor....Nebraska Populists nominate Governor Holcomb.....West Virginia Populists nominate Isaac Cox Ralphsnyder, a free silver Democrat, for Governor....Louisiana Populists put an electoral ticket in the field and indorse Bryan and Watson.

August 6.—Michigan Republicans nominate Mayor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit for Governor....Wisconsin Republicans nominate Edward Schofield for Governor. ... Texas Populists nominate Jerome B. Kearby for Governor.....Florida Populists nominate A. W. Weeks for Governor....Kansas Populists indorse Bryan and Sewall electors, while the Democrats indorse the Populist State ticket....Thomas E. Watson controls the State convention of the Georgia Populists.

August 7.—A call is issued for a "sound money" national Democratic convention to meet in Indianapolis, September 2, and nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

August 8.—The New Orleans City Council refuses to accept the new charter framed for the city by the Louisiana Legislature.

August 11.—Kansas Republicans renominate Gov. E. N. Morrill.

August 12.—The meeting to inform the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of their nomination is held in Madison Square Garden, New York City; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall make speeches of acceptance.



HON. ARTHUR SEWALL,
Candidate of the "National" Party for Vice-President.

August 15.—The Republican campaign in Ohio is opened by a meeting at Columbus addressed by Senator Sherman, Senator-elect Foraker, and others.

August 18.—Hon. Bourke Cockran makes a political address in New York City in reply to Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

July 20.—To facilitate discussion of the Irish land bill, the British House of Commons adopts Mr. Balfour's motion for longer sessions.

July 21.—Premier Rudini announces to the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the army estimates for 1897-98 amount to about $48,000,000, in addition to special expenditures in Africa.

July 22.—An adverse vote in the British House of Commons causes the withdrawal by the Government of clause 24 of the Irish land bill.

July 23.—The Irish land bill is passed through the committee stage in the British House of Commons.

July 29.—The British House of Commons passes the Irish land bill.

August 5—Serious tax riots are reported in the province of Valencia, Spain.

August 6.—The British House of Lords passes several amendments to the Irish land bill, some of which are accepted by the Government, others withdrawn, and others carried against the Government by votes of 125 to 67 and 107 to 60.

August 7.—The House of Lords passes the Irish land bill through committee.

August 10.—The Irish land bill passes third reading in the House of Lords.

August 13.—The House of Lords accepts the reamendments of the Irish Land bill made by the Commons; the measure thus becomes a law.

August 14.—The British Parliament is prorogued to October 31.

August 15.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns....Gen. Brousart von Schellendorf resigns as German Minister of War.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

July 20.—Venezuela's brief on the boundary dispute with Great Britain is filed with the commission in Washington.

July 21.—Commercial treaty between China and Japan signed.

July 22.—Great Britain issues another blue book on the Venezuelan dispute.

July 25.—The Cape Colony Parliament adopts the report of its committee on the Jameson raid into the Transvaal.

July 30.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation warning Cuban sympathizers in the United States not to engage in filibustering expeditions.

August 12.—The Porte refuses to make further concessions to Crete.





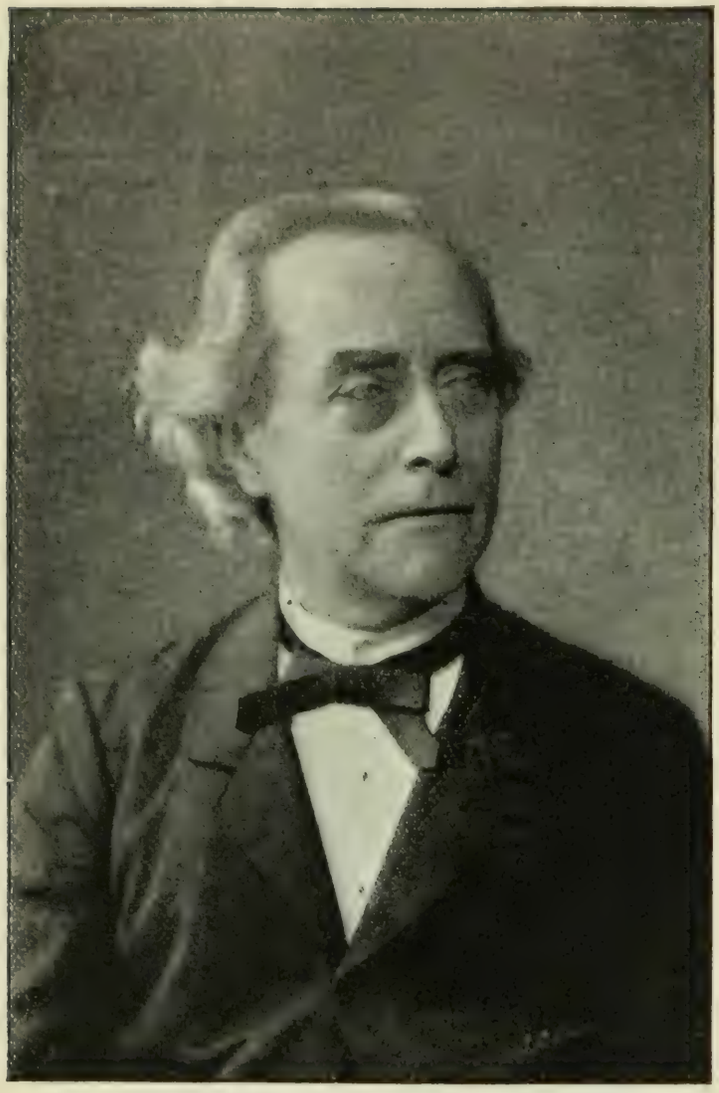
BRITISH WELCOME TO TWO PARTIES OF AMERICANS.

THE LOVING CUP AT HENLEY!

FATHER THAMES (drinking to the health of the Yale crew): "Here's to you, boys! Delighted to see you!"—From *Punch*.

"SPEED THE PARTING GUEST!"

J. BULL, Hon. Artillery Company of London (to Brother Gunner of the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Company of Boston): "*Au Revoir!* I hope you've had a good time in the old country!"—From *Punch*.



THE LATE ERNST CURTIUS.

(This portrait is from an excellent photograph of the great German scholar kindly loaned by Mr. Robert P. Keep of Norwich, Conn., who contributed a valuable sketch of Curtius to the New York *Evening Post* of August 1, 1896, and the *Nation* of July 30.)

August 14.—It is announced in the British House of Commons that owing to the proposal made by the United States the Venezuelan matter will soon be adjusted.

August 17.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Mouson, British Ambassador to Austria, is appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin as Ambassador to France.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

July 20.—The banks of the New York Clearing House pledge $15,000,000 to protect the United States Treasury gold reserve.

July 21.—The New York garment workers order a general strike of tailors.

July 25.—The Northern Pacific Railway is sold at auction to the reorganization.

July 28.—The firm of A. G. Elliott & Co., paper manufacturers, of Philadelphia, makes an assignment; the failure is caused by shrinkage in the value of securities held by the firm....The first bale of Georgia cotton, crop of 1896, is received in Savannah and shipped to New York.

July 31.—U. S. Treasury deficit for July, $12,800,000.

August 1.—All the Rockefeller iron mines about Bessemer, Mich., are closed down.

August 3.—The new 800-foot lock in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is informally opened....The Goodyear Rubber Glove & Shoe Companies of Naugatuck, Ct., employing 1,400 hands, close because of dull business.

August 4.—The failure of Moore Brothers, promoters of the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit Companies, with liabilities placed at $8,000,000, causes the closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

August 6.—The closing down of the Johnson Steel Works at Lorain, Ohio, throws 800 men out of employment.

CASUALTIES.

July 21.—A cloudburst and flood in Franklin County, Kentucky, cause the loss of nine lives.

July 23.—The German gunboat *Iltis* is sunk in the Yellow Sea, off the Chinese coast; 75 officers and men are lost.

July 25.—Fifty persons are killed or injured in a railway collison at Delhi, India....In Colorado, many lives are lost in cloudbursts.

July 26.—In a tidal wave off the coast of Hai-Chau, China, 4,000 persons perish and much property is destroyed.

July 27.—Fire in a Belfast shipyard causes damage estimated at $1,250,000.

July 30.—A collision between an express train and an excursion train at a railway crossing near Atlantic City, N. J., kills 44 persons and seriously injures 43 others.

August 4.—Forty miners are buried alive as the result of a firedamp explosion in Neath, Wales.

August 8-14.—There are hundreds of deaths and prostrations resulting from the intense heat in New York City, Chicago, and other large cities.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

July 20.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates is opened in London....Further massacres in Crete.

July 21.—A monument is unveiled near the grave of John Brown at North Elba, N. Y.

July 22.—Celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of Cleveland, Ohio... Marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark at Buckingham Palace.

July 23.—Several advocates of the single tax in Wilmington, Del., are arrested and imprisoned for obstructing the highways.

July 25.—The British troops near Bulawayo, South Africa, meet with a reverse.

July 26.—International peace demonstration in Hyde Park, London....Prince Maximilian of Saxony is ordained a priest.

July 27.—The International Socialist Workers' Congress opens in London....Professor Andree's balloon is reported filled and ready to start on its proposed polar voyage.

July 28.—Dr. Jameson and his officers in the Transvaal raid are found guilty in the British High Court of Justice, and sentenced to imprisonment.

August 7.—The *St. Louis* of the American Line makes the passage from Southampton to Sandy Hook in 6 days, 2 hours and 8 minutes.

August 9.—During the Christian Alliance convention

at Old Orchard, Me., the sum of $101,500 is given and subscribed for missionary work in Africa and Asia.

August 12.—The assassin of the Shah of Persia is hanged in Teheran.

August 13.—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, arrives at Vordöe, one of the islands of Norway, and reports having reached 86 degrees and 14 minutes of north latitude.

August 14.—The steamship *St. Paul* of the American Line crosses from Southampton to Sandy Hook in 6 days and 31 minutes, making a new record.

OBITUARY.

July 20.—Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, 78....Charles Dickens, son of the novelist, 59....Thomas G. Weir, M.D., 84.



THE LATE GEN. G. W. JONES OF IOWA.

July 21.—Joseph Wesley Harper, publisher, 66....Mrs. Josephine Hoey, actress, 72.... Dr. Edward Gutmann, art collector, of New York City, 68.

July 22.—Gen. George Wallace Jones, first United States Senator from Iowa, who served in Congress with Zachary Taylor, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and Franklin Pierce, 92.

July 23.—Senator Seraphin Eugène Spuller, former Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, 60... Adolph Ebeling, German author, 69....Mary Dickens, daughter of the novelist, 58.... Allen Pringle, leading beekeeper of Ontario.

July 24.—Thomas Augustus Wolstenholm Parker, sixth Earl of Macclesfield, 85.

July 27.—William Henry Smith, lately general manager of the Associated Press....Jean Baptiste Nicolas Coomans, the Belgian publicist, 83.

July 28.—Dr. James A. S. Grant (Grant Bey), 56.

July 29.—Robert Garrett, former president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 49....Ex-Congressman Harrison H. Wheeler of Michigan....Gen. Raleigh Colston of the Confederate service, 71.

July 31.—Judge George M. Carpenter of the U. S. District Court for Rhode Island.

August 1.—Mason P. Mills, a prominent Iowa lawyer, 53.

August 3.—Sir William Robert Grove, the British physicist, 85.

August 4.—John Duane Park, former Chief Justice of Connecticut, 77....Prof. Daniel B. Hagar, a well-known Massachusetts educator, 76.

August 5.—Ex-Governor George T. Anthony of Kansas, 72.

August 6.—Judge Samuel Shellabarger of Washington, D. C., 78.

August 8.—Dean Charles H. Gardner of the Trinity Cathedral (Protestant Episcopal), Omaha, Neb., 46.... Mrs. Susan N. Carter, for 25 years head of the Cooper Union Art School, New York City, 60....Ex-Congressman Calvin C. Chaffee of Springfield, Mass., 85....Judge Alfred Delavan Thomas of the United States Circuit Court, 58.

August 9.—Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton of South Dakota....Ex-Justice William J. Gilmore of Ohio, 73.... The Earl of Limerick, 56.

August 10.—Baroness Tennyson, widow of the late Poet Laureate.

August 11.—Herr Otto Lilienthal, builder of flying machines, 46.

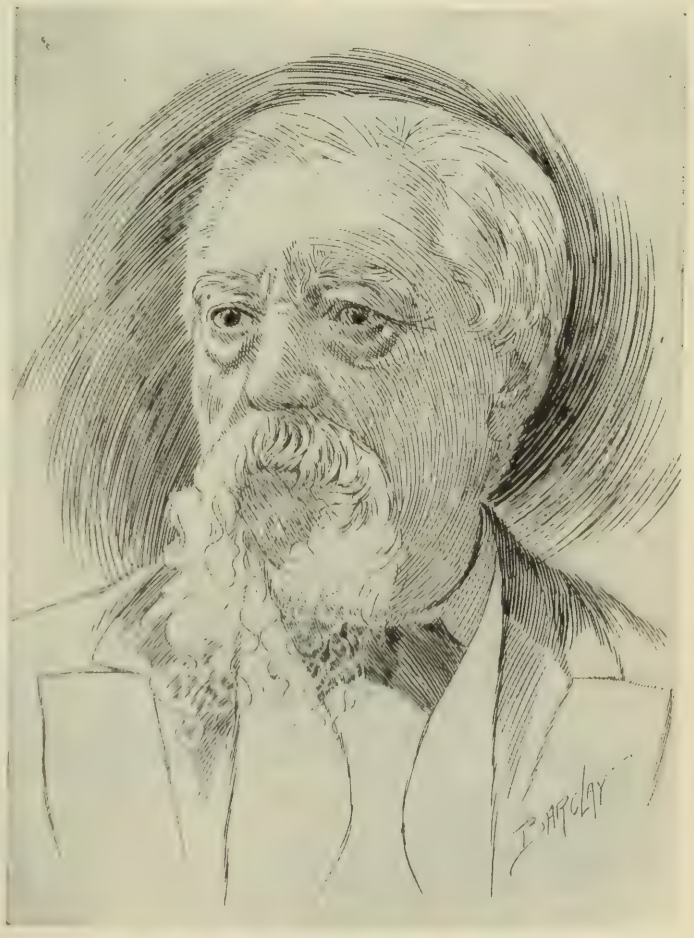
August 12.—Prof. Hubert Anson Newton of Yale, 66. ....Patrick C. Keely, the pioneer Roman Catholic architect of America, 80.

August 13.—Sir John Everett Millais, president of the Royal Academy, 66

August 14.—Olin Levi Warner, American sculptor, 52. ....Prof. Albert Nelson Prentiss of Cornell, 60.

August 17.—Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton"), American author, 66.

August 18.—Frederick William Nicholls Crouch, composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," 88.

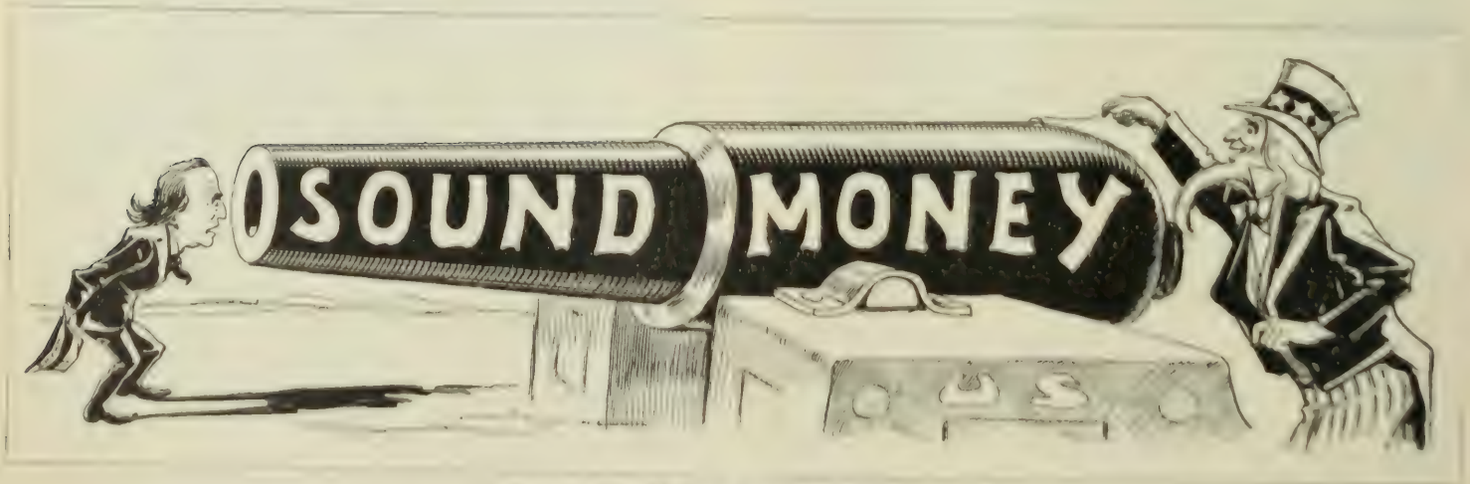


THE LATE FREDERICK W. N. CROUCH, Composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen."

CURRENT POLITICS IN CARICATURE.



THE SAME OLD BEAST.—From the *Herald* (New York).



LOOKING INTO THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

UNCLE SAM: "I'm a pretty good blower myself."—From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



IF THE DOLLAR IS ALL RIGHT, HOW ABOUT THE BOOTS?—From the *Herald* (New York).



TRYING TO CONVINCE THE FREE SILVER MAN THAT HE IS WRONG.—From the *Record* (Chicago).



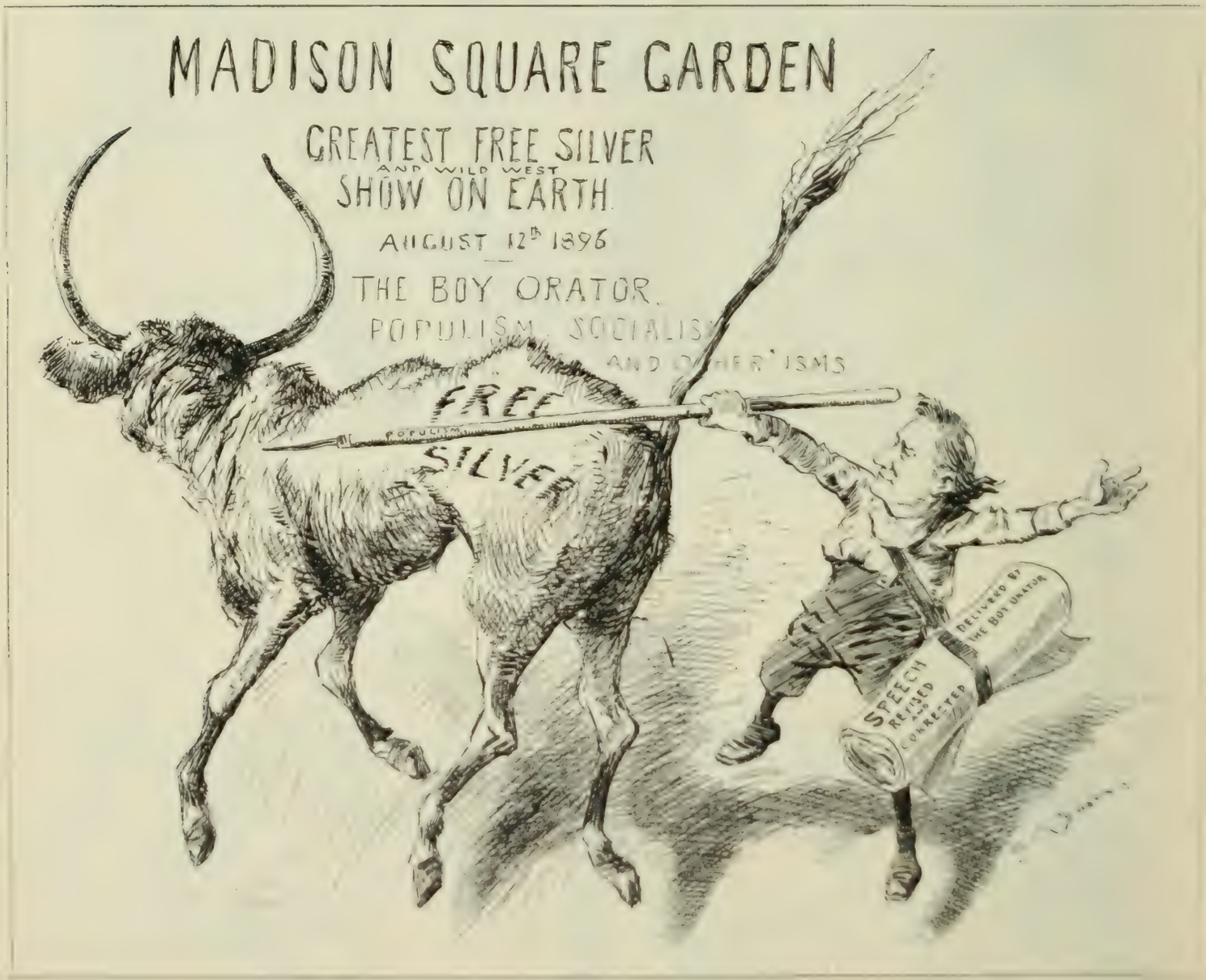
Candidate Watson's idea of a "good thing" with the West as a backer.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



MR. BRYAN: "I am sorry I hitched up that steer."

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



EASTWARD HO!

From the *Herald* (New York).



THE ASSASSIN. From *Judge* (New York).



THE IDOLATERS. From *Judge* (New York).



THE FREE SILVER MOUSE.

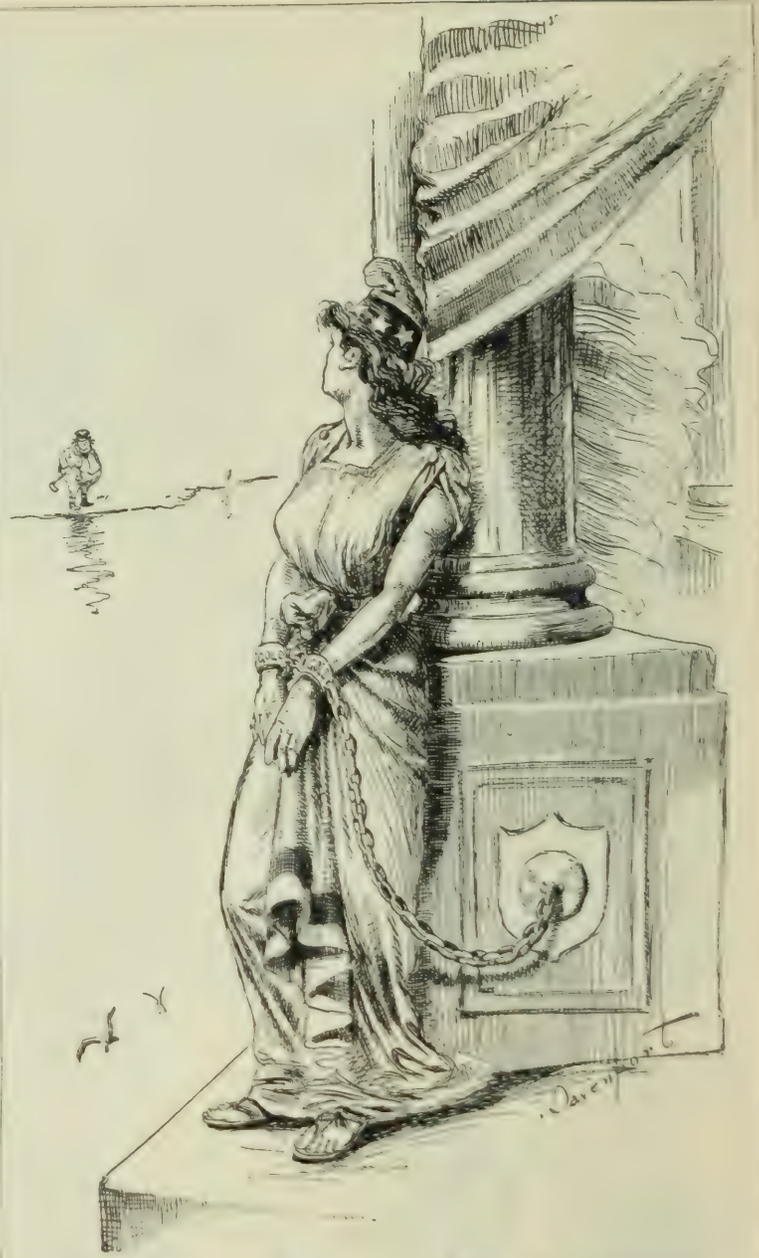
SILVERITE: "Dad blow my whiskers, if it don't skeer the life out of her."

From the *Journal* (New York).



"LOR' SAKES, KIN I KEEP 'EM ALL IN?"

From the *Journal* (New York).



It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure - a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea - but this figure can never express your idea of this nation.

W. J. Bryan

COLUMBIA IN FETTERS.—From the *Journal* (New York).



THE NATIONAL FLOWER.

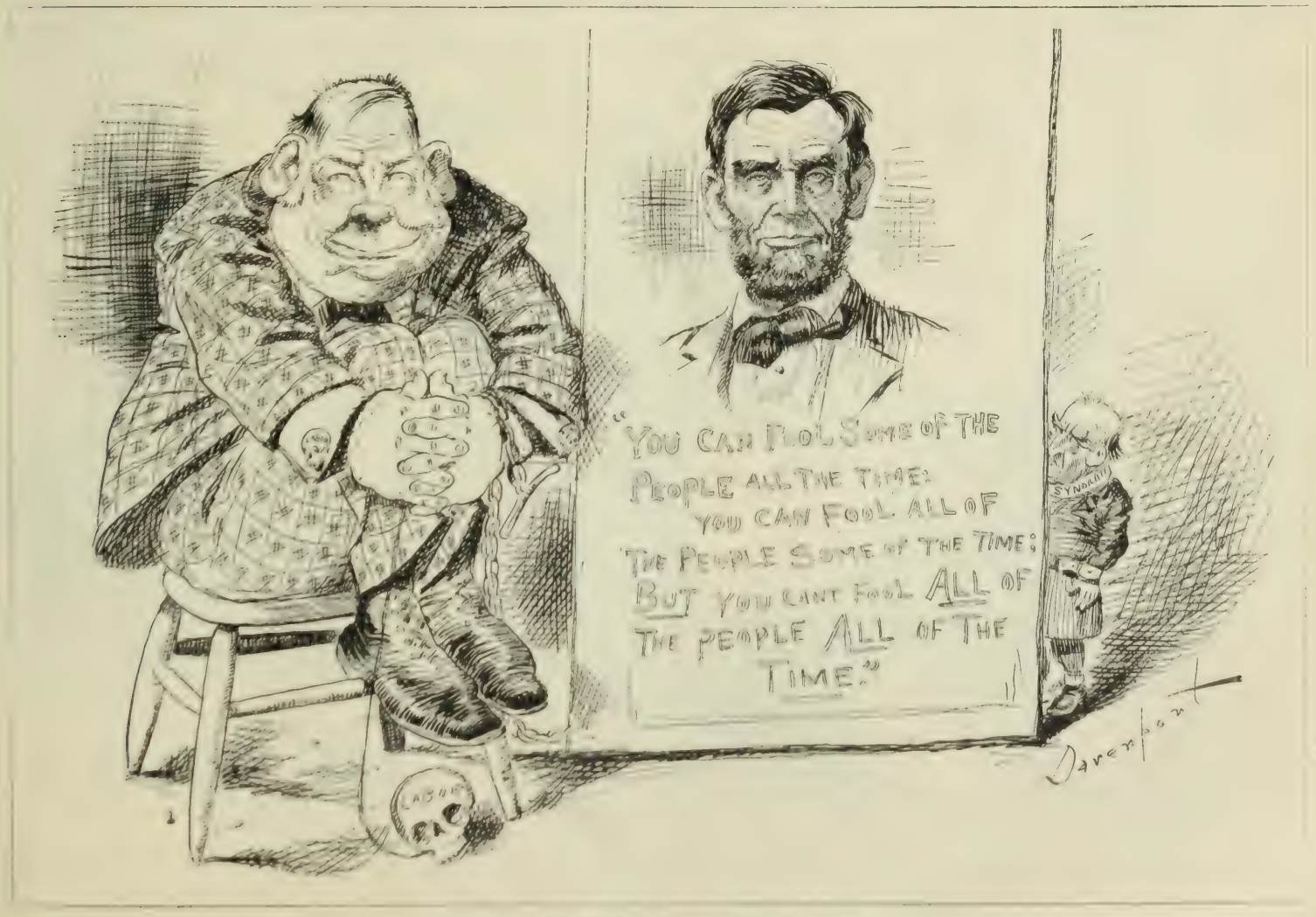
Which Shall It Be, Golden Rod or Daisy?

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



MAKING IT HARD FOR THE BOY EQUESTRIAN.

From the *Press* (New York).



HANNA: "He Didn't Know His Business."

From the *Journal* (New York).



NO PLUTOCRATIC PLAID FOR UNCLE SAM.
From the *Journal* (New York).



STOP THIEF!
From the *Herald* (New York).



THE DEMOCRATIC "WHAT-IS-IT."
BRYAN: "How can I ride the confounded thing, anyway?
From *Judge* (New York).



AS THE BOY ORATOR WOULD HAVE IT.
From the *Press* (New York).



BRYAN IN "THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS," JONES AND GORMAN.
From the *Telegram* (New York).



THE MAN WHO PULLS THE STRING—THE MINE OWNER.
From the *Press* (New York).

A NEW YORK SERENADE.

MESSRS. CLEVELAND, WHITNEY AND HILL TO MR. HANNA: "We love you better than you know."

From the *Journal* (New York).



THE THREE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

AND WHAT THEY REPRESENT.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE Vice-President is an officer unique in his character and functions, or, to speak more properly, in his want of functions while he remains Vice-President, and in his possibility of at any moment ceasing to be a functionless official and becoming the head of the whole nation. There is no corresponding position in any constitutional government. Perhaps the nearest analogue is the heir apparent in a monarchy. Neither the French President nor the British Prime Minister has a substitute, ready at any moment to take his place, but exercising scarcely any authority until his place is taken. The history of such an office is interesting, and the personality of the incumbent for the time being may at any moment become of vast importance.

The founders of our government—the men who did far more than draw up the Declaration of Independence, for they put forth the national constitution—in many respects builded very wisely of set purpose. In some cases they built wiser than they knew. In yet other instances they failed entirely to achieve objects for which they had endeavored to provide by a most elaborate and ingenious governmental arrangement. They distrusted what would now be called pure democracy, and they dreaded what we would now call party government.

Their distrust of Democracy induced them to construct the electoral college for the choice of a President, the original idea being that the people should elect their best and wisest men who in turn should, untrammeled by outside pressure, elect a president. As a matter of fact the functions of the electorate have now by time and custom become of little more importance than those of so many letter carriers. They deliver the electoral votes of their states just as a letter carrier delivers his mail. But in the presidential contest this year it may be we shall see a partial return of the ideals of the men of 1789; for some of the electors on the Bryan-Sewall-Watson ticket may exercise a choice between the vice-presidential candidates.

The distrust felt by the founders of the constitution for party government took shape in the scheme to provide that the majority party should have the foremost place, and the minority party the second place, in the national executive. The man who received the greatest number of electoral votes was made President, and the man who received the second greatest number was made Vice-President, on a theory somewhat akin to that by which certain reformers hope to revolutionize our system of voting at the present day. In the early days under the present constitution this system resulted in the choice of Washington for President and of his antitype Jefferson as Vice-President, the combination being about as incongruous as if we should now see McKinley President and either Bryan or Watson Vice President. Even in theory such an arrangement is very bad, because under it the Vice President might readily be, and as a matter of fact was, a man utterly opposed to all the principles to which the President was devoted, so that the arrangement provided in the event of the death of the President, not for a succession, but for a revolution. The system was very soon dropped, and each party nominated its own candidates for both



HON. GARRET A. HOBART.
From his latest photograph, by Davis & Sanford, New York.

positions. But it was many years before all the members of the electoral college of one party felt obliged to cast the same votes for both President and Vice-President, and consequently there was a good deal of scrambling and shifting in taking the vote. When, however, the parties had crystallized into Democratic and Whig, a score of years after the disappearance of the Federalists, the system of party voting also crystallized. Each party then as a rule nominated one man for President and one for Vice President, these being voted for throughout the nation. This system in turn speedily produced strange results, some of which remain to this day. There are and must be in every party factions. The victorious faction may crush out and destroy the others, or it may try to propitiate at least its most formidable rival. In consequence the custom grew of offering the vice-presidency as a consolation prize, to be given in many cases to the very men who were most bitterly opposed to the nomination of the successful candidate for President. Sometimes this consolation prize was awarded for geographical reasons, sometimes to bring into the party men who on points of principle might split away because of the principles of the presidential candidate himself, and at other times it was awarded for merely factional reasons to some faction which did not differ in the least from the dominant faction in matters of principle, but had very decided views on the question of offices.

The presidency being all important, and the vice-presidency of comparatively little note, the entire strength of the contending factions is spent in the conflict over the first, and very often a man who is most anxious to take the first place will not take the second, preferring some other political position. It has thus frequently happened that the two candidates have been totally dissimilar in character and even in party principle, though both running on the same ticket. Very odd results have followed in more than one instance.

A striking illustration of the evils sometimes springing from this system is afforded by what befel the Whigs after the election and death of the elder Harrison. Translated into the terms of the politics of continental Europe of to-day, Harrison's adherents represented a union between the right and the extreme left against the centre. That is, the regular Whigs who formed the bulk of his supporters were supplemented by a small body of extremists who in their political principles were even more alien to the Whigs than were the bulk of the regular Democrats, but who themselves hated these regular Democrats with the peculiar ferocity so often felt by the extremists for the man who goes far, but not quite far enough. In consequence the President represented Whig principles, the Vice-President represented a rather extreme form of the very principles to which the Whigs were most opposed. The result was that when Harrison died the presidency fell into the hands of a man who had but a corporal's guard of supporters in the nation, and who proceeded to oppose all the measures of the immense majority of those who elected him.

A somewhat similar instance was afforded in the case of Lincoln and Johnson. Johnson was put on the ticket largely for geographical reasons, and on the death of Lincoln he tried to reverse the policy of the party which had put him in office. An instance of an entirely different kind is afforded by Garfield and Arthur. The differences between these two party leaders were mainly merely factional. Each stood squarely on the platform of the party, and all the principles advocated by one were advocated by the other; yet the death of Garfield meant a complete overturn in the *personnel* of the upper



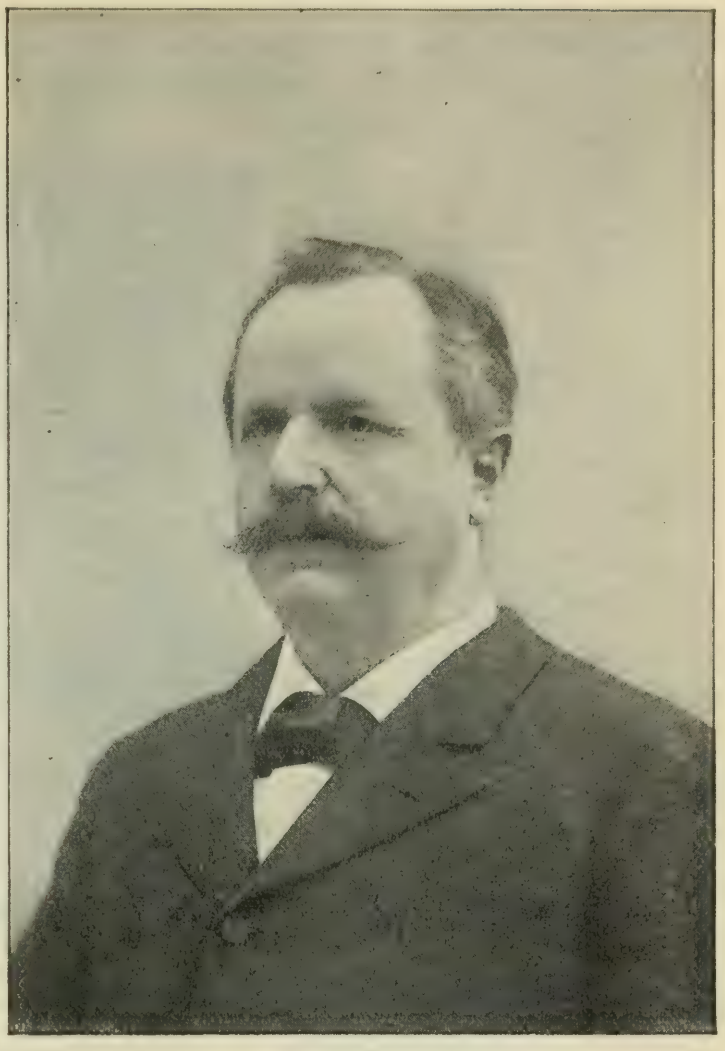
Drawn from life for the *Journal* by Davenport, the caricaturist.
HON. ARTHUR SEWALL.

Republican officials, because Arthur had been nominated expressly to placate the group of party leaders who most objected to the nomination of Garfield. Arthur made a very good President, but the bitterness caused by his succession to power nearly tore the party in twain. It will be noted that most of these evils arise from the fact that the Vice-President under ordinary circumstances possesses so little real power. He presides over the Senate and he has in Washington a position of marked social importance, but his political weight as Vice-President is almost *nil*. There is always a chance that he may become President. As this is only a chance it seems quite impossible to persuade politicians to give it proper weight. This certainly does not seem right. The Vice-President should so far as possible represent the same views and principles which have secured the nomination and election of the President, and he should be a man standing well in the councils of the party, trusted by his fellow party leaders, and able in the event of any accident

to his chief to take up the work of the latter just where it was left. The Republican party has this year nominated such a man in the person of Mr. Hobart. But nominations of this kind have by no means been always the rule of recent years. No change of parties, for instance, could well produce a greater revolution in policy than would have been produced at almost any time during the last three years if Mr. Cleveland had died and Mr. Stevenson had succeeded him.

One sure way to secure this desired result would undoubtedly be to increase the power of the Vice-President. He should always be a man who would be consulted by the President on every great party question. It would be very well if he were given a seat in the Cabinet. It might be well if in addition to his vote in the Senate in the event of a tie he should be given a vote, on ordinary occasions, and perchance on occasions a voice in the debates. A man of the character of Mr. Hobart is sure to make his weight felt in an administration, but the power of thus exercising influence should be made official rather than personal.

The present contest offers a striking illustration of the way in which the Vice-President ought and ought not to be nominated, and to study this it is necessary to study not only the way in which the different candidates were nominated, but at least in outline the characters of the candidates themselves.



HON. ARTHUR SEWALL.
From a recent photograph.



MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL.

For the first time in many years, indeed for the first time since parties have fairly crystallized along their present lines, there are three parties running, two of which support the same presidential candidate but different candidates for the vice-presidency. Each one of these parties has carried several states during the last three or four years. Each party has a right to count upon a number of electoral votes as its own. Closely though the Democrats and Populists have now approximated in their principles as enunciated in the platforms of Chicago and St. Louis, they yet do differ on certain points, and neither would have any chance of beating the Republicans without the help of the other. The result has been a coalition, yet each party to the coalition has retained enough of its jealous individuality to make it refuse to accept the candidate of the other for the second position on the ticket.

The Republican party stands on a normal and healthy party footing. It has enunciated a definite set of principles entirely in accord with its past actions. It has nominated on this platform a President and Vice-President, both of whom are thorough-

going believers in all the party principles set forth in the platform upon which they stand. Mr. McKinley believes in sound finance,—that is, in a currency based upon gold and as good as gold. So does Mr. Hobart. Mr. McKinley believes in a protective tariff. So does Mr. Hobart. Mr. McKinley believes in the only method of preserving orderly liberty,—that is, in seeing that the laws are enforced at whatever cost. So does Mr. Hobart. In short, Mr. Hobart stands for precisely the same principles that are represented by Mr. McKinley. He is a man of weight in the community, who has had wide experience both in business and in politics. He is taking an active part in the campaign, and he will be a power if elected to the vice-presidency. All the elements which have rallied behind Mr. McKinley are just as heartily behind Mr. Hobart. The two represent the same forces, and they stand for a party with a coherent organization and a definite purpose, to the carrying out of which they are equally pledged.



MR. WATSON IN HIS EDITORIAL ROOM

It will be a matter of much importance to the nation that the next Vice-President should stand for some settled policy. It is an unhealthy thing to have the Vice-President and President represented by principles so far apart that the succession of one to the place of the other means a change as radical as any possible party overturn. The straining and dislocation of our governmental institutions was very great when Tyler succeeded Harrison and Johnson succeeded Lincoln. In each case the majority of the party that had won the victory felt that it had been treated with scandalous treachery, for Tyler grew to be as repulsive to the Whigs as Polk himself, and the Republicans could scarcely have hated Seymour more than they hated Johnson. The Vice-President has a threefold relation. First to the administration; next as presiding officer in the Senate, where he should be a man of dignity and force; and third in his social position, for socially he ranks second to the President alone. Mr. Morton was in every way an admirable Vice-President under General Harrison, and had he succeeded to the presidential chair there would have been no break in the great policies which were being pushed forward by the administration. But during Mr. Cleveland's two incumbencies Messrs. Hendricks and Stevenson have represented, not merely hostile factions, but principles and interests from which he was sundered by a gulf quite as great as that which divided him from his normal party foes. Mr. Sewall would make a colorless Vice-President, and were he at any time to succeed Mr. Bryan in the White House would travel Mr. Bryan's path only with extreme reluctance and under duress. Mr. Watson would be a more startling, more attractive, and more dangerous figure, for if he got the chance he would lash the nation with a whip of scorpions, while Bryan would be content with the torture of ordinary thongs.



MR. WATSON'S HOME.

Finally, Mr. Hobart would typify as strongly as Mr. McKinley himself what was best in the Republican party and in the nation, and would stand as one of the known champions of his party on the very questions at issue in the present election. He is a man whose advice would be sought by all who

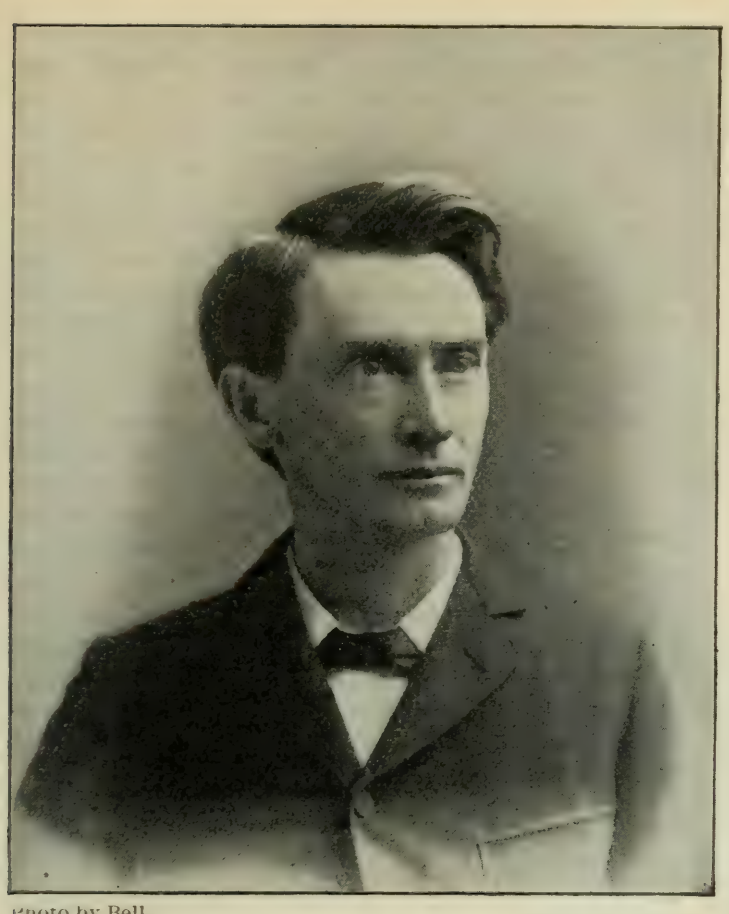


Photo by Bell.

HON. THOMAS E. WATSON.

are prominent in the administration. In short, he would be the kind of man whom the electors are certain to choose as Vice-President if they exercise their choice rationally.

The men who left the Republican party because of the nomination of McKinley would have left it just as quickly if Hobart had been nominated. They do not believe in sound finance, and though many of the bolters object to anarchy and favor protection, they feel that in this crisis their personal desires must be repressed and that they are conscientiously bound to support the depreciated dollar even at the cost of incidentally supporting the principles of a low tariff and the doctrine that a mob should be allowed to do what it likes with immunity. There are many advocates of clipped or depreciated money who are rather sorry to see the demand for such currency coupled with a demand for more lawlessness and an abandonment by the government of the police functions which are the essential attributes of civilization; but they have overcome their reluctance, feeling that on the whole it is more important that the money of the nation should be unsound than that its law should be obeyed. People who feel this way are just as much opposed to Mr. Hobart as to Mr. McKinley. They object to the platform upon which the two men stand, and they object as much to the character of one man as to the character of the other. They are repelled by McKinley's allegiance to the cause of sound money, and find nothing to propitiate them in Hobart's uncompromisingly honest attitude on the same question. There is no reason whatever why any voter who would wish to vote against the one should favor the other, or *vice versa.*

When we cross the political line all this is changed. On the leading issue of the campaign the entire triangle of candidates are a unit. Mr. Bryan, the nominee for the presidency, and Messrs. Sewall and Watson, the nominees for the vice presidency, are almost equally devoted adherents of the light weight dollar and of a currency which shall not force a man to repay what he has borrowed, and shall punish the wrong headed laborer, who expects to be paid his wages in money worth something, as heavily as the business man or farmer who is so immoral as to wish to pay his debts. All three are believers in that old-world school of finance which appears under such protean changes of policy, always desiring the increase of the circulating medium, but differing as to the means, which in one age takes the form of putting base metal in with the good, or of clipping the good, and in another assumes the guise of fiat money, or the free coinage of silver. On this currency question they are substantially alike, agreeing (as one of their adherents picturesquely put it, in arguing in favor of that form of abundant currency which has as its highest exponent the money of the late Confederacy) that "the money which was good enough for the soldiers of Washington is good enough for us." As a matter of fact the soldiers of Washington were not at all grateful for the money which the loud-mouthed predecessors of Mr. Bryan and his kind then thought "good enough" for them. The money with which the veterans of Washington were



MRS. THOMAS E. WATSON.

paid was worth two cents on the dollar, and as yet neither Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall nor Mr. Watson has advocated a two-cent copper dollar. Still they are striving toward this ideal, and in their advocacy of the 50 cent dollar they are one.

But beyond this they begin to differ. Mr. Sewall distinctly sags behind the leader of the spike team, Mr. Bryan, and still more distinctly behind his rival, or running mate, or whatever one may choose to call him, the Hon. Tom Watson. There is far more regard for the essential fitness of things in a ticket which contains Mr. Bryan and Mr. Watson than one which contains Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall. Mr. Watson is a man of Mr. Bryan's type, only a little more so. But Mr. Sewall is of a different type, and possesses many attributes which must make association with him exceedingly painful, not merely to Mr. Watson, but to Mr. Bryan himself. He is a well-to-do man. Indeed in many communities he would be called a rich man. He is a banker, a railroad man, a shipbuilder, and has been successful in business. Now if Mr. Bryan and Mr. Watson really stand for any principle it is hostility to this kind of success. Thrift, industry and business energy are qualities which are quite incompatible with true Populistic feeling. Payment of debts, like the suppression of riots, is abhorrent to the Populistic mind. Such conduct strikes the Populist as immoral. Mr. Bryan made his appearance in Congress with two colleagues elected on the same ticket, one of whom stated to the present writer that no honest man ever earned $5,000 a year; that whoever got that amount stole it. Mr. Sewall has earned many times $5,000 a year. He is a prosperous capitalist. Populism never prospers save where men are unprosperous, and your true Populist is especially intolerant of business success. If a man is a successful business man he at once calls him a plutocrat.



From a sketch by a *Journal* artist at the notification meeting, Aug. 12.

ARTHUR SEWALL.

He makes only one exception. A miner or speculator in mines may be many times a millionaire and yet remain in good standing in the Populist party. The Populist has ineradicably fixed in his mind the belief that silver is a cheap metal and that silver money is, while not fiat money, still a long step toward it. Silver is connected in his mind with scaling down debts, the partial repudiation of obligations, and other measures aimed at those odious moneyed tyrants who lend money to persons who insist upon borrowing, or who have put their ill-gotten gains in savings banks and kindred wicked institutions for the encouragement of the vice of thrift. These pleasurable associations quite outweigh, with the Populist, the fact that the silver man himself is rich. He is even for the moment blind to the further fact that these pro-silver men, like Senator Stewart, Governor Altgeld and their compeers, strenuously insist that the obligations to themselves shall be liquidated in gold; indeed this particular idiosyncracy of the silver leaders is not much frowned upon by the bulk of the Populists, because it has at least the merit of savoring strongly of "doing" one's creditors. Not even the fact that rich silver mine owners may have earned their money honestly can outweigh the other fact that they champion a species of currency which will make most thrifty and honest men poorer, in the minds of the truly logical Populist.

But Mr. Sewall has no fictitious advantage in the way of owing his wealth to silver. He has made his money precisely as the most loathed reprobate of Wall Street—or of New York, which the average Populist regards as synonymous with Wall Street—has made his. The average Populist does not draw fine distinctions. There are in New York, as in other great cities, scoundrels of great wealth who have made their money by means skillfully calculated to come just outside the line of criminality. There are other men who have made their money exactly as the successful miner or farmer makes his,—that is, by the exercise of shrewdness, business daring, energy and thrift. But the Populist draws no line of division between these two classes. They have made money, and that is enough. One may have built railroads and the other have wrecked them, but they are both railroad men in his eyes, and that is all. One may have swindled his creditors, and the other built up a bank which has been of incalculable benefit to all who have had dealings with it, but to the Populist they are both gold bugs, and as such noxious. Mr. Sewall is the type of man the contemplation of which usually throws a Populist orator into spasms. But it happens that he believes in free silver, just as other very respectable men believe in spirit rapping, or the faith cure, or Buddhism, or pilgrimages to Lourdes, or the foot of a graveyard rabbit. There are very able men and very lovely women who believe in each or all of these, and there are a much larger number who believe in free silver. Had they lived in the days of Sparta they would have believed in free iron, iron coin

being at that time the cheapest circulating medium, the adoption of which would give the greatest expansion of the currency. But they have been dragged on by the slow procession of the centuries, and now they only believe in free silver. It is a belief which is compatible with all the domestic virtues, and even occasionally with very good capacities as a public servant. Mr. Sewall doubtless stands as one of these men. He can hardly be happy, planted firmly as he is, on the Chicago platform. In the minds of most thrifty, hard-working men, who are given to thinking at all about public questions, the free silver plank is very far from being the most rotten of the many rotten planks put together with such perverted skill by the Chicago architects. A platform which declares in favor of free and unlimited rioting and which has the same strenuous objection to the exercise of the police power by the general government that is felt in the circles presided over by Herr Most, Eugene V. Debs, and all the people whose pictures appear in the detective bureaus of our great cities, cannot appeal to persons who have gone beyond the unpolished-stone period of civilization.

The men who object to what they style "government by injunction" are, as regards the essential principles of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes, and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinocerous. They are interesting as representing a geological survival, but they are dangerous whenever there is the least chance of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in our present life. They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and sound civic morality. It is not a nice thing to wish to pay one's debts in coins worth 50 cents on the dollar, but it is a much less nice thing to wish to plunge one's country into anarchy by providing that the law shall only protect the lawless and frown scornfully on the law-abiding. There is a good deal of mushy sentiment in the world, and there are always a certain number of people whose minds are weak and whose emotions are strong and who effervesce with sympathy toward any man who does wrong, and with indignation against any man who chastises the criminal for having done wrong. These emotionalists, moreover, are always reinforced by that large body of men who themselves wish to do wrong, and who are not sentimental at all, but, on the contrary, very practical. It is rarely that these two classes control a great political party, but at Chicago this became an accomplished fact.

Furthermore, the Chicago convention attacked the Supreme Court. Again this represents a species of atavism,—that is, of recurrence to the ways of thought of remote barbarian ancestors. Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary. They want the judge to decide their way, and if he does not, they want to behead him. The Populists experience much the same emotions when they realize that the judiciary stands between them and plunder.

Now on all these points Mr. Sewall can hardly feel complete sympathy with his temporary allies. He is very anxious that the Populists shall vote for him for Vice-President, and of course he feels a kindly emotion toward those who do intend to vote for him. He would doubtless pardon much heresy of political belief in any member of the electoral college who feels that Sewall is his friend, not



From the N. Y. *Press*.

"COULD WILLIE BE SO HEARTLESS?"

Watson,—Codlin, not Short. He has, of course, a vein of the erratic in his character, or otherwise he would not be in such company at all, and would have no quality that would recommend him to them. But on the whole his sympathies must lie with the man who saves money rather than with the man who proposes to take away the money when it has been saved, and with the policeman who arrests a violent criminal rather than with the criminal. Such sympathy puts him at a disadvantage in the Populist camp. He is loud in his professions of belief in the remarkable series of principles for which he is supposed to stand, but his protestations ring rather hollow. The average supporter of Bryan doubtless intends to swallow Sewall, for he thinks him an unimportant tail to the Bryan kite. But, though unimportant, he regards him with a slight feeling of irritation, as being at the best a rather ludicrous contrast to the rest of the kite. He contributes no element of strength to the Bryan ticket, for other men who work hard and wish to enjoy the fruits of their toil simply regard him as a renegade, and the average Populist or Populistic Democrat does not like him, and accepts him simply because he fears not

doing so may jeopardize Bryan's chances. He is in the uncomfortable position always held by the respectable theorist who gets caught in a revolutionary movement and has to wedge nervously up into the front rank with the gentlemen who are not troubled by any of his scruples, and who really do think that it is all very fine and glorious. In fact Mr. Sewall is much the least picturesque and the least appropriate figure on the platform or platforms upon which Mr. Bryan is standing.

Mr. Watson, whose enemies now call him a Georgia cracker, is in reality a far more suitable companion for Mr. Bryan in such a contest. It must be said, however, that if virtue always received its reward Mr. Watson and not Mr. Bryan would stand at the head of the ticket. In the language of mathematicians Mr. Watson merely represents Mr. Bryan raised several powers. The same is true of the Populist as compared to the Democratic platform. Mr. Bryan may affect to believe that free silver does represent the ultimate goal, and that his friends do not intend to go further in the direction of fiat money. Mr. Watson's friends, the middle-of-the-road Populists, are much more fearless and much more logical. They are willing to accept silver as a temporary makeshift, but they want a currency based on corn and cotton next, and ultimately a currency based on the desires of the people who issue it. The statesmanlike utterance of that great financier, Mr. Bryan's chief rival for the nomination and at present his foremost supporter, Mr. Bland, to the effect that he would "wipe out the national debt as with a sponge," meets with their cordial approval as far as it goes, but they object to the qualification before the word "debt." In wiping out debts they do not wish to halt merely at the national debt. The Populists indorsed Bryan as the best they could get; but they hated Sewall so that they took the extraordinary step of nominating the Vice-President before the President so as to make sure of a really acceptable man in the person of Watson.

With Mr. Bryan denunciation of the gold bug and the banker is largely a mere form of intellectual entertainment; but with Mr. Watson it represents an almost ferocious conviction. Some one has said that Mr. Watson, like Mr. Tillman, is an embodied retribution on the South for having failed to educate the cracker, the poor white. It would ill beseem any dweller in cities of the North, especially any dweller in the city of Tammany, to reproach the South with having failed to educate anybody. But Mr. Watson is certainly an awkward man for a community to develop. He is infinitely more in earnest than is Mr Bryan. Mr. Watson belongs to that school of southern Populists who honestly believe that the respectable and commonplace people who own banks, railroads, dry goods stores, factories, and the like, are persons with many of the mental and social attributes that unpleasantly distinguished Heliogabalus, Nero, Caligula and other worthies of later Rome. Not only do they believe this, but they say it with appalling frankness They are very sincere as a rule, or at least the rank and file are. They are also very suspicious. They distrust anything they cannot understand; and as they understand but little this opens a very wide field for distrust. They are apt to be emotionally religious. If not, they are then at least atheists of an archaic type. Refinement and comfort they are apt to consider quite as objectionable as immorality. That a man should change his clothes in the evening, that he should dine at any other hour than noon, impress these good people as being symptoms of depravity instead of merely trivial. A taste for learning and cultivated friends, and a tendency to bathe frequently, cause them the deepest suspicion. A well-to-do man they regard with jealous distrust, and if they cannot be well-to-do themselves at least they hope to make matters uncomfortable for those that are. They possess many strong, rugged virtues, but they are quite impossible politically, because they always confound the essentials and the non-essentials, and though they often make war on vice, they rather prefer making war upon prosperity and refinement.

Mr. Watson was in a sense born out of place when he was born in Georgia, for in Georgia the regular Democracy, while it has accepted the principles of the Populists, has made war on their *personnel*, and in every way strives to press them down. Far better for Mr. Watson would it have been could he have been born in the adjacent state of South Carolina, where the Populists swallowed the Democrats with a gulp. Senator Tillman, the great Populist or Democratic orator from South Carolina, possesses an untrammeled tongue which doubtless Mr. Watson really envies, and moreover Mr. Tillman's brother has been frequently elected to Congress upon the issue that he never wore either an overcoat or an undershirt, an issue which any Populist statesman finds readily comprehensible, and which he would recognize at first glance as being strong before the people. It needs a certain amount of mental subtlety to appreciate that it is for one's interest to support a man because he is honest and has broad views about coast defenses and the navy, and other similar subjects; but it does not need any mind at all to have one's prejudices stirred in favor of a statesman whose claim to the title rests upon his indifference to the requirements of civilized dress.

Altogether Mr. Watson, with his sincerity, his frankness, his extreme suspiciousness, and his uncouth hatred of anything he cannot understand and of all the elegancies and decencies of civilized life, is an interesting personage. He represents the real thing, while Bryan after all is more or less a sham and a compromise. Mr. Watson would at a blow destroy all banks and bankers, with a cheerful, albeit vague, belief that thereby he was in some abstruse way benefiting the people at large. And he would do this with the simple sincerity and faith of an African savage who tries to benefit his tribe by a sufficiency of human sacrifices But Mr Bryan

would be beset by ugly doubts when he came to put into effect all the mischievous beliefs of his followers, and Mr. Sewall would doubtless be frankly miserable if it ever became necessary for him to take a lead in such matters. Mr. Watson really ought to be the first man on the ticket, with Mr. Bryan second; for he is much the superior in boldness, in thoroughgoing acceptance of his principles according to their logical conclusions, and in sincerity of faith. It is impossible not to regret that the Democrats and Populists should not have put forward in the first place the man who genuinely represents their ideas.

However, it is even doubtful whether Mr. Watson will receive the support to which he is entitled as a vice-presidential candidate. In the South the Populists have been so crushed under the heel of the Democrats, and have bitten that heel with such eager venom, that they dislike entering into a coalition with them; but in the South the Democrats will generally control the election machinery. In the far West, and generally in those states where the Populist wing of the new alliance is ascendant, the Populists have no especial hatred of the Democrats. They know that their principles are substantially identical, and they think it best to support the man who seems to represent the majority faction among the various factions that stand behind Bryan.

As a consequence of this curious condition of affairs there are several interesting possibilities open. The electoral college consists of the men elected at the polls in the various states to record the decrees of the majorities in those states, and it has grown to be an axiom of politics that they must merely register the will of the men who elected them. But it does seem possible that in the present election some of the electors at least may return to the old principles of a century ago and exercise at least a limited discretion in casting their votes. In a state like Nebraska, for instance, it looks as though it would be possible that the electoral ticket on the anti-Republican side would be composed of four Bryan and Watson men and four Bryan and Sewall men. Now in the event of Bryan having more votes than McKinley—that is, in the event of the country showing strong Bedlamite tendencies next November—it might be that a split between Sewall and Watson would give a plurality to Hobart, and in such event it is hardly conceivable that some of the electors would not exercise their discretion by changing their votes. If they did not we might then again see a return to the early and profoundly interesting practice of our fathers and witness a President chosen by one party and a Vice-President by the other.

I wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that these are merely interesting speculations as to what might occur in a hopelessly improbable contingency. I am a good American, with a profound belief in my countrymen, and I have no idea that they will deliberately lower themselves to a level beneath that of a South American Republic by voting for the preposterous farrago of sinister nonsense which the Populistic-Democratic politicians at Chicago chose to set up as embodying the principles



of their party, and for the amiable and windy demagogue who stands upon that platform. Many entirely honest and intelligent men have been misled by the silver talk, and have for the moment joined the ranks of the ignorant, the vicious and the wrong headed. These men of character and capacity are blinded by their own misfortunes, or their own needs, or else they have never fairly looked into the matter for themselves, being, like most men, whether in "gold" or "silver" communities, content to follow the opinion of those they are accustomed to trust. After full and fair inquiry these men, I am sure, whether they live in Maine, in Tennessee, or in Oregon, will come out on the side of honest money. The shiftless and vicious, and the honest but hopelessly ignorant and puzzle-headed voters cannot be reached; but the average farmer, the average business man, the average workman—in short, the average American—will always stand up for honesty and decency when he can once satisfy himself as to the side on which they are to be found.



Drawn for the *Journal*.

"SOME OF THE 'ANARCHISTS' WHO RAISE OUR WHEAT AND WHO WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN."

THE POPULISTS AT ST. LOUIS.

BY HENRY D. LLOYD.

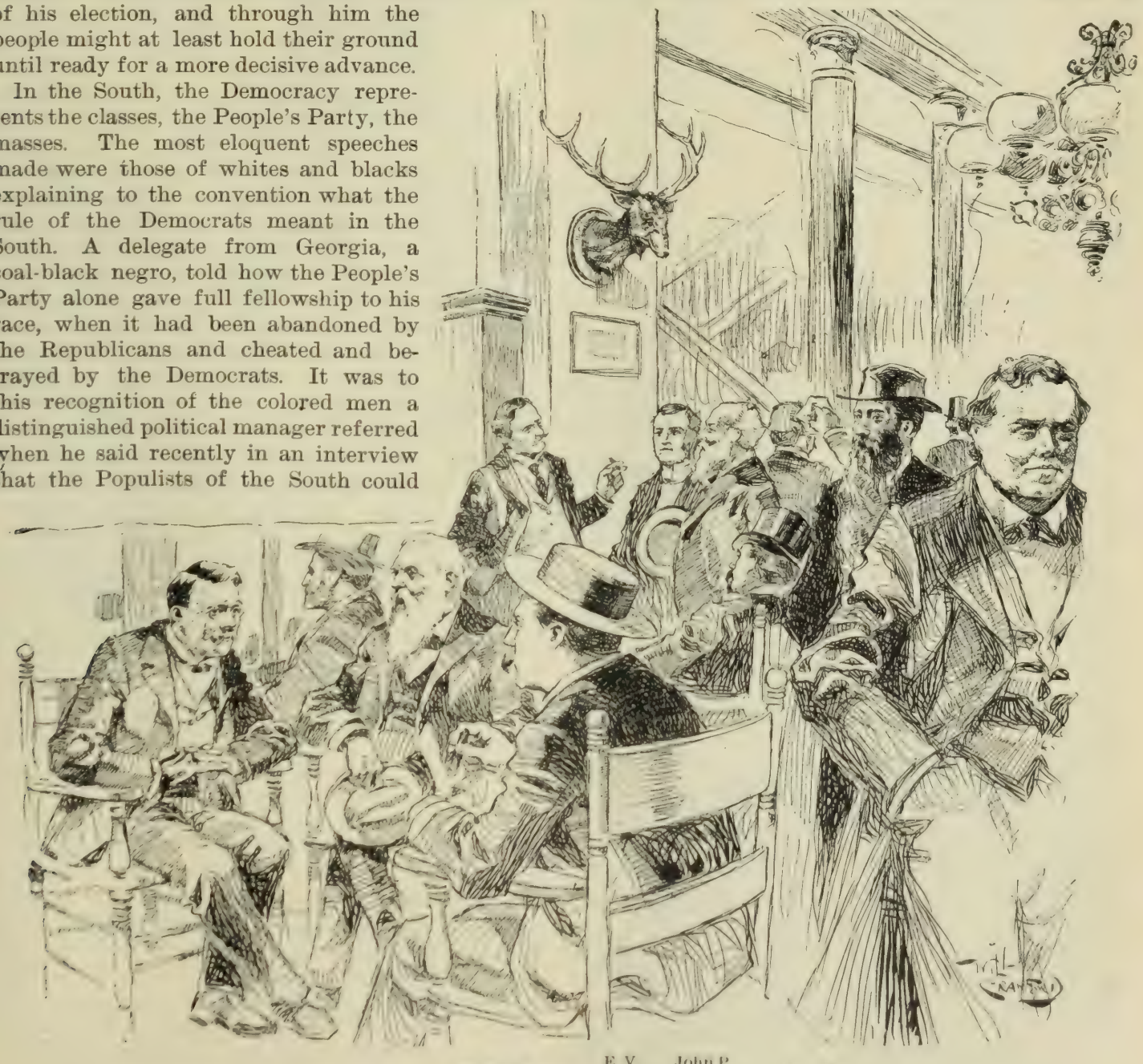
THE People's Party has "shot the chutes" of fusion and landed in the deep waters of Democracy as the Independent Republican movement of 1872 did. Nearly all the reform parties of the last generation have had the same fate. Democracy is that bourne from which no reform party returns—as yet. The Independent Republicans organized as a protest against corruption in the administration of the national government and to secure tariff reform on free trade lines. Unlike the People's Party, theirs began its career under the leadership of some of the most distinguished men in the nation. Among them were Hon. David A. Wells, who had been United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Ex-Governor Hoadley of Ohio; E. L. Godkin, edltor of the New York *Nation;* Horace White, then of the Chicago *Tribune;* Ex-Governor Randolph of New Jersey; the Hon. J. D. Cox, who had been Secretary of the Interior; Edward Atkinson of Boston; the Hon. Carl Schurz. It was the expectation of most of these gentlemen and their followers that the Cincinnati convention would nominate Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, our great War Minister at the Court of St. James, for President, and that with his election and a Congress pledged to civil service reform and revenue tariff the country would enter upon a new era of purity and prosperity. The revulsion when their free trade egg hatched out Horace Greeley was comparable only to that of the gold and machine Democrats at Chicago at the nomination of Bryan and the adoption of the anti-Cleveland and pro-silver platform. The People's Party had no men of national prestige to give its birth *éclat*. It has been from the beginning what its name implies—a party of the people.

One of the principal sources was the Farmers' Alliance. To President Polk of that body more than to any other single individual it owes its existence. The agrarian element has been predominant throughout its career. One of its best representatives in this convention was the temporary chairman—the Hon. Marion Butler, the handsome young farmer of North Carolina. Too young to be a candidate for President or Vice-President, he has worked his way up from his fields through the Farmers' Alliance into a seat in the United States Senate. But in addition to the revolting agrarians, nearly every other reform force—except the Socialists—has been swept into it. Its first national convention of 1892 was attended by veterans of the old Greenback movement like General James B. Weaver, by rotten-egging whom, in the campaign that followed, the Southern Democrats made tens of thousands of Populists; by anti-monopolists like Ignatius Donnelly, whose Shakespeare cryptogram has made him one of the best known writers of his day; by leaders like Powderly. It was no easy thing to find common ground for men so dissimilar to meet upon. The delicate work of preparing a platform was accomplished, thanks mainly to the skillful pen of Ignatius Donnelly. The convention went wild with joy when it became known that the Committee on Platform had succeeded in coming to an agreement and unification was assured. For over an hour the thousand members of the convention sang, cheered, danced and gave thanks. It was one of the most thrilling scenes in the panorama of American political conventions. Singularly enough, it was in the Democratic convention, this year, not that of the People's Party, that the forces of enthusiasm and revolutionary fervor flamed the brightest.

The Populist gathering of this year lacked the drill and distinction and wealth of the Republican convention held the month before in the same building. It had not the ebullient aggressiveness of the revolutionary Democratic assembly at Chicago, nor the brilliant drivers who rode the storm there. Every one commented on the number of gray heads—heads many of them grown white in previous independent party movements. The delegates were poor men. One of the "smart" reporters of the cosmopolitan press dilated with the wit of the boulevardier upon finding some of them sitting with their shoes off,—to rest their feet and save their shoes, as they confessed to him. Perhaps even his merry pen would have withheld its shafts if he had realized that these delegates had probably had to walk many weary miles to get to the convention, and that they had done their political duty at such sacrifice only for conscience sake. Cases are well known of delegates who walked because too poor to pay their railroad fare. It was one day discovered

that certain members of one of the most important delegations were actually suffering for food. They had had no regular sleeping place, having had to save what money they had for their nickel meals at the lunch counter. The unexpected length of the proceedings had exhausted their little store of money. Among these men, who were heroically enduring without complaint such hardships in order to attend to political duties which so many of those who laugh at them think beneath their notice, were some of the blacklisted members of the American Railway Union. They were there in the hope that they might have the opportunity of helping to make their leader, Eugene V. Debs, a candidate for President. But Mr. Debs, though he had a large following, refused to allow his name to be put before the convention, urging that every one should unite in favor of Bryan, as there seemed a chance of his election, and through him the people might at least hold their ground until ready for a more decisive advance.

In the South, the Democracy represents the classes, the People's Party, the masses. The most eloquent speeches made were those of whites and blacks explaining to the convention what the rule of the Democrats meant in the South. A delegate from Georgia, a coal-black negro, told how the People's Party alone gave full fellowship to his race, when it had been abandoned by the Republicans and cheated and betrayed by the Democrats. It was to this recognition of the colored men a distinguished political manager referred when he said recently in an interview that the Populists of the South could go where they belonged—"with the negroes." With thrilling passion the white Populists of the South pleaded that the convention should not leave them to the tender mercies of the Democrats, by accepting the Democratic nominees without the pledges or conditions which would save the Populists from going under the chariot wheels of southern Democracy. "Cyclone" Davis, spokesman of the Texas delegation, tall and thin as a southern pine, with eyes kindled with the fire of the prophet, a voice of far reach and pathos, and a vocabulary almost every other word of which seemed drawn from the Gospels or the denunciatory Psalms, wrestled and prayed with the convention to save the Populists of Texas from the fate that awaited them if they were sent back, unprotected, to their old enemies. The Democrats, the "classes," hate with a hatred like that of the Old Régime of France for the Sans Culottes of



SCENE IN SOUTHERN HOTEL, ST. LOUIS—THE LEADERS OF THE POPULISTS.—Drawn for N. Y. *Journal.*

St. Antoine the new people who have dared to question the immemorial supremacy of their aristocratic rule, and who have put into actual association, as not even the Republicans have done, political brotherhood with the despised negro. This is the secret of the bolt of the Texas Populists, just announced. They have gone over to gold with the sound money men of both the old parties, because more than silver, more than anti-monopoly, the issue with them is the elementary right to political manhood. The issue in many parts of the South is even more elementary—the right to life itself, so bitter is the feeling of the old Democracy against these upstarts from the despised masses of the whites. The line between the old Democracy and Populism in the South is largely a line of bloody graves. When the convention decided to indorse Bryan without asking for any pledge from the Democrats for the protection of the southern Populists one of its most distinguished members, a member of Congress, well known throughout the country, turned to me and said: "This may cost me my life. I can return home only at that risk. The feeling of the Democracy against us is one of murderous hate. I have been shot at many times. Grand juries will not indict our assailants. Courts give us no protection."

The People's Party convention was dated to follow the conventions of the two other parties by its managers in the pessimistic belief that the Democratic party as well as the Republican would be under the thumb of the trusts and the "gold bugs."



HON. MARION BUTLER OF NORTH CAROLINA.



Drawn for the *Journal*.

HON. THOMAS WATSON.

The People's Party would then have the easy task of gathering into its ranks the bolting silver and anti-monopolist Republicans and Democrats, and increasing its two millions of votes to the five and a half millions that would put it in possession of the White House for four years. It was a simple plan. That its lead would be taken from it by one of the old parties, least of all that this would be done by the party of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, those in charge of the People's Party did not dream. The Democracy had not forgotten how they were forced to accept Horace Greeley in 1872, because the Independent Republicans had had their convention first. Its progressive elements with a leader of surpassing shrewdness and dash, Altgeld, who unites a William Lloyd Garrison's love of justice with the political astuteness of a Zach Chandler or a Samuel J. Tilden, took advantage of the tactical error of the People's Party managers in postponing its convention. The delegates as they betook themselves to St. Louis thought they saw a most promising resemblance between the prospects of the People's Party in 1896 and those of the Republican party in 1856. The by-elections since 1892 showed that its membership roll was rising and was well on the way to two millions. It was the party whose position was the most advanced on the question of social control of privileged social power, which, if contemporary literature is any guide, is the question of the times. But as the end of four years' work since the young party startled the old politicians in 1892 by showing up over a million votes in its first presidential election, the party is going this year to vote for President for one who is willing to take its votes but not its nomination. He will be its nominee but not its candidate. Such are the perplexities of the situation that it is even extremely doubtful whether the nominee will receive an official

notification of his nomination or a request that he will consent to be a candidate. It is urged by influential members of the party that as a Democrat he would be "embarrassed" by such a notification and request, and that the "crisis" is so grave that they must sacrifice their party to their patriotism, and save their country by voting for the Democratic candidate without his knowledge "officially"—on the sly, as it were. Until their convention met



EUGENE V. DEBS.

these millions had hoped that theirs would be the main body of a victorious army. This hope ends in their reduction to the position of an irregular force of guerillas fighting outside the regular ranks, the fruit of the victory, if won, to be appropriated by a general who would not recognize them. Even more interesting is it that this is cheerfully accepted by most of the rank and file of the People's Party. No protest of sufficient importance to cause a halt was made at the first, when the shock was greatest, and the noise of dissent has grown fainter as the excitement of the campaign rises. The party is composed altogether of men who had already had the self-discipline of giving up party for the sake of principle. Every one in it had been originally either a Democrat or a Republican, and had severed all his old political ties to unite with those who, like himself, cared more for reform than old party comforts. To men who had already made one such sacrifice, another was not difficult. The People's Party is bivertebrate as well as bimetallic. It was built up of the old Greenback and Anti-monopoly elements, reinforced by castaways of the Union Labor, National, and other third party enterprises. Its members had become well acquainted with the adversities of fusion and amalgamation, and used to being "traded" out of existence.

One of the plainest looks on the face of the St. Louis convention was anxiety—anxiety of the managers who for years had been planning to get by fusion—with Republicans or Democrats—the substance if not the name of victory, and saw in the gathering many resolute "middle of the road" opponents; anxiety of the mass of the delegates lest they were being sold out; anxiety, most surprising of all, among the radicals, lest by insisting too much upon their own radicalism they might explode a coalescence which, if left to gather headway, might later be invaluable to them. The predominant anxiety found its most striking expression in the preparation and adoption of the platform. In the committee room every suggestion for the utterance of any novelty in principle or application was ruthlessly put down. When the platform was reported to the convention, the previous question was at once moved, and the platform adopted without a word of debate. Even in the Democratic convention half a day was given to discussing the articles of political faith. No motion to reconsider this closure and secure a discussion of the principles of the movement was made. Even the radicals sat silent. In

the proceedings of the convention the creed of the party was therefore practically not considered. In a large view the only subject which engrossed the gathering was whether the party should keep on in its own path or merge for this campaign with the Democracy. The solicitude to do nothing which should hinder the Rising of the People, if that had really begun, was the motive that led to the indorsement of Bryan. Most of the three hundred, over one hundred of them from Texas alone, who refused to unite in this, would have joined its one thousand supporters had the protection they prayed for against the old Democracy been given them by the exaction of guarantees from the Democratic candidate and campaign managers. It was not that they loved Bryan less. A determination that the People's Party and that for which it stood should not be lost if this year's battle was lost by its ally, Democracy, accounts for the nomination of Watson. The majority which insisted that all the precedents should be violated and the Vice-President nominated before the President, and which rejected Sewall and took Thomas E. Watson of Georgia—a second Alexander H. Stephens in delicacy of physique and robustness of eloquence and loyalty to the people—was composed, as the result showed, mostly of the same men who afterward joined in the nomination of Bryan. It is true there was a strong opposition to Sewall, because he was national bank president, railroad director and corporation man. But the nomination speeches and the talk of the delegates showed convincingly that the same men who meant to support Bryan were equally well minded that there should not be an absolute surrender to the Democracy. The Democracy must yield something in return for the much greater concession the People's Party was to give.

Contrary to expectation and to the plan by which the two conventions had been brought to St. Louis on the same dates, the silver convention exercised no influence on that of the Populists. The delegates of the latter listened with unconcealed impatience to every reference to the silver body, and refused to allow its members any rights upon the floor. The report of the Conference Committee was listened to without interest. The tumultuous refusal of the convention to allow Senator Stewart of the silver convention an extension of time when he was addressing them, was one of the many signs that the convention cared less for silver than did the Democratic convention. Most of the Democrats really believe free silver is a great reform. That is as far as they have got. But it was hard to find among the Populists any who would not privately admit that they knew silver was only the most trifling installment of reform, and many—a great many—did not conceal their belief that it was no reform at all. The members of the People's Party have had most of their education on the money question from the Greenbackers among them—men like the only candidate who contended with Bryan for the nomination before the convention—Colonel S. F. Norton, author of the "Ten Men of Money Island," of which hundreds of thousands of copies have been sold, who for twenty years has been giving his means and his life energy to agitating for an ideal currency. The People's Party believes really in a currency redeemable in all the products of human labor, and not in gold alone, nor in gold and silver. A party which hates Democracy accepted the Democratic nominee, and a party which has no faith in silver as a panacea accepted silver practically as the sole issue of the campaign. Peter Cooper, the venerable philanthropist, candidate for President on the Greenback ticket in 1876—whose never absent air cushion Nast by one of his finest strokes of caricature converted into a crown for General Butler when running as Greenback and Labor candidate for Governor of Massachusetts—presided over the first days of the convention from within the frame of a very poorly painted portrait. But later, by accident or design, about the time when it thus became plain that the convention would make only a platonic declaration of its paper money doctrines, and would put forward only "Free Silver" for actual campaign use, the face of the old leader disappeared and was seen no more with its homely inspiration above the chairman's head.



HON. J. B. WEAVER OF IOWA.

The solution of the paradoxical action of the convention as to Democracy and money was the craving for a union of reform forces which burned with all the fires of hope and fear in the breasts of the delegates, and overcame all their academic differences of economic doctrine and all their old political prejudices. The radicals had men who were eager to raise the convention against the stultification they thought it was perpetrating. If the issue had been made there was an even chance, good arithmeticians among the observers thought, that the convention could have been carried by them, and a "stalwart" ticket put into the field on a platform



HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY OF MINNESOTA.

far in advance of that adopted in Omaha in 1892, one demanding, for instance, the public ownership of all monopolies. This contingent felt that the social question is more than the money question, the money question more than the silver question, and the silver question more than the candidacy of any one person. If the money question was to be the issue it wanted it to be the whole money question—the question how an honest dollar can be made instead of being only stumbled on in placers or bonanzas, and how it can be made as elastic as the creative will of the people and as expansive as civilization itself. Certainly the strongest single body of believers in the convention was this of anti-monopoly in everything, including the currency. These men would much rather have declared for the demonetization of gold than the remonetization of silver. That their strength was formidable—formidable enough to have split the convention near the middle, if not to have carried it—no one could deny who studied on the ground the feelings and beliefs of the delegates. But those who might have called this force into activity were quiescent, for Col. Norton's candidacy was unsought, impromptu and without organization. The leaders did not lead, and their followers did not clamor to be led. "General" J. S. Coxey of the Commonweal Army, who has left large property interests to suffer while he has devoted himself to educating the people on his "Good Roads" plan of internal improvements, to be paid for by non-interest bearing bonds, was present, and made no resistance outside of the Committee of Resolutions. Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado, whose name will be cheered in any assembly of labor men or Populists, as the only Governor who has called out the militia to protect the workingmen against violence at the hands of their employers, for the sake of harmony forbore to press his claims at the head of a contesting delegation from Colorado. Senator Peffer, who has shown an ample courage in every emergency at Washington, sat silent, though he was bitterly opposed to the methods of the managers. The fear ruled that unless the reform forces united this time they would never again have the opportunity to unite. It was in the air that there must be union. The footfall of the hour for action was heard approaching. It was a phsychological moment of *rapprochement* against an appalling danger which for thirty years now had been seen rising in the sky. If the radicals made a mistake, it was a patriotic mistake. The delegates knew perfectly well that the silver miners were spending a great deal of money and politics to get them to do just what they were doing. They knew what the Democratic politicians were doing with the same object. They knew that with some of their own politicians the anxiety to return to the old political home was not dissociated from visions of possible fatted calf. But though they knew all this, they went on by an overwhelming majority to do what the mine owners and the Democrats and the traders wanted them to do, and the acquiescence of the mass of the party in their action is now beyond question. We can comprehend this better when we see men like Edward Bellamy, the head of the Nationalists, and Henry George of the Single Taxers, and the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of the Christian Socialists also taking the same attitude and for precisely the same reason that the real issue is "between men and money," in Bellamy's phrase; and they cannot afford to side with money against men.

AN OUTLOOK UPON THE AGRARIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE WEST.

BY NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

RECENT discussions and editorials in the various journals and reviews of New York seem to indicate that the East does not fully understand either the strength of the silver sentiment or the methods and arguments by which it is being advanced in the interior and West. During several weeks past I have been lecturing before various Chautauquas, summer assemblies and colleges of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. These summer assemblies, continuing through ten or twelve days with their summer schools, lectures and concerts by the best platform speakers of the country, assemble audiences at once vast and widely representative. Here pulses and throbs the intellectual life of the entire section. Conversation with a large number of representative men has convinced me that as Republicans we must adopt new methods of discussion and redouble our energies if we are to destroy the silver heresy and maintain sound money. The outline of a single address given to an assembly of farmers in a country schoolhouse in Iowa will interpret the methods and arguments used throughout the entire West.

The chief feature of the speaker's address was his charts. Upon one end of a blackboard was written an estimate of the number of millions of bushels of oats raised this year by the farmers of Iowa, and a further estimate of the value of the crop at the market price of 13 cents a bushel. The Populist portrayed the farmer working like a slave through eight months of the year to produce this 13-cent bushel of oats, while the railway in a single day and night hauled the grain to Chicago, where it receives 7 of the 13 cents as its recompense. Now the first cent of the seven extorted will, urged the orator, take away all hope of the farmer paying the interest on his mortgage; the second cent will take from wife or daughter woolen dress warm against the winter; the third will take the boy and girl out of school and college and condemn them to the drudgery of the farmhand or housemaid; the fourth cent will take away all possibility of purchasing the review, the newspaper, the book, and drive men back to barbarism. When the orator reached this point in his discussion the audience was inflamed to the highest point. At that moment self-interest and prejudice armed his listeners against all arguments for sound money. Had the Republican committee been there when the assembly dispersed to present each farmer with a library devoted to the exposure of the silver heresy, even the multitude of books would not have availed for reversing the farmer's judgment or convincing him that the gold standard is not responsible for his misfortunes, or that free silver is not the unfailing panacea for all his ills.

In many of the rural districts class hatred and sectionalism are invoked against McKinley and the Republican party. The farmer is told that the reason why the railroads extort 7 cents out of the 13 paid for the bushel of oats is that the railroad must pay interest on watered stock representing two or three times the cost of building the road. Now the argument of the Populist is that this water must be squeezed out of the stock before the farmer can hope for better rates. As a means to this desired end it is urged that since railways cannot increase the fare of three cents a mile, the success of free silver will throw the railway into the hands of a receiver and force an entire readjustment. Like dynamite, class hatred is a powerful weapon, and the farmer is urged to use it against his ancient enemy, the corporation. By the skillful use of half truths and falsehoods the prophet of free silver succeeds in inciting the farmer to punish the railways in the hope that some time in the long run benefit will accrue to him in the shape of lessened charges for transportation.

Strangely enough, one of the most effective arguments that is being used is directed not against capital, nor against ability as represented by the employer, but against the trades unions of the cities. The farmers affirm that carpenters, plasterers and masons have, through strikes and riots, succeeded in maintaining a false standard of wages. In the face of the falling prices for the farmer, with wheat selling for 60 cents a bushel, the carpenter and mason has, through the long period of financial depression since 1893, held his wage up to 40 and 50 cents an hour, all this, too, despite the fact that the farmer of the great interior and western states has during the same period toiled not eight hours a day, but fourteen or sixteen, and received on an average but 78 cents per day. By reason of their isolation the farmers feel that it has been impossible for them to organize trades unions enabling them to maintain their rights in the same way that the laboring men in the cities have defended themselves against wrong. Now the problem that fronts the farmer, the Populist urges, is how shall the wage of the laborer in the city be equalized with the wage of

the laborer in the pasture or meadow. In nature there is a law by which the water in the spout of the tea-kettle finds the same level with the water in the kettle itself. But wages will not equalize themselves; the task of equalization asks the farmer's aid. The gist of the silver orator's argument touching this point is this: Suppose Bryan is elected and the country goes to a silver basis. The carpenter's or mason's wages will still stand at 40 or 50 cents an hour, for at the very best he can scarcely hope for an advance in wages of more than 5 or 10 cents an hour. But with the small increase in amount of wages will come the halving of the purchasing power of his money. But for his 60-cent bushel of wheat the farmer will, under the new conditions, obtain $1.20. Not capital, not ability, not labor, but land, therefore, is to receive the benefit of the financial change. Thus the wages of the farmer will be made to approach those of the carpenter or mason, and that, too, without riot or strike or the use of arms.

Unfortunately this method secures the transfer of a part of the wages from the pocket of the carpenter or mason in the city to the pocket of the farmer in the country. It gains for one class of workingmen at the expense of another. It is my firm conviction that the election of McKinley and the success of the principles, financial and economic, for which he stands, will increase the farmer's wage without lessening the wage of the laboring men in cities. A box filled with ballots representing such arguments and half-truths would not equal a single vote cast by wise men in the days of Adams, Hamilton and Jefferson.

Much is being said about the campaign of education. Unfortunately, unto the present moment the education has been largely on the part of the Populists. The zeal of the silver orator is something to stir the wonder and alarm of all intelligent men. Like the zealot of old, the silverite rises yet a great while before day to compass one convert before milking his cows or finding his way into the fields. All day long he hastens his footsteps that he may have an hour in the evening for visiting some unconvinced neighbor. He returns from the field to take up the argument where he dropped the thread in the morning. He counts himself the divinely ordained apostle of the new financial movement. He goes to church on Sunday to obtain inspiration for prosecuting his mission during the week. Farmers' picnics by streams and in groves are held. The bicycle race, the horse race, the wrestling match and the silver debate increase the crowds. When the sound money orator begins his argument he finds himself working against signal odds. He who starts out to convert others finds it hard to confess he himself has been wrong. He is impervious to argument. His mind may be compared to a bottle empty and corked as it floats in the sea. The ocean itself cannot fill such a bottle, and the larger the ocean and the greater the vacuum of the bottle, the tighter is the cork pushed in. Under such conditions the old orthodox methods of campaign are impotent. A new kind of literature even must be evolved. Many difficulties hitherto unknown have been developed.

Then the successful tariff speaker is not always a successful disputant of the financial question. A clear view of the silver question involves wide reading and experience and a trained mind,—conditions asking for years, not weeks of education. Up to the present moment the great need in the Republican campaign is a need of illustrated literature. A short, spicy statement with a cartoon or picture will distribute itself; it has wings and feet and walks or flies throughout the township or county. Contrarywise, long pamphlets, studied financial discussions and the abstract documents sent out will never be read by farmers, but will serve during the coming winter for lighting the kitchen fire of the man who is supposed to distribute them. One of the members of the English Cabinet has said that Lord Rosebery was defeated and Salisbury elected by reason of the large posters pasted on barns and the cartoons sent out through patent insides of newspapers. Beyond a peradventure, a new kind of campaign document must be invented. The eye offers a short route to reason and judgment. The poster as an influence in the campaign offers more hope than any other method of public instruction.

After patient investigation I am convinced that the present industrial depression has its explanation in causes other than the appreciation of gold or the depreciation of silver. In the long run the farmers not less than the laboring men in cities have only misfortune and sorrow as the result of the election of Bryan. But my acquaintance with the rural districts of states like Illinois and Iowa makes it impossible for me to believe that the farmers will ever consent to a policy of repudiation. These states were settled largely by New England in connection with the Kansas and Nebraska troubles in 1857. No section in the entire country represents a higher average of intelligence and culture; no section buys more books and magazines, or sends a larger proportion of its young men and women to the academy and college. Beecher and Gough used to say no section in the land gave a more appreciative hearing. The country district has always furnished the leaders to the city. Eighty five per cent. of the great financiers, lawyers, bankers, merchants and professional men of the cities have come from the country, or from the small villages. The leaders of the next generation in the city are to-day toiling behind the plow in the country. I have abiding confidence in the intelligence and morality and sober second thought of the farmers and their sons. Once the question is fully before them they will refuse dishonor and repudiation.

WOULD AMERICAN FREE-COINAGE DOUBLE THE PRICE OF SILVER IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD?

I. THE AFFIRMATIVE VIEW.

BY DR. CHARLES B. SPAHR OF NEW YORK.

I AM asked what will be the effect of the free-coinage of silver by the United States upon the gold price of silver bullion. I reply that the free-coinage of silver by the United States will double the demand for silver bullion and double its price. Under free-coinage our currency will be increased perhaps $100,000,000 a year; but the currency of the gold-using nations of Europe will be increased with equal rapidity even if we retain all our present stock of gold. If we should export of this stock $25,000,000 a year, Europe's supply of currency would increase more rapidly than our own, and her currency become less valuable than ours. If we export gold at all it will be a slow process. I am ready to grant that our stock of gold is grossly exaggerated in the estimates of the director of the mint. But be it only half as great as that official reckons, it is impossible for any one who believes that the value of currency depends upon its volume to figure out the complete disappearance of our gold, or an appreciable premium upon it for years to come.

It is not my purpose in this essay to repeat the time honored arguments showing the correctness of the belief that the value of the currency, other things being equal, does depend upon its volume. That principle is not only accepted by the common sense of the unlearned classes, but is taught by every international bimetallist and by every one of the classic political economists. It was never disputed, so far as I know, until the exigencies of the present silver controversy forced the monometallists to dispute it or retire from the field. In the old political economics, it is presented as a self-evident principle rather than as a deduction from experience, but the experience of the world with changes in the supply of currency is just as conclusive. I merely wish to cite two illustrations of its truth. When the Napoleonic wars led to the employment of paper money instead of coin in France and England the value of both gold and silver fell to one half.* In other words, prices measured in gold and silver doubled. When at the end of the wars the two nations retired their paper currencies and demanded coin the value of both metals doubled. When the gold discoveries in California and Australia at the middle of this century greatly increased the supply of gold, though without materially affecting the supply of silver, the value of money, whether gold or silver, again fell with the increased quantity of money. Nothing is clearer historically than that the value of money depends not upon its material, but upon the relation between its supply and the demand of business.*

My own lingering doubts upon this point were removed by the experiences of France immediately after the gold discoveries. It will be recalled that the production of gold within a few years increased tenfold, while the production of silver merely increased at the steady rate it has maintained for the century. The cost of mining gold, measured in days' labor, was reduced to less than one-half. Had

* See Jevons' essay in the "Journal Statistical Society" of London, 1865.

* An illustration of this principle only less striking has been furnished by the recent experiences of the United States. In 1878, when the Bland-Allison bill was passed, requiring the coinage of $2,000,000 of silver bullion a month at the old ratio of 16 to 1, the monometallists with one accord predicted that we would have "an eighty cent dollar." The value of the bullion in the Bland dollar had been below eighty cents. If the value of money depended upon its material, and not upon its volume, the Bland dollar would certainly have been worth but eighty cents in gold. The cheaper dollar would undoubtedly have driven out the dearer dollar, and the monometallists' prediction that our gold would leave us would have been fulfilled. But these predictions have proven absolutely false. Despite the fact that the Bland dollar was not redeemable in gold, and that the banks for a time assumed a hostile attitude toward it, its value remains the same as gold, because it had the same money privileges and its value was fixed like the value of gold, by the supply and demand for money. About $400,000,000 is silver coin was issued under this act, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and yet the whole of it remained at par. When the Sherman act was passed the power of the government to affect the relative value of gold and silver was again shown. Not only was the price of all coin silver raised to the old level—$1.29 an ounce—but the price of uncoined silver throughout the world was raised from a little over ninety cents an ounce to $1.21. Yet the Sherman act had only increased our governmental demand for silver from $24,000,000 worth a year to a little over $50,000,000 worth. The relative value of silver only declined when Austria and Russia created a new demand for gold proportionately greater than the demand of the United States had created for silver. The recent fall in the value of silver and rise in the value of gold has been entirely due to governmental action, for the supply of gold from the mines has increased with far greater rapidity than the supply of silver. If the limited coinage of silver under the Bland and Sherman acts was sufficient to raise all coined silver to $1.29 an ounce and all uncoined silver to $1.21 an ounce when the relative supply of silver was far greater than to-day, it is evident that unlimited coinage and the doubling of our former demand would raise all silver to the old level.

gold been demonetized, as the monometallists then demanded, its value would doubtless have fallen as rapidly as they predicted. But as the mints remained open and an ounce of gold still retained the same currency privileges as 15½ ounces of silver, its value could not fall any faster than the value of all currency fell. For several years France, with less than half of our present population and hardly more than half of our present currency, received yearly at her mints $100,000,000 of gold. Yet with this expansion of the currency came an expansion of business demanding more currency. Prices rose but one-fifth in fifteen years, and prices in silver rose as rapidly as prices in gold. There was a slight premium upon silver at the bullion dealers, where a little silver was each year sought for export, but this premium did not exist in ordinary transactions. Just what took place is admirably described by Chevalier in a passage that cannot be quoted too often. Writing in 1859—eleven years after the flood of cheap gold had begun to pour into the currency—the great monometallist of his generation said:

> One is surprised at first that a production of gold so vast, so colossal, as has been noted, in comparison with what had been seen before, has not yet caused a lower ratio of gold to the other precious metal. . . . But there is intervening a powerful cause which temporarily holds back gold in its fall. France offers thus far an indefinitely great market upon the basis of 1 kilogram of gold for 15½ of silver. For the stranger who owes a Frenchman a certain number of francs—that is, a certain number of times 4½ grams of silver—acquits himself legally by giving him a quantity of gold 15½ times as small. Whenever the merchant in precious metals wishes to exchange his gold for silver, he obtains almost the same terms; for, in addition to the quantity indicated by the ratio of 15½ to 1, he has only to pay the premium, and by force up to this present that has been slight, and must remain so for some time yet, for a reason easy to perceive. So long as there remains much silver in France, people residing there, to whom the pieces of metal come, ought to esteem themselves happy to exchange it for gold at a premium very small over the ratio established by the law of 1803, since for the payments they have to make they cannot make their creditors take it for more than the proportion of gold indicated by the law 1 to 15½. For the same reason it will be impossible at London, at Brussels, and Hamburg, at New York, or any place, on the general market for gold to be worth much less than 15½ its weight in silver.

What took place in France in the fifties when the free-coinage of gold was continued despite the protests of the classes favoring a scarce currency is likely to take place in the United States when the free-coinage of silver is resumed, despite the protests of the same classes. The increase in our currency will be relatively less and the rise in prices probably less. To-day the entire annual product of the silver mines of the world (reckoned at its old price) is but a little more than $200,000,000. Nearly one-half of this product, as Mr. Giffen said in his "Case Against Bimetallism," is taken for non-monetary purposes (including the consumption of India.) Further millions are taken for the subsidiary currency of gold standard countries, and the entire currency of silver standard countries. These demands are not lessened when silver rises in price. The amount of silver that can be brought to our mints is not likely to exceed $100,000,000, even if the cause of bimetallism is too weak abroad to lead any other nation to follow our example. The relaxing of our demand for gold is likely to lower the value of that metal to where it stood prior to the adoption of international monometallism in 1893. With prices restored to the level of four or five years ago, $100,000,000 a year is hardly more than sufficient to maintain prices upon that level. During the decade between 1880 and 1890 our currency, according to the official estimate, increased nearly 5 per cent. a year. The estimate was somewhat exaggerated, but the real increase was about 4 per cent., and this was insufficient to prevent slowly falling prices. One hundred million dollars a year added to our currency would increase its volume but 7 per cent. a year, and would hardly keep pace with the demands of expanding business.

Meanwhile the gold currencies of Europe would expand with equal rapidity. The annual product of gold is now estimated at a little over $200,000,000. For the years 1881-1885 Soetbeer estimated the non monetary consumption at $80,000,000 a year. It is now probably a third more, but about $100,000,000 remain to be added to the currency of gold-using countries. The nations of Europe using gold—and not paper—have increased their population and business during the past decade barely as much as this country alone has increased it, and the rate of increase has been far less. Europe's supply of currency will increase as rapidly in proportion to the expansion of her industries as our supply of currency will increase in proportion to the expansion of our industries. It is hardly necessary to anticipate any exportation of gold whatever. This nation, together with the silver-using nations of Spanish America and the Orient, constitutes half of the commercial world. There is no more danger of inflating the currency of half the world with silver than there is of inflating the currency of the whole world with gold and silver. The currency of the world will increase no more rapidly under national bimetallism than under international bimetallism. Each will give to silver and gold at the old ratio approximately the same currency demand. When the currency demands for the two metals were approximately the same, silver and gold remained at the old ratio during the first part of the century, though three times as much silver was produced as gold; they remained at this ratio at the middle of this century when three times as much gold was produced as silver. Much more, therefore, will equal currency demands maintain this ratio at the end of the century when the two metals are produced in equal amounts.

II. THE NEGATIVE VIEW.

BY PROFESSOR J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN OF CHICAGO.

IN his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan emphasizes the effect of the gold standard in causing low prices and distress; hence it is urged that the free coinage of silver is advisable because silver is a standard lower down, nearer to goods than gold, and that it would bring higher prices. And yet, quite in the opposite vein, Mr. Bryan holds that free coinage of silver will cause such a demand for silver that it will be kept at par with gold (that is, will rise to $1.29 an ounce). In that case, of course, prices will still remain on the level of gold, up to which silver has been lifted. The irreconcilable inconsistency in these two grounds for urging free coinage of silver is fatal to the claims of the silver party. If free coinage of silver will raise the silver dollar to par with gold, then let it be heralded far and wide throughout the West that Mr. Bryan, in New York, has demonstrated that prices must still remain on the gold standard level. For, if silver is to be raised to par with gold, then the farmer will have to use the same number of bushels of wheat to pay his debt under the silver standard as under the gold standard, since both are held together. If Mr. Bryan is right in proving that silver will rise to par with gold, prices will remain on the gold level; consequently he is absolutely wrong in telling the farmer that prices will rise. Both of these things cannot by any possibility be true.

1. Mr. Bryan may mean that introducing silver into the United States, and driving out gold to Europe, will raise the value of silver and lower the value of gold, so that silver would not have to climb all the way from 53 cents to 100 cents, and par would be reached at some point between. This theoretical abstraction, however, does not take account of the actual facts of business experience. Silver and gold have not been interchangeable, or homogeneous, for money purposes. They do not flow into each other any more than two liquids of different specific gravities. What are the facts? The abundance of gold since 1850 has made it possible for Europe to throw aside silver and admit gold. If we drive out gold—as we surely will, by free coinage of silver—it will only give other countries (like Austria and Russia, now preparing for the gold standard) our former gold supply, and throw more silver out of use in Europe. We shall only rob ourselves of gold with the effect of strengthening the position of the gold using countries of Europe. As gold production increased, more nations adopted it; as silver production increased, the reverse has taken place. No people have yet given up gold to take silver any more than they would give up good horses for cheap ones when cheap ones become abundant. The effect of free coinage of silver by the United States—according to all commercial history since 1850—would not lower the value of gold perceptibly, but it would only throw more European silver on the market. To act alone in this matter would only place us with Mexico, and rivet more strongly the gold system on Europe. If it is the purpose of the United States to increase the gold circulation of Europe we could not do it more effectually than by free coinage of silver.

2. Will there be a withdrawal of gold? Unmistakably, and here is the reason. If thirty-two grains of silver when uncoined, exchanged for one grain of gold in the open market; and if sixteen grains of silver, when coined, are offered for one grain of gold, what will happen? If butter in tubs brings 25 cents a pound, and the same butter in stamped pats brings 50 cents a pound, what will happen? Of course the butter will all be stamped to be sold at the higher price. So, also, with silver. If the same silver, when stamped at the mint, will exchange for twice as much gold, to the stamp it will go. All silver will rush to the mint, so long as it can exchange for twice the gold it can buy as bullion. But how about gold? The situation is just reversed for gold. As ordinary bullion without a stamp, one grain of gold buys thirty-two grains of silver; as coined gold, one grain of gold buys only sixteen coined grains of silver. What will happen to gold? Just as the owner of silver sold his silver where he could get the most gold, so the owner of gold will sell his gold where he can get the most silver. By melting his gold coins, or selling them by weight, the owner of gold can buy 32 grains of silver in the open market. He would certainly be a fool to keep his gold in coins and let them pass for only sixteen grains of silver coin. Then what is the result? There is an enormous profit on rushing silver to the mint to be coined and exchanged for gold, as long as any gold coins circulate; and likewise an enormous profit on withdrawing gold coins from circulation to be sold by weight for silver or else exported. But mark this further result: The profit on coining silver ceases the moment no gold coins can be found in circulation to be exchanged for silver coins. Just that moment the silver will have no value beyond its own intrinsic value. But the owners of gold will be quick as a flash to see a profit in withdrawing gold, therefore there will be absolutely no chance to get the profit on coining silver and exchanging it for gold. Will silver coins keep the value of 16 : 1? That will of course, be impossible. For, since there are no gold coins in circulation, how can sixteen grains of silver buy one grain of gold? The only place to buy gold with silver is in the bullion market, and there it takes thirty two grains to buy one grain of gold. So long as the silver coins are kept in circulation at par

with gold coins (as is the case now), the silver is kept up in value by being exchanged readily for gold in all dealings. But with the unlimited free coinage of silver, when its market value is one-half its coin value, the silver dollar will inevitably be valued at one half its present purchasing power. About this there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. Such results have happened again and again in monetary history.

3. But this change of standard cannot take place without disastrous results and a panic. Why should we expect a commercial panic to follow? The withdrawal of gold means a change of standard. Before silver could be raised to par, according to Mr. Bryan, a new demand must arise for silver, and a demand be taken away from gold. That is only another way of stating that we must go to a silver basis in order to create the demand which will raise the value of silver to par. In short, we must have the fearful cataclysm following a change of standard before Mr. Bryan can prove his theory right or wrong.

The reasons why a panic must follow a change of standard are clear. Business men are selling goods on time, and discount their bills at banks. To pay wages in his factory to-day he gets the present worth from the banks of the debts due him for goods sold. These sales and discounts are made at prices determined by the existing gold standard. Suggest a lowering of 47 per cent. in the standard,—and imagine if you can the ensuing confusion. How can any kind of a business contract be made if it is not known within 47 per cent. what the value of the payment will be? No bank will loan the deposits left in their hands, or renew old loans, if there is fear that the repayment may vary by 47 per cent. And even before the change of standard could be enacted men would all wish to sell their securities and property for gold before the change to silver came about. If, then, every one is selling, and if the banks refuse to loan because of the uncertainty,—picture but faintly the consequent distress and failures. One house, unable to get loans to meet its maturing notes, fails; that brings down another house,—then all come crashing down in ruin. The horror passes all description: the hopes of a lifetime gone, homes sold, and beggary for wife and children. This would be the first effect of free coinage of silver; and already the faint possibility of it has forced down the prices of securities, in many cases, to a point as low as in the panic of 1893.

The results of a panic will be reduced production, lessened demand, rigorous economy, diminished transactions, idle capital, idle labor, general prostration, and the heaping up in banks of unemployed money. Less money will be needed for the lessened business. The demand for silver will be less than the present demand for gold, as a first result of free coinage of silver.

4. The only possible means by which silver can be raised to par must then be the demand created solely by the United States. And this demand must be sufficient to raise the value of all silver in the world to par, not only in the United States, but in India, China, Russia or France. And yet one of the first results of free coinage of silver will be to withdraw the support from under the $625,000,000 of silver in the United States now kept at par in gold. With our present gold system, from 1878 to 1893 our government purchased silver outright and withdrew it from the market, but kept it at par with gold. Our present legislation requires the Executive to maintain this silver at parity with gold, and so far this has been done. It has been a great help to the silver market that $625,000,000 have been bought and kept at a value far beyond its bullion value. Now give us free coinage of silver, drive out gold, and it will be impossible to maintain the silver at par. Why? Because silver cannot be exchanged for gold money in any daily dealings; only silver will be paid in for duties; the Treasury will pay in silver; and all government money and obligations will be valued by the kind of money in which they are payable. Our money, based only on silver, will have only the value of silver. This $625,000,000 of silver will fall to its market value, just as the Mexican dollars, now used in commerce all over the world, although containing more pure silver than our own dollars, pass for about 50 cents in gold. Free coinage of silver, therefore, will deprive $625,000,000 of silver of its supporting gold prop, and it must henceforth stand on its own legs. The effect of this will be to depress rather than raise the value of silver.

5. Under the acts of 1878 and 1890 it should be recalled that the United States was a direct purchaser of silver. It took taxes from us and bought silver with them. With free coinage of silver the government would not buy a dollar of silver. Free coinage of silver means the right of any owner of bullion to have it coined into dollars. When the mint merely stamps this bullion into coins it is not a purchaser. It receives the bullion, and returns it to the owner in form of coins. A great many people have been wrongly led to believe that the government would create a demand for silver by buying it at the mints at a fixed price. Indeed, Mr. Bryan seems to hold this very mistaken view: "Any *purchaser* who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply." That any one could believe this seems incredible. The government creates no demand. That depends solely upon the monetary needs of trade.

6. The only way in which the whole quantity of silver in the entire world can be raised to par with gold by the action of the United States alone is by its demand for silver in its circulation. On the supposition furnished by Mr. Bryan that silver will be kept at par with gold, the new demand for silver will, at the most, be for $600,000,000 to replace that

amount of gold, which in 1896 constitutes our stock of gold, and which would leave the country. Would a demand of this amount raise the total supply of silver in the world to par with gold, and keep it there? Such a hope, in my opinion, is quite preposterous. Why? The silver party in 1878, and again in 1890, prophesied that these purchases of silver by the United States would raise silver to par; but, instead of that, it obstinately fell in value. And for the very good reason that we did not control the actions of other countries, which were getting rid of silver and taking on gold. That is, we took about $600,000,000 of silver off the market without raising silver to par. Being mistaken once, why should we trust these theoristic prophets again?

Opening our mints to the free coinage of silver would undoubtedly tend to raise the bullion price of silver somewhat; but the continuing large production of silver, with no new demand for silver in Europe, would soon cause a decline in its value again. In 1890 the greatest silver combination ever known, ramifying from the London bullion dealers all over the world from the United States to India, with enormous capital behind it, following upon their successful passage of the Sherman act of July 14, 1890, in this country, succeeded once in raising silver to $1.21 per ounce. And then what happened? The greatest collapse and fall in value of silver ever known. From August, 1890 (the ratio being 17.26 : 1) silver fell exactly to one-half its value in March, 1894 (the ratio being 34.36).

In short, the action of several countries, each alone trying to do, what Mr. Bryan thinks the United States alone can do, has signally failed to raise the value of silver. One country can no more stem the tide which caused the fall in value of silver than a man can swim up against the Niagara rapids. India alone has taken more than $600,000,000 of silver since 1878, and yet that has not sufficed to keep silver at par with gold,—even when the United States was also taking a similar amount in the same period. If India and the United States together could not keep silver at par by creating double the demand now possible under free coinage by the United States alone, how can it be done by one of them?

No one country can stand against the current of events which has at last practically deposed silver from any position as an independent monetary metal. The United States, by the act of 1853, in effect acquiesced in the gold standard, and used no silver dollars until 1878; to 1864 France absorbed over $1,100,000,000 of gold and let her silver go; in 1873 Germany exchanged her silver for gold; in 1878 the Latin Union (including France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece) closed their mints to silver, in order to retain their gold; Holland, in 1875, discontinued silver coinage and opened her mints to gold; Austria stopped the coinage of silver in 1879, and began collecting gold in 1892; Italy, in 1882, resumed specie payments in gold; India, in 1893, closed its mints to silver; after a trial of silver coinage under the Sherman act (1890), giving us too great an amount for us to carry, we were on the eve of the silver standard, so that a panic came upon us with sweeping losses and ruin, the country rose *en masse* and repealed the silver legislation November 1, 1893, which caused the destruction; and this year Russia has practically placed herself on the gold standard. Just when all Europe was discarding silver, to drive out our gold by free coinage of silver would only assist them in this movement, and not perceptibly aid in the rehabilitation of silver. Just how it would operate can be seen from the course of events when the fear of the silver standard in 1893 sent gold abroad. Austria was collecting gold under her act of August, 1892, when Professor von Wieser wrote: "That which worked for our good still more, and beyond all expectation, was the fact that an unusually abundant supply of gold flowed out from the United States just at the moment when Austria applied herself to procuring a stock of that metal. All the great European banks of issue profited by this opportunity, and we, too, made the most of it. It is in great part your Republican eagles, stamped with the imperial eagle of Austria, or the royal crown of St. Stephen of Hungary, that just now are furnishing the basis of our gold standard."

6. If, then, it would be wholly inadequate to the purpose of raising silver to par with gold, to rely only on the demand for an amount of silver that would be created in exchanging goods in the United States, the only other ground of thinking that silver can be raised to par is that of the unlimited legal tender quality. To keep 53 cents of silver at par with gold by giving the silver unlimited legal tender has no precedent in history to warrant its success. If the legal tender quality will keep silver at par, why does the Mexican dollar, which is full legal tender in Mexico, not stay at par with gold? In fact, it is in Mexico worth only about fifty cents in gold. In our Civil War we made the greenbacks full legal tender; but they depreciated to 35 cents on the dollar. Making money legal tender, moreover, does not insure its circulation and a demand for it. Gold coin was a legal tender before 1834, and yet it was not in use. From 1834 to 1873 silver dollars were a full legal tender (and we had free coinage of both gold and silver), but they were not in use. From 1862 1879 gold was legal tender, but gold was not in circulation. So that not even by making money legal tender can you force a demand for it. And as we have seen, the legal tender power alone cannot keep money at par.

It cannot, then, be admitted that free coinage of silver by the United States alone will raise silver to $1.29 per ounce—that is, raise the 53-cent dollar to 100 cents in gold. But, if it could, the favorite argument in favor of silver on the ground that it would raise prices, is ruined.



THE JOHN BROWN HOMESTEAD, NOW ACQUIRED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

JOHN BROWN IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IT was due, doubtless, to the absorbing interest of the political situation that so little attention was drawn in July to an occasion in the heart of the Adirondacks which in ordinary times must have been widely reported and commented upon. This occasion was the formal acceptance by the State of New York of John Brown's farm and home. The place is to be preserved as a landmark of history and as a shrine for pilgrims who would do honor to the memory of a man whose heroism and lofty dignity of character all men seem at length to perceive, while also agreeing that he was a fanatic and a revolutionist. It has not been remembered by any very large proportion of the people who sometimes sing "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave," just where that grave is situated. Probably not one in a hundred has known that John Brown is buried near by a large boulder a few yards from the door of the farmhouse built by him in the Adirondacks, on the precise spot designated by him as the place where he would wish to be laid at rest in case of death in his Kansas adventures or elsewhere away from home. Before going the last time to Kansas he had carved the initials "J. B." with a chisel on the side of the rock, and it is there that he was afterward interred with the foot of the grave under those letters, which are still clearly seen. The quaint headstone (seen in our illustrations) formerly did service at the grave of John Brown's grandfather in Connecticut, and it was brought many years ago from Torrington to the Adirondack grave of the grandson of the Captain John Brown of the Revolution.

It was through the efforts of the late Kate Field that the John Brown homestead and farm were preserved for the sake of their public interest. The place had been sold to some one distantly connected with the family for eight hundred dollars in about the year 1863, and in 1870 Kate Field found that it was about to be sold again. The public had seemed quite to forget the tomb of John Brown, and it had fallen into neglect. Miss Field secured a number of subscriptions of one hundred dollars each, and purchased the property.* Her death and that of other members of this association which had bought the place made it seem wise to devise some means for its permanent protection. It happens that the State of New York has within a few years acquired



GRAVE OF JOHN BROWN (NEW STONE IN BACKGROUND).

* The names of those who had contributed to purchase the John Brown farm are as follows: Kate Field, Isaac H. Bailey, John E. Williams, William H. Lee, George A. Robbins, George Cabot Ward, Henry Clews, Randolph Martin, Le Grand B. Cannon, Charles S. Smith, S. B. Chittenden, Isaac Sherman, Jackson S. Schultz, Elliot C. Cowdin, Thomas Murphy, Charles G. Judson, Laken H. Wales, Sinclair Tousey, Horace B. Claflin, and "a Boston woman."



MONUMENT UNVEILED JULY 21, 1896.

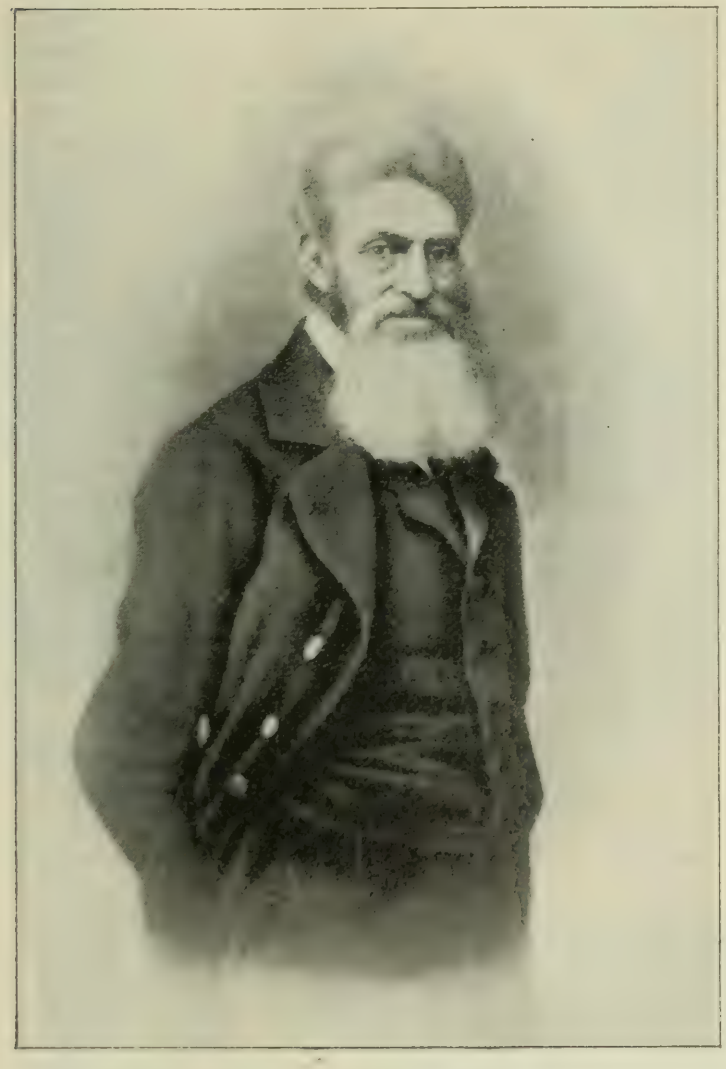
vast tracts in the Adirondacks with a view to preserving the forest and protecting the origins of important water courses. Much of the land in the general vicinity of the John Brown farm has become State property, and it has been necessary to provide the requisite administrative organization for the oversight of the State's Adirondack domain. It was suggested, therefore, that it would be easy for the State of New York to care for the John Brown farm in connection with the great Adirondack reservation, and the legislature last winter passed an act enabling the executive department of the State government to accept the farm and home stead from the John Brown Association. It was the formal transfer from the Association to the State that was the occasion of the celebration of July 21. The Association was represented by some of its members, and General E. A. Merritt of Potsdam presided. A plain granite block with an explanatory inscription had been erected on a smaller boulder at a little distance from the grave of John Brown, and this new monument was unveiled in the presence of a large company of people. A flag pole also was raised from which the national emblem is kept constantly floating in the breezes,—an object visible from a long distance. Colonel Lyman, the State Excise Commissioner, delivered an address on the character and career of John Brown, and the other exercises of the day possessed no little interest. Many summer visitors from the Adirondack hotels were present, but the larger part of the company was made up of the people of the countryside, young and old. A handful of grizzly veterans were in attendance with their rifles, representing two or three Grand Army posts of the vicinity. Some of these survivors of the war remembered John Brown as their neighbor when they were lads. The flag was drawn from the monument by two brothers (now old men) of the Thompsons who were with the Browns in Kansas and at Harper's Ferry. Some colored people were present who had come into these mountains by means of the "underground railway" when John Brown was one of the boldest spirits in that undertaking. Others were there who as neighbors had gathered at the John Brown house on the occasion of old John's memorable departure for Kansas. These people were ready to tell the questioner all that they knew—sometimes a little more—about the career of John Brown and about his manner of life when a resident of North Elba. They were entirely agreed concerning the kindliness of John Brown, his usefulness as a neighbor and his enterprise as a citizen. North Elba is the township lying immediately south of Lake Placid, and the John Brown farm is only two or three miles from the prosperous and attractive summer colony centring at that point. In John Brown's day, of course, the region was not easily accessible and the population was very scant. Church services were held in the old red schoolhouse, and John Brown was the most active man in the community's religious life. His numerous company, sons and daughters furnished the choir, and his house was the place where the young people of the neighborhood met for singing and for such intellectual life and recreation as the community enjoyed. John Brown, as compared with his humble neighbors, was a farmer on a large and important scale.

The early career of John Brown is too much over-



COL. LYMAN SPEAKING ON CAREER OF JOHN BROWN.

looked by those who think of him only in connection with his participation in the Kansas border warfare and his subsequent attack upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. He was born on May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Conn. He was the lineal descendant of one of the Pilgrims, Peter Brown, who came over to Plymouth in the *Mayflower;* and his father and grandfather were men of influence, who rendered patriotic service in the Revolution and the war of 1812. His father moved to Ohio when John was a



JOHN BROWN (FROM A PICTURE IN THE HOMESTEAD).

child of perhaps five years of age, and the boy grew up familiar with the conditions of pioneer farming in the Western Reserve. He was a lad of rare intelligence and capability and early acquired the art of land surveying, which subsequently at various times he practiced, not only in Ohio but in other parts of the country. When sixteen or seventeen years of age he decided to obtain a college education and enter the ministry. Accordingly he was sent to his relatives in Connecticut to prepare for college, with a view to entering Amherst, the president of which institution was a kinsman of the family. But John's diligence in preparing for college seriously affected his eyesight, and it became necessary for him to abandon his plans. He returned to Ohio at nineteen or twenty, and threw himself with great energy into pursuits somewhat closely akin to farming. His father was a small tanner as well as farmer, and John became proficient in the art of making leather. He had from boyhood been passionately devoted to good live stock; and from the breeding of horses, cattle and sheep, he became a dealer in live stock, in hides, and afterward very extensively in wool. The close connection of these pursuits with farming is readily understood when one learns something of the conditions of agriculture and industry in Ohio sixty or seventy years ago. The development of sheep culture in Ohio was very rapid in that period, and the sole market for the wool was to be found in New England, where the American woolen manufacture was concentrated. As a large dealer in Ohio wool, John Brown found himself again in active relations with the East; and subsequently, in the year 1846, he concluded to establish himself in the vicinity of his market, and removed to Springfield, Mass. He became the principal business rival of the famous old trading house of Amos Lawrence. It was John Brown who introduced the grading system into the wool business; and his subsequent bankruptcy was brought about, as he always afterward claimed, through the corrupt manipulation of the grades by certain buyers and agents of his who were in the secret pay of his competitors.

However that may be, John Brown had always been much more than a business man. There can be as little doubt of his remarkable business ability and his restless energy as of his far-sighted audacity. He did not get out of the wool business until he had made a trip to Europe and studied the conditions of the trade in various countries besides England. Meanwhile, however, from his boyhood up he had been a Puritan of the Puritans. The Pilgrim fathers, typically considered, were men of capacity for business affairs; but they were also men who cherished political and religious ideals for which they were ready to sacrifice property, home, old associations and all conservative interests at what seemed to them the call of duty. John Brown was a man of precisely that type. As he himself remarked, near the end of his life, there had never been a time through all his years of business when he was not ready at any moment, without stopping to adjust his affairs, to go anywhere or do anything in obedience to the divine call. He had been willing to prosper in business and to acquire property, but not for the sake of personal ease or from a wish to leave a competency for his children. It was solely because he had hoped that money would enable him the more efficiently to obey the call which, it seems, he had long anticipated, to take some very bold and stirring steps toward the overthrow of American slavery. His father had for many years been one of the supporters of the anti-slavery educational community at Oberlin, Ohio, and John Brown himself had also from his boyhood come

under the same influences and had grown up as one of the staunchest defenders of everything that Oberlin in those days represented. Not only had he been a lifelong abolitionist, but he had from early life been more or less constantly connected with those who were engaged in assisting fugitive slaves. He had thus become acquainted with the anti-slavery leaders of New York and New England as well as Ohio.

No man of wealth and standing in the country was in those days more intimately connected with the anti-slavery movement than Gerrit Smith, who was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1797, and whose long life was spent chiefly at Petersboro in Central New York. His father had been a partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and was by far the greatest landholder of the State of New York, owning extensive tracts in many different counties. Gerrit Smith devoted himself to the care of his immense landed estate and to various works of philanthropy, but particularly to the furtherance of the movement against slavery. His money and his active plans had resulted in the safe escape of a large number of slaves to Canada. A less practical scheme of his was the colonization of fugitive slaves on tracts of land in the heart of the Adirondacks. He had put in practice a free homestead scheme which had worked successfuly in western New York, where his plan of giving away farms to suitable settlers had resulted in the development of particular localities and had therefore helped to make a market for the lands which Mr. Smith had reserved. The land which he owned in the Au Sable valley in the Adirondacks can now be reached by a single night's ride from New York City in luxurious palace cars. But the great North Woods were not so easily invaded in the days when Gerrit Smith proposed to colonize amidst their dense shade the escaped bondmen from Virginia and the Carolinas. There were some bad roads and trails from Lake Champlain into the forest, but there was comparatively little approach from the South or West. Unquestionably Gerrit Smith's Essex county holdings formed a valuable strategic point on the underground railway. To have attempted a capture and removal of fugitives from these wilds would have been vastly more difficult than the capture of moonshiners has ever been in the wilds of the North Carolina or East Tennessee mountains. The impracticability of Smith's plan lay in the proposition to develop southern slaves into permanent Adirondack mountain farmers. A beginning, however, was bravely made. Some colored families were located on pieces of ground alloted by Mr. Smith, and cabins were erected.

It was at this time, about 1848 or 1849, that John Brown, having failed in the wool business, visited Gerrit Smith and suggested that he be assigned a tract of the Essex county land, in consideration of which he would make his home there, show the negro colonists how to clear away the forest and till the ground, and in other respects act as general adviser and friend to the humble community. The proposition was entirely satisfactory to Gerrit Smith, and the John Brown farm dates from that bargain. The tract now contains 244 acres, and is presumably of the same dimensions as when originally assigned by Gerrit Smith to John Brown. Along one side of it dashes the Au Sable river, a turbulent mountain stream. The house commands a fine view of noble old White Face, and in the near background are Marcy and the other high peaks of the Adirondacks. The place is always approached from the side toward Lake Placid. It has a private lane, half a mile long, coming down from the house to the Wilmington and Lake Champlain road, which is the principal thoroughfare of the neighborhood. As I walked up this lane to attend the commemoration services of July 21, I asked many questions of an old man who had evidently come a long distance on foot, and who was greatly bent and crippled from rheumatism. He gave me a vivid account of John Brown as he remembered him, and particularly of a long night when several scores of people were gathered at the John Brown homestead to await the grey dawn when the captain with a handful of his devoted young followers, to the music of a local band, marched down the lane through the pine woods to take the road for Westport and the outer world.



THE BROWN HOMESTEAD, LOOKING TOWARD WHITE FACE MOUNTAIN

The old man believes to this day that he then witnessed the occasion of John Brown's departure for Harper's Ferry. But it was probably the leave taking of the neighbors when Brown went on his second trip to Kansas. So far as the manner of it all was concerned, this return to the scene of border warfare in Kansas was a more striking and impressive affair by far than the subsequent entrance upon the Virginia campaign. There were no drums or fifes or flags or public leave-takings when, with the utmost attempt at secrecy and under assumed names, the handful of conspirators were assembling from different directions and keeping themselves in hiding at the lonely little Kennedy farmstead four or five



(Photographed by W. L. Erwin.)

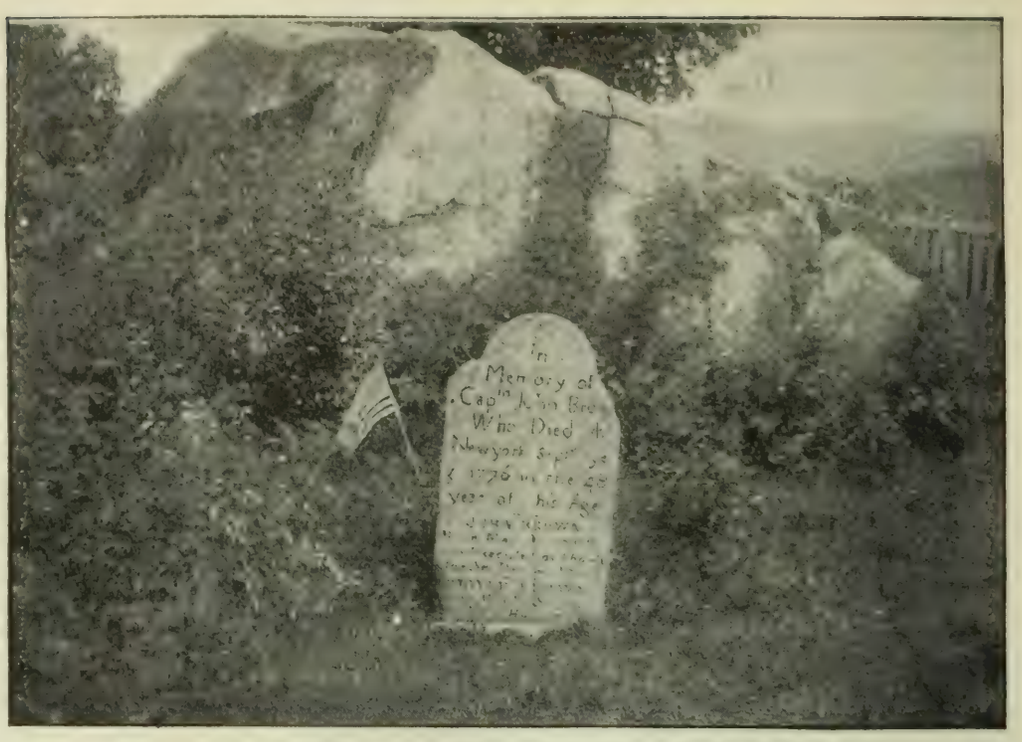
THE KENNEDY HOUSE NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

miles from Harper's Ferry, which John Brown rented in July, 1859, under the false name of Smith, as a place from which to conduct the business of a cattle drover. This unlettered old cripple of Essex county had a bad memory for history; but undoubtedly his memory was wholly reliable so far as it dealt with the things he had actually seen. John Brown's farm as it now appears is largely cleared meadow land and pasture, although the dense forest lies in the background and reaches to the tops of the hills and mountains that form the serried horizon line. But through the vividness of the old man's simple descriptions I could see the forest growing where now I saw the scythe swinging, and down the lane I could imagine John Brown driving an ox team where now the smart coaches and four-in-hands from the summer hotels were driving up to the celebration. It happens that there is plenty of evidence besides the traditions of the old settlers of Essex county to show us the personal characteristics of John Brown. Nothing could be more severely plain and simple than the life he led, yet nothing could diminish a personal dignity that might have been mistaken for hauteur. He was not a man of many books besides the Bible, of which his knowledge was profound. But a few other books also, he had read with thoroughness; and even if he read comparatively little, he thought comparatively much. He was a student of the history of revolutionary movements, and had pondered on the strategy of military campaigns, both ancient and modern.

If our own generation is not able to view the period of the anti-slavery agitation and the civil war with perfect dispassionateness, it is at least comforting to remember that the next generation will be in a position to render calm historic judgment without bias or prejudice. John Brown's character and work will then be studied afresh, and I am persuaded that far greater attention will be given than John Brown's contemporaries and immediate successors have bestowed to the essential strategy of his plans for the disintegration of the slave power. It may then become the accepted opinion that John Brown possessed strategic genius of a high order. While still a young man he had come to the conclusion that the Appalachian Range, from Maryland and Virginia to Georgia and the very borders of Florida, must afford the one position from which the slave power could be defied, assailed and eventually overthrown. It actually came to pass in the civil war that the Appalachian Range became the strength of the North and the weakness of the South. Slavery lay on both sides of the mountains, but the mountains themselves were inhabited by men who hated slavery and who fought on the Union side during the war. Furthermore, in those days there were very few railroads entering or crossing the Appalachian belt, and the whole afforested region was full of caves, dense ravines and almost inaccessible fastnesses.

It must also be remembered that in those days the southern slave power was in control of the national government at Washington, and that there was no prospect whatever of any effective movement against slavery by the northern states of a political or constitutional character,—much less of any appeal to physical force. John Brown was too bold a character and too large-minded a man to attach much importance to the mere rescue now and then of some individual slave whose escape to Canada was assisted. The purpose of the underground railway, and of the whole movement for assisting fugitive slaves, was not measured in any sense by the number of slaves assisted, but wholly by the disturbing effect upon the institution of slavery which could be produced in the South through the increasing insecurity of property in slaves, and through the constantly enhanced expense of guarding against escapes. Nor was it expected that a fomented uprising of slaves here or there would at once result in any vast insurrection of the enslaved race; but merely that the conditions of uneasiness and apprehension might lead the harassed South to take the view that the maintenance of slavery was no longer advantageous and that some form of emancipation must be adopted. The best plan John Brown could

devise, therefore, was a plan which would use the Appalachian Range as a place of retreat for runaway negroes, who would find themselves welcomed in well fortified mountain fastnesses in camps chosen for strategic advantage and commanded by men trained in Brown's own methods. He had studied profoundly the problem of supplying such camps with the means of subsistence. He had deemed it possible to connect the mountain camps with one another by obscure trails and hidden passages which an enemy could scarcely hope to find, and he expected to utilize many of the limestone caves and other possible places of retreat well known to exist in the mountains of the Alleghany ranges. He had conceived it possible to receive hosts of black fugitives in these mountain strongholds, where they would be supplied with arms and ammunition and where a handful of men could defend themselves against a regiment. Such a movement fairly entered upon would, in John Brown's opinion, inaugurate a guerilla warfare that could end only in the overthrow of slavery.



THE OLD STONE AT JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

Whether this was a good plan or a poor plan is to be considered relatively. It was, at least, the plan of a man who was determined to strike at slavery in some fashion, and who had therefore only to consider by what means, in his generation, the most effective attack could be made. I am inclined to think posterity will concede that John Brown's plan,—entirely a plan of violence and revolution as it was,—was the best plan of a violent and revolutionary nature that could have been chosen. It is not at all unlikely that John Brown was particularly attracted to the Adirondacks because life in the rugged North Woods of New York would afford him and his band of stalwart sons a peculiarly good opportunity to learn the modes and possibilities of mountaineer life. John Brown had been married when only twenty years old, and after the death of his first wife was married a second time. He had large families by both wives, and his many sons were to a man devoted to the person and to the convictions of their father. The older boys were left behind in Ohio when John Brown's wool business took him to Massachusetts, and they accordingly never made their home on the Adirondack farm. But several of the younger sons were in the Adirondacks, and the Ohio sons maintained close sympathy and regular communication with their father. At the moment when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise made the fate of Kansas a question to be determined by the majority of settlers, on the principle of squatter sovereignty, John Brown, Jr., who was then living in Ohio, with the other Ohio sons of John Brown determined to migrate to southern Kansas and help hold that territory for freedom. It was to join them that in 1855 John Brown left his wife, daughters, and younger sons at the Adirondack farm and went to Ossawatomie, Kansas. It is no part of our task to review the Kansas struggle, which demonstrated John Brown's great courage and great capacity for leadership. Doubtless the murder of his son Frederick in the course of the Kansas controversy deepened the intensity of his purpose to strike yet more sturdy blows against the slave power. There is no reason, however, to believe that his second visit to Kansas in November, 1857, after visiting Massachusetts and other places in the North and East, as a speaker in behalf of the free soil settlers of the territory, was due to any desire for personal revenge. The personal motive becomes almost entirely eliminated from the character of a man like John Brown.

It was in the winter of 1858 that he returned to the Adirondack homestead to prepare for the long delayed but never abandoned project of lifting the banner of freedom somewhere in the mountain region of the Eastern slave states. He had at some earlier period become well acquainted with the Harper's Ferry region, and it lent itself to his purposes on many accounts. The United States arsenal at that point, containing an abundance of arms and ammunition, was considered so secure from any hostile attack that Brown believed it feasible to obtain control of it with a mere handful of men. He expected that upon the capture of the arsenal it would be possible to foment an uprising of negroes of the vicinity and to distribute to them the captured arms and ammunition, whereupon a retreat into the mountains which rise so abruptly from the

Potomac at Harper's Ferry, would be easy of accomplishment. How the plot was developed, how far the attack of October 17, 1859, succeeded, and why it failed in its immediate purpose,—all these things belong to another chapter.

John Brown was executed at Charleston, Virginia, on December 2, 1859. In accordance with his desire to be buried in the shadow of the old boulder in front of the Adirondack homestead, the heart-sore widow brought the body over the wintry road from Westport, and a few neighbors and friends assisted at the burial. He had completed his fifty-ninth year in the previous May, although he looked an older man. The portrait of him which we produce as an illustration with this article is from a photograph of a picture that now hangs in the little library of the Adirondack homestead; and it is probably a good likeness of him in his last years.



IT was the wish of Kate Field, whose death several months ago in the Hawaiian Islands this REVIEW has already recorded, that her burial place should be somewhere on the John Brown farm, in the neighborhood of the tomb of him for whose permanent fame and honor she had tried to do something. It seems to us that it would be eminently fitting that her final resting place should be under the shadow of the granite stone erected by the Association in July, and that her name, with fitting memorial words, should be placed on the uninscribed side of the block which has been erected to commemorate the purchase and preservation of the John Brown farm. There could be no reasonable objection to such a plan, and there would be eminent propriety in it.

Mrs. Mary Stuart Armstrong of Chicago, who was a friend of Kate Field, together with Mr. Kohlsaat of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, is actively interesting herself in the plan of a memorial to Kate Field, and was present on the occasion of the transfer of the John Brown farm in July. Her address is 405 Fisher Building, Chicago, and she will readily supply information to any who may desire to assist in honoring the memory of a woman whose whole life was devoted to patriotic ends. It is to *Elite*, the illustrated weekly edited by Mrs. Armstrong, that we are indebted for the portrait of Kate Field herewith presented—the most satisfactory likeness of the lamented writer that we have ever seen.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON ARBITRATION.

FROM LORD RUSSELL'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA, AUGUST 20, 1896.

IN 1890 the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States adopted a concurrent Resolution, requesting the President to make use of any fit occasion to enter into negotiations with other Governments, to the end that any difference or dispute, which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency, might be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means.

The British House of Commons in 1893 responded by passing unanimously a Resolution expressive of the satisfaction it felt with the action of Congress, and of the hope that the Government of the Queen would lend its ready co-operation to give effect to it. President Cleveland officially communicated this last Resolution to Congress, and expressed his gratification that the sentiments of two great and kindred nations were thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the national and peaceable settlement of International quarrels by recourse to honorable arbitration. The Parliaments of Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland and the French Chamber of Deputies have followed suit.

It seemed eminently desirable that there should be some agency, by which members of the great Representative and Legislative Bodies of the World, interested in this far-reaching question, should meet on a common ground and discuss the basis for common action.

With this object there has recently been founded "The Permanent Parliamentary Committee in favor of Arbitration and Peace," or, as it is sometimes called' "The Inter-Parliamentary Union." This Union has a permanent organization—its office is at Berne. Its members are not vain Idealists. They are men of the world. They do not claim to be regenerators of mankind, nor do they promise the millennium, but they are doing honest and useful work in making straighter and less difficult the path of intelligent progress. Their first formal meeting was held in Paris in 1889 under the Presidency of the late M. Jules Simon; their second in 1890 in London under the Presidency of Lord Herschell, ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; their third in 1891 at Rome under the Presidency of Signor Bianchieri; their fourth in 1892 at Berne under the Presidency of M. Droz; their fifth in 1894 at the Hague under the Presidency of M. Rohnsen; their sixth in 1895 at Brussels under the Presidency of M. Deschamps; and their seventh will, it is arranged, be held this year at Buda-Pesth. Speaking in this place, I need only refer, in passing, to the remarkable Pan-American Congress held in your States in 1890 at the instance of the late Mr. Blaine, directed to the same peaceful object.

It is obvious, therefore, that the sentiment for peace and in favor of Arbitration as the alternative for war, is growing apace. How has that sentiment told on the direct action of Nations? How far have they shaped their Policy according to its methods? The answers to these questions are also hopeful and encouraging.

Experience has shown that, over a large area, International differences may honorably, practically and usefully be dealt with by peaceful arbitrament. There have been since 1815 some sixty instances of effective International Arbitration. To thirty-two of these the United States have been a party and Great Britain to some twenty of them.

There are many instances also of the introduction of Arbitration clauses into Treaties. Here again the United States appear in the van. Among the first of such Treaties—if not the very first—is the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo Treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico. Since that date many other countries have followed this example. In the year 1873 Signor Mancini recommended that, in all Treaties to which Italy was a party, such a clause should be introduced. Since the Treaty of Washington such clauses have been constantly inserted in Commercial, Postal and Consular Conventions. They are to be found also in the delimitation Treaties of Portugal with Great Britain and with the Congo Free State made in 1891. In 1895 the Belgian Senate, in a single day, approved of four Treaties, with similar clauses, namely, Treaties concluded with Denmark, Greece, Norway and Sweden.

There remains to be mentioned a class of Treaties in which the principle of arbitration has obtained a still wider acceptance. The Treaties of 1888 between Switzerland and San Salvador, of 1888 between Switzerland and Ecuador, of 1888 between Switzerland and the French Republic, and of 1894 between Spain and Honduras, respectively contain an agreement to refer all questions in difference, without exception, to arbitration. Belgium has similar Treaties with Venezuela, with the Orange Free State and with Hawaii.

These facts, dull as is the recital of them, are full of interest and hope for the future.

But are we thence to conclude that the Millennium of Peace has arrived—that the Dove bearing the olive branch has returned to the Ark, sure sign that the waters of international strife have permanently subsided?

I am not sanguine enough to lay this flattering unction to my soul. Unbridled ambition—thirst for wide dominion—pride of power still hold sway, although I believe with lessened force and in some sort under the restraint of the healthier opinion of the world.

But further, friend as I am of Peace, I would yet affirm that there may be even greater calamities than war—the dishonor of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetuation of hopeless and debasing tyranny:

> "War is honorable,
> In those who do their native rights maintain;
> In those whose swords an iron barrier are,
> Between the lawless spoiler and the weak;
> But is, in those who draw th' offensive blade
> For added power or gain, sordid and despicable."

It behooves then all who are friends of Peace and advocates of Arbitration to recognize the difficulties of the question, to examine and meet these difficulties and to discriminate between the cases in which friendly Arbitration is, and in which it may not be, practically, possible.

Pursuing this line of thought, the shortcomings of

International Law reveal themselves to us and demonstrate the grave difficulties of the position.

The analogy between Arbitration as to matters in difference between individuals, and to matters in difference between nations, carries us but a short way.

In private litigation the agreement to refer is either enforceable as a rule of Court, or, where this is not so, the award gives to the successful litigant a substantive cause of action. In either case there is behind the Arbitrator the power of the Judge to decree, and the power of the Executive to compel compliance with, the behest of the Arbitrator. There exist elaborate rules of Court and provisions of the Legislature governing the practice of arbitrations. In fine, such arbitration is a mode of litigation by consent, governed by Law, starting from familiar rules, and carrying the full sanction of Judicial decision. International Arbitration has none of these characteristics. It is a cardinal principle of the Law of Nations that each sovereign power, however politically weak, is internationally equal to any other power, however politically strong. There are no Rules of International Law relating to arbitration, and of the Law itself there is no authoritative exponent nor any recognized authority for its enforcement.

But there are differences to which, even as between individuals, arbitration is inapplicable—subjects which find their counterpart in the affairs of nations. Men do not arbitrate where character is at stake, nor will any self-respecting nation readily arbitrate on questions touching its national independence or affecting its honor.

Again, a nation may agree to arbitrate and then repudiate its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or, having gone to arbitration and been worsted, it may decline to be bound by the Award. Who is to compel it?

These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusion: The first is that arbitration will not cover the whole field of International controversy, and the second that unless and until the Great Powers of the World, in League, bind themselves to coerce a recalcitrant member of the Family of Nations—we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful States of the obligations of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishment are absent. We have, as yet, no League of Nations of the Amphictyonic type.

Are we then to conclude that Force is still the only power that rules the world? Must we then say that the sphere of arbitration is a narrow and contracted one?

By no means. The sanctions which restrain the wrongdoer—the breaker of public faith—the disturber of the peace of the world, are not weak, and, year by year, they wax stronger. They are the dread of war and the reprobation of mankind. Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in every corner and cranny of the world, and is most powerful in the communities most civilized. In the public Press and in the Telegraph, it possesses agents by which its power is concentrated, and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It year by year gathers strength as general enlightenment extends its empire, and a higher moral altitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armies in the field, and yet great Potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its Rule.

Again Trade and Travel are great pacificators. The more Nations know of one another, the more Trade relations are established between them, the more good-will and mutual interest grow up; and these are powerful agents working for Peace.

But although I have indicated certain classes of questions on which sovereign powers may be unwilling to arbitrate, I am glad to think that these are not the questions which most commonly lead to war. It is hardly too much to say that Arbitration may fitly be applied in the case of by far the largest number of questions which lead to International differences. Broadly stated, (1) wherever the right in dispute will be determined by the ascertainment of the true facts of the case; (2) where, the facts being ascertained, the right depends on the application of the proper principles of International Law to the given facts, and (3) where the dispute is one which may properly be adopted on a give-and-take principle, with due provision for equitable compensation, as in cases of delimitation of territory and the like—in such cases the matter is one which ought to be arbitrated.

The question next arises what ought to be the constitution of the Tribunal of Arbitration? Is it to be a Tribunal *ad hoc*, or is it to be a permanent International Tribunal?

It may be enough to say that at this stage the question of the constitution of a permanent Tribunal is not ripe for practical discussion, nor will it be until the majority of the Great Powers have given their adhesion to the principle. But whatever may be said for vesting the authority in such Powers to select the Arbitrators, from time to time, as occasion may arise, I doubt whether in any case a permanent Tribunal, the members of which shall be *a priori* designated, is practicable or desirable. In the first place, what, in the particular case, is the best Tribunal must largely depend upon the question to be arbitrated. But apart from this, I gravely doubt the wisdom of giving that character of permanence to the *personnel* of any such Tribunal. The interests involved are commonly so enormous and the forces of national sympathy, pride and prejudice are so searching, so great and so subtle, that I doubt whether a Tribunal, the membership of which had a character of permanence, even if solely composed of men accustomed to exercise the judicial faculty, would long retain general confidence, and, I fear, it might gradually assume intolerable pretensions.

There is danger, too, to be guarded against from another quarter. So long as War remains the sole Court wherein to try international quarrels the risks of failure are so tremendous, and the mere rumor of war so paralyzes commercial and industrial life, that pretensions wholly unfounded will rarely be advanced by any nation, and the strenuous efforts of statesmen, whether immediately concerned or not, will be directed to prevent war. But if there be a standing Court of Nations, to which any power may resort, with little cost and no risk, the temptation may be strong to put forward pretentious and unfounded claims, in support of which there may readily be found, in most countries (can we except even Great Britain and the United States?) busybody Jingoes only too ready to air their spurious and inflammatory patriotism.

There is one influence which by the Law of Nations may be legitimately exercised by the Powers in the interests of Peace—I mean Mediation.

The Plenipotentiaries assembled at the Congress of Paris, 1856, recorded the following admirable sentiments in their 23rd protocol: "The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the names of their Governments,

the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse as far as circumstances may allow to the good offices of a friendly power. The Plenipotentiaries hope that the Governments not represented at the Congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in the present protocol.

In the treaty which they concluded they embodied, but with a more limited application, the principle of mediation, more formal than that of good offices, though substantially similar to it. In case of a misunderstanding between the Porte and any of the signatory powers, the obligation was undertaken "before having recourse to the use of force, to afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation." (Art. 8.) Under this article Turkey, in 1877, appealed to the other powers to mediate between her and Russia. It is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, considering the circumstances, that the appeal did not succeed in preventing the Russo-Turkish War. But the powers assembled in the African Conference at Berlin were not discouraged from repeating the praiseworthy attempt, and in the final act of that Conference the following proviso (Article 12) appears:

"In case of a serious disagreement arising between the signatory powers on any subjects within the limits of the Territory mentioned in Article 1 and placed under the *régime* of commercial freedom, the Powers mutually agree, before appealing to arms, to have recourse to the mediation of one or more of the neutral powers."

It is to be noted that this provision contemplates not arbitration but mediation, which is a different thing. The Mediator is not, at least in the first instance, invested, and does not seek to be invested, with authority to adjudicate upon the matter in difference. He is the friend of both parties. He seeks to bring them together. He avoids a tone of dictation to either. He is careful to avoid, as to each of them, anything which may wound their political dignity or their susceptibilities. If he cannot compose the quarrel, he may at least narrow its area and probably reduce it to more limited dimensions, the result of mutual concessions; and, having narrowed the issues, he may pave the way for a final settlement by a reference to arbitration or by some other method.

This is a Power often used, perhaps not so often as it ought to be—and with good results.

It is obvious that it requires tact and judgment, as to mode, time and circumstance, and that the task can be undertaken hopefully only where the Mediator possesses great moral influence and where he is beyond the suspicion of any motive except desire for Peace and the public good.

There is, perhaps, no class of question in which mediation may not, time and occasion being wisely chosen, be usefully employed, even in delicate questions affecting national honor and sentiment.

Mr. President, I come to an end. I have but touched the fringe of a great subject. No one can doubt that sound and well-defined rules of International Law conduce to the progress of civilization and help to insure the Peace of the World.

In dealing with the subject of arbitration I have thought it right to sound a note of caution, but it would, indeed, be a reproach to our nineteen centuries of Christian civilization if there were now no better method for settling international differences than the cruel and debasing methods of war. May we not hope that the people of these States and the people of the Mother Land—kindred peoples—may, in this matter, set an example, of lasting influence, to the world? They are blood relations. They are indeed separate and independent peoples, but neither regards the other as a Foreign nation.

We boast of our advance and often look back with pitying contempt on the ways and manners of generations gone by. Are we ourselves without reproach? Has our Civilization borne the true marks? Must it not be said, as has been said of Religion itself, that countless crimes have been committed in its name? Probably it was inevitable that the weaker races should, in the end, succumb, but have we always treated them with consideration and with justice? Has not civilization too often been presented to them at the point of the bayonet and the Bible by the hand of the Filibuster? And apart from races we deem barbarous, is not the passion for dominion and wealth and power accountable for the worst chapters of cruelty and oppression written in the World's History? Few peoples—perhaps none—are free from this reproach. What indeed is true Civilization? By its fruit you shall know it. It is not dominion, wealth, material luxury; nay, not even a great Literature and Education widespread—good though these things be. Civilization is not a veneer; it must penetrate to the very heart and core of societies of men.

Its true signs are thought for the poor and suffering, chivalrous regard and respect for woman, the frank recognition of human brotherhood, irrespective of race or color or nation or religion, the narrowing of the domain of mere force as a governing factor in the world, the love of ordered freedom, abhorrence of what is mean and cruel and vile, ceaseless devotion to the claims of justice. Civilization in that, its true, its highest sense, must make for Peace. We have solid grounds for faith in the Future. Government is becoming more and more, but in no narrow class sense, government of the people, by the people and for the people. Populations are no longer moved and manœuvred as the arbitrary will or restless ambition or caprice of Kings or Potentates may dictate. And although democracy is subject to violent gusts of passion and prejudice, they are gusts only. The abiding sentiment of the masses is for peace—for peace to live industrious lives and to be at rest with all mankind. With the Prophet of old they feel—though the feeling may find no articulate utterance—"how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

Mr. President, I began by speaking of the two great divisions—American and British—of that English-speaking world which you and I represent to-day, and with one more reference to them I end.

Who can doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind? But if this influence is to be fully felt, they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power, they have also great responsibility. No cause they espouse can fail; no cause they oppose can triumph. The future is, in large part, theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall would be strife which should divide them.

Let us pray that this shall never be. Let us pray that they, always self respecting, each in honor upholding its own Flag, safeguarding its own Heritage of right and respecting the rights of others, each in its own way fulfilling its high national destiny, shall yet work in harmony for the Progress and the Peace of the World.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE ENGLISH REVIEWS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. A. J. WILSON, editor of the *Investor's Review*, who, though a pronounced pessimist, is recognized as one of the ablest of English authorities on financial questions, finds in the Chicago convention sufficiently sombre material:

"The 'Populist' manifesto, to which the great majority of the delegates subscribed, is as the cry of those who have suffered from the dishonest finance of the Republican party during its long tenure of power, the wail of the masses who have been ground in the dust by the monstrous customs tariff, maintained on false pretenses for the benefit of the few at the cost of a whole people. The formulas adopted with enthusiasm by the great mass of the delegates assembled last month in Chicago show us that it is not 'cheap money' merely which the seething masses of the discontented demand, but a revolution.

"War is to be waged against the millionaires and their monopolies, against the policy of sustaining credit by adding to the public debt, against the privileges of the few, and, above all, against every description of usury. It is useless to pooh-pooh utterances such as these; they mean a great deal more than the moneyed and comfortable classes in the United States would have us believe. They interpret to us the feelings which lay at the back of the railway revolt of two winters ago, and show to Europe that the people of the United States are confronted by a social upheaval, strenuous, militant, organized, and backed by discontent of a kind we know only too well in Europe, but which the comfortable classes in America have hitherto considered almost peculiar to the Old World. The Republic has not brought peace, happiness, and comfort to the mass of its inhabitants. The selfish, grasping, immoral business and political habits which have subjected the country to the domination of such dragons as the Jay Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Vanderbilts, and the whole brood of protection-nurtured monopolists, or to the numerous corporations and trusts controlled by them, have brought the nation to the threshold of a revolution.

"In the West and South particularly the strain has been felt with increasing severity every year, for on the South the Republican tariff, which reached the height of its monstrosity in the so-called McKinley law, has been from the first as a sentence of death, and the indebtedness of farmers over many parts of the West has gradually become intolerable, as year after year passes with low prices for their products and increasingly restricted markets. Those who borrowed in the good days of the '70's and early '80's at 10 per cent. now pay 20 per cent., or more, measured by the money yield of their crops."

Strangely Mr. Wilson sees in the programme of the Democratic convention some prospect of good. He says:

"Taken all round, this Populist programme, which the great bulk of the new Democratic party in the States has framed to appeal to the country upon, is not such a mad affair from the point of view of the condition and temper of the great majority of the American people as it naturally seems to us. As a means to an end, and that end revolution, it has been constructed with no little skill, and it may, helped by the enthusiasm of conviction, carry everything before it. We certainly cannot count on an easy win for McKinley and what he represents, and therefore it might be wise for us to prepare for the worst.

"Bimetallism we know to be an impossibility, but a forced paper currency based on silver, which is what the States are coming to, is capable of affording just that kind of temporary fillip wanted there to enable the nation to cast off the fetters of protection without half perishing in the process. 'Cheap money,' in the sense of abundant currency of low quality, might lift prices for a time, and give a passing flush of prosperity which would prevent the people from feeling the confusion and loss of work, sure to be the first effect of a return to unfettered trade."

It would seem that he would prefer Mr. Bryan's success to that of Mr. McKinley, for in his eyes the extreme protectionist policy of Mr. McKinley is the direct progenitor of the distress which in its turn has brought about the revolutionary agitation:

"In selecting him as their candidate for the Presidency, the Republican party seems to us to have gone very low down indeed in the scale of public men. Mr. McKinley's public utterances have never conveyed to us the idea that he was a man of ability, still less that he was a man of sincere and strong convictions. He is the product of the political 'machine,' pure and simple, and into the keeping of that machine the inhabitants of the United States appear to have committed their future 'beyond remede.'"

Is It Repudiation?

The writer of the article "Money and Investments" in the *Contemporary Review* shakes his head solemnly over the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He says:

"However thoroughly Mr. Bryan may be defeated, it is not encouraging to holders of American securities to see one of the great parties, and that party,

moreover, which has favored a more liberal tariff policy, and has maintained views on finance which are more in acccordance with British notions, suddenly converted by an uncontrollable impulse into a party of repudiation and *novæ tabulæ*, and submitted to the guidance of such a man as Governor Altgeld of Illinois, an avowed anarchist, and the supporter of Debs and the 'Coxey march,' who might apparently have himself made a strong bid for nomination, had he not been prevented by his alien birth. And the seriousness of the situation is by no means lessened when we recognize that this revolt against capital and credit and the whole financial fabric finds a good deal of justification in the methods which capital has used in the United States to exploit the rest of the community to its own advantage. Corners, trusts, and pools, and other such devices for rigging markets and putting an artificial value on articles of common consumption are—as long as they last—'good business' for the rich syndicates which promote them, aided by the tariff barrier, which prevents the free play of supply and demand. But there comes a point at which the general community is bound to revolt against such practices, and to assert that it will no longer be bound by the contracts which have been made under such circumstances."

By an American Alarmist.

The most alarming estimate of the present condition of things in America is supplied by an American, Mr. W. L. Alden, who contributes a paper, entitled "War to the Knife," to the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Alden is haunted by the dread of a new war of secession. He says:

"As the North was blind to the danger of secession, so the American people have been blind to the steadily growing danger that the federal government may, at no distant day, fall into the hands of the silverites, and that the eastern states will then be compelled to choose between utter ruin and withdrawal from the Union.

"The average western American is a man of unbounded energy, unbounded self-conceit, and unbounded ignorance. It is to the ignorant West that the United States owe the greenback folly, the protectionist delusion, and the silver craze.

"American optimism shirks the confession that the West dislikes the East."

Of the near future he says:

"The probabilities are at present in favor of the election of McKinley. But a defeat of the silverites this year simply postpones their victory for four brief years."

The new century, therefore, will begin with the establishment at Washington of the nominee of the persistent silverites. Mr. Alden says:

"That the free and unlimited coinage of silver means the utter ruin of the East, goes without saying. When the silverites gain possession of the federal government, the East must submit, with what grace it can muster, to complete and hopeless bankruptcy, or it must withdraw from the Union, and endeavor to maintain its independence by arms."

The Moderation of the Chicago Platform.

The *National Review* for August, which is more or less bimetallist, takes a much more moderate view of the Chicago programme than the other organs of British opinion. The editor says:

"Is the Chicago platform the 'atrocity' Mr. Smalley and the *Times* consider it to be, or the 'infamy' that the Anglo-New York paper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, labels it? It has unfortunately not been published textually in London, but the extracts that have appeared are far from warranting such epithets. There is a declaration in favor of an income tax and a reduced tariff, a denunciation of 'trafficking with banking syndicates' by the Federal Treasury, of pauper immigration and arbitrary federal interference with the local authority, also of trusts and pools. Mr. Bryan has supplemented these heinous proposals by declaring for the popular election of senators, a liberal pension policy, the strict control of railroads and other public corporations, arbitration, and 'the operation of the telegraph by the government in connection with the postal system,' while he is against a second presidential term. Surely this is a very moderate manifesto compared, *e. g.*, to the Newcastle programme—it might have been drawn up by some staid Liberal Unionist."

Mr. Norman, writing in the *Cosmopolis*, says:

"The silver movement is fraught, I am convinced, with the gravest dangers. Mr. McKinley, there is little doubt, is certain of election, but there is a great struggle ahead of the United States, if not this year then four years hence, a struggle which is already sectional and which may become revolutionary. It will be the penalty America pays for her leaps and bounds of prosperity, unrestrained by tradition and unchecked by public opinion."

A GOLD-STANDARD DEMOCRAT ON THE CAMPAIGN.

THE Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston writes in the *North American Review* for August on the "Issues and Prospects of the Campaign" from the point of view of an Eastern Democrat, a delegate to the Chicago convention, "unable to transform himself into an advocate either of the free coinage of silver or of populism, and yet equally unable to give his support to Mr. McKinley and the Republican party."

MR. BRYAN'S CANDIDACY.

As to the Chicago candidate, Mr. Quincy says: "However weak the nomination of Mr. Bryan might be under other conditions, or upon a different platform, there is every reason to believe that he is the best possible nominee for the Democratic party in

its present situation, from the mere standpoint of success at the coming election. Candidate and platform are in complete accord. On such a radical platform there would have been no appreciable advantage in nominating a man of more conservative views and instincts. If success with such a programme be possible, it needs a man with the enthusiasm and audacity of youth to achieve it. Ordinarily it would not be good policy for a great political party to nominate for the presidency, chiefly upon his ability as an orator, a man of Mr. Bryan's youth, comparative lack of experience in public affairs, and radicalism of views. But in the face of the present situation, the very boldness of the nomination gives it a certain strength. The exigency called for a candidate possessed of personal magnetism, able to give eloquent expression before a popular audience to the sentiments underlying the movement. The sort of warfare which may be expected from him may prove more effective than is now anticipated in some quarters. The instinct of the convention in selecting the presidential nominee, for the first time in the history of American politics, from a state west of the Mississippi, was a sound one from the standpoint of political expediency. A Western candidate will win far more support in that section of the country than a Southern candidate could do, while he will probably hold the South about as well as a Southern man. Upon the platform adopted, the obvious policy of the party was to play for the Populist vote; to make an entirely new departure, creating a new party under an old name. The nomination of Mr. Bryan is more consistent with this policy than any other which could have been made, unless, indeed, Senator Teller could have been taken up, and the unwisdom of nominating him was recognized by nearly everybody in the convention. The past political course of the candidate commends him at least as much to Populists as to Democrats. Before these lines can be read the action of the Populist convention at St. Louis will have been taken; the writer thinks it safe to assume that either Mr. Bryan will be indorsed, or that some arrangement will be made, then or later, by which he can secure the Populist votes.

"The nomination of Mr. Sewall of Maine for Vice-President, while made in the convention upon the spur of the moment, and chiefly for the purpose of avoiding possible mistakes in other directions, is mainly significant as indicating a desire to refute the ideas that the new movement is a sectional one of the South and the farther West against the East; probably it was also intended to afford a conspicuous demostration of the fact that every successful business man will not necessarily be opposed to the Democratic party in its new policy."

Mr. Quincy then enters on a somewhat elaborate calculation of the voting strength of the parties to show that the success of the Chicago ticket in November is "at least neither impossible nor highly improbable."

THE MONETARY SITUATION AND THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *National Review* for August appears the address delivered by President Francis A. Walker at the annual meeting of the Bimetallic League held in London, July 13, 1896.

President Walker's opening paragraph contains one of the most significant passages in the entire address: "Were the City of London to give its consent, bimetallism might at once be established on a broad and enduring basis. Of all the vast expanse of the globe, one square mile alone blocks the way to the adoption of a world's money as wide as the world's trade. The veto of this city rests upon a monetary policy which has approved itself by long and beneficent operation; a monetary policy, the economic validity and practical efficiency of which have been admitted with absolute unanimity by the most distinguished commission which since the great inquests on the bank charter, fifty and sixty years ago, has been assembled in this country—a monetary policy which the nations of the earth never needed so greatly as to-day."

President Walker proceeds to explain the present attitude of the different European states on the money question as follows:

"Probably no one in this audience doubts that, in this matter, Germany would cheerfully and promptly second the action of the United Kingdom; and would do all that England would do, in general and in particular, for the restoration of that parity between the metals, the loss of which her imperial Parliament has recently declared to have been the cause of wide and deep disaster. France, on her part, has long stood ready to resume, with due and proper support from other financial powers, that beneficent function which for seventy years she exercised practically alone, to the inexpressible advantage of the commercial world, and to the advantage of no country more than to that of England, whose 'stupendous and never ceasing exports'—to use the phrase of Mr. Goschen—were in so small measure the fruit of an approximate part of exchange between the silver-using and gold-using nations, during the period while her manufacturers were growing from small beginnings into gigantic and far-reaching enterprises. Holland, the classic land of finance, from which, as Lord Macauley points out, England derived her system of banking, of funding, and of taxation, Holland is ready and eager to join in the establishment of a monetary policy which would bring order out of the weltering chaos into which trade and production were plunged by the ill-considered action of twenty years ago. Belgium and Italy, of the now suspended Latin Union, are like-minded. Few doubt that Russia would accede to a bimetallic convention; most believe that Austria would do the same. My own country, with seventy millions of people, is only too eager and anxious to see the wrong of the past righted by the remonetization of silver."

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT EVENTS.

President Walker's address was delivered just after the Chicago convention, and what he had to say concerning the Chicago platform naturally interested his auditors:

"It would not be becoming for me to enter, here, upon partisan predictions; but I confidently believe that the maintenance of the gold standard in the United States is not a whit less secure, by reason of anything that was done at Chicago last week. In spite of many friendly suggestions from this side of the water, we are not going to pull anybody's chestnuts out of the fire. The United States will maintain the position it has so long held, as a nation thoroughly believing in bimetallism, and, in the main, disinterestedly desirous to promote that object, yielding place to none in its readiness to make all reasonable exertions, and sustain all reasonable sacrifices, for the common good. But the great Republic of the West will make no doubtful experiments in finance, at any rate, none more questionable than what it did in 1878 and 1890. The bonds of the United States will continue to be paid in gold coin or its full equivalent; and its credit will stand where it has ever stood since the triumphant vindication of its nationality, in the War of Secession."

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS AND THEIR RESULT.

THE recent Liberal victory in Canada is the subject of an article by Mr. J. W. Russell in the August *North American Review*. Of the part played by the Manitoba school question in the campaign, Mr. Russell says:

"The French Canadians are, politically, loyal to Great Britain and to the federal pact under which they live; but they are also passionately devoted to their racial development and their religion. The Pope has nowhere more faithful spiritual subjects; they have been called the most Catholic community in the world. The school question imposed upon them a severe test—a course of action in which religious subserviency and civic duty contended for the mastery. The legal and technical details of that question are of little interest to American readers, and with its salient points they are already familiar. The upshot of the long struggle in the courts was a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, which, in effect, did not finally decide, but referred the question back to the Dominion government, with the result of its introduction as an issue in federal politics. Manitoba was ordered to restore the separate schools, and replied in a vigorous refusal; the government tried to pass a remedial bill and failed, after which it appealed to the country to indorse its policy of coercion. In doing so its chief reliance was upon the Catholic hierarchy; and the well-known mandate of the Quebec bishops, commanding all the faithful in that province to support the government, was deemed a weapon of such strength and edge as nothing could resist. This unwise course occasioned the greatest surprise of the election, and forty-seven members of the House of Commons, out of a total of sixty-five in Quebec, were returned in direct opposition to their spiritual guides and in support of their eloquent fellow-countryman, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader. This unexpected revolt has given new hope and meaning to the national life and progress. Hitherto considered the least enlightened and independent portion of the Dominion, Quebec has 'stamped her strong foot and said she would be free,' and has given a memorable rebuke to arrogant clericalism. The distinct functions of church and state have been splendidly emphasized just when and where the lesson was most needed; and the vexatious question of priestly interference in politics, which has had a continuous existence in Canada since confederation, will never again exert its former power of disturbance."

TARIFF, RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.

The Liberals, Mr. Russell says, are eager for reciprocity with the United States, but not prepared to go unpatriotic lengths in the obtaining of it. They are not annexationists. "They have promised to make no tariff amendments without due notice to the interests affected, and a careful inquiry and deliberation will precede any legislative changes, which will chiefly be the lowering of duties upon the raw material of manufactures. As nearly as can be inferrred from the utterances of responsible men and leading journals before the election, the new tariff will average about 20 per cent. upon dutiable imports."

A Canadian Editor's Views.

The editor of the Quebec *Chronicle*, Mr. George Stewart, contributes to the *Forum* an article on the significance of the recent elections. Apart from the disturbing influence of the Manitoba school issue, Mr. Stewart finds various causes sufficient to account for the Liberal victory.

"The stagnation of trade, the general business depression, and the shrinkages in values, creating a strong feeling of unrest and distrust everywhere, contributed also their quota to the fall of the government. The high tariff in but few instances afforded any relief for the decline in affairs. The people, eager for a change, and in a spirit almost of desperation, welcomed a platform which, at least, was different from the one which had prevailed for nearly two decades. They were prepared to accept it all the sooner when they were told that the changes proposed would be gradual and not revolutionary or drastic. The Conservatives offered no change in the diet, and persisted in declaring that their policy of protection had created prosperity in the country. The electors took their choice and the axe fell on the national policy and the promises which had been made in its behalf."

The overthrow of the government also calls at

tention anew to the decline of Conservative leadership in Canada.

"With the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, passed away forever in Canada what might be called dictatorial leadership. One-man power has seen its last day, and no successor will come. The influence exerted by Sir John was remarkable. His word was law; his commands were never disobeyed. In the hollow of his hand he virtually held the policy, the principles, the doctrines, and the members of the party which recognized him as its chieftain. Indeed, the party, as it existed during his time, was largely of his own creation. He was himself the party. As he grew in years, the men who began life with him continued to shower their tokens of love and devotion upon him. The younger men took their places in the grooves, and awaited his orders. He was a lucky captain, and his ship never lacked sailors, the ancient superstition holding good in his case. When he was called to another scene the times and the manners speedily underwent a change, and no Prime Minister since has been able to sway the party as he swayed it from the day he took command. Four tried it in as many years, but all failed. The conditions, evidently, are not as they used to be. There are many who still believe that had he lived there would have been no school-bill question to vex the voters. It would have been settled years ago by the methods peculiar to his genius."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

MR. MORLEY contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for August a carefully considered examination of the negotiations which have taken place between the British and American governments on the subject of Anglo-American arbitration. The article is political rather than literary, and the following sentence is almost the only passage in which John Morley's skill as a penman reveals itself:

"Lord Salisbury sometimes argues as if he were debating with Kant, or Saint-Pierre, or any of those other grand utopians whose noble and benignant speculations have been the light of a world 'swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight, Where ignorant armies clash by night.' Mr. Olney is no Kant, but an acute lawyer. He is as far removed as possible from being a disputant of the utopian stamp. The Olney dispatches are not altogether in the key of the Olney hymns. He has made up his mind that the end desired by English and American alike is attainable, and he makes for it with a directness of vision and will that always marks the way in which great things are done."

THE VENEZUELAN FRONTIER.

The negotiations are twofold. There is first the question of the Venezuela frontier; secondly, the proposal to establish a permanent tribunal for arbitrating all future matters of dispute. Dealing first with the Venezuela question, Mr. Morley says:

"The more diligently one endeavors to master this entangled mass, the clearer does it become that the whole field of the controversy, settled lands and all, presents matters with two sides to them, and claims for all of which something is to be said, and that if ever there was in the world a set of circumstances proper for arbitration, and if ever arbitration is to be good for any case, this is such a case."

A VERY NARROW DIFFERENCE.

He then points out how very closely Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury have come to an agreement even on the question of arbitrating the settled districts. The case, he says, now stands thus:

"'I will not accept an unrestricted arbitration about the settled districts,' says Lord Salisbury, 'but I shall not complain if the tribunal should choose to make an unrestricted award even about the settled districts; and between ourselves, I may tell you in confidence that unless the award about the settled districts were manifestly unfair I should find it impossible to resist.' In other words, broken careers and ruined fortunes or not, Lord Salisbury admits that the decision of the tribunal against the title of the British occupiers would raise so strong a presumption that it would not be much less difficult to resist than if it were a definite award. That is where Lord Salisbury stands. How is the presence of elements of honor and integrity to be discovered and decided? This is the central pivot of the discussion.

"What Lord Salisbury desires, and rightly desires, is, as he says, to protect certain British colonists from having their careers broken and their fortunes possibly ruined. Mr. Olney is willing to direct the arbitrators to give such weight and effect to the position of these colonists as reason, justice, law, and the equities of the particular case may seem to require. But reason, justice, and the equities of the case would manifestly forbid the breaking of the careers and the ruin of the fortunes of men who had settled in the territory which they had every ground for believing to be British. Nobody who will take the trouble to scrutinize the difference between these two positions, and to realize how narrow it is—narrower, I think, than Lord Salisbury's speech would lead us to suppose—will doubt that an accommodation is inevitable, unless the same spirit of loitering which has for so many years haunted the Foreign Office in Venezuelan matters should still preside over these negotiations.

A FRANCO-DUTCH PRECEDENT.

"A precedent has been mentioned which is worth recalling. Five years ago the French and the Dutch could not agree about a boundary in Guiana. They both held that a certain river was the boundary, but they disputed the identity of the river. One said that the river in question, as marked on the map, was a certain stream; the other said it was quite

another stream. The question was referred to the Czar. The Czar declined to accept the task unless he was allowed to go into the whole question of the frontier. This was conceded. He decided that the Dutch were in the right, and that their river was the true boundary. But he added to his award the proviso—which is apt to the business that we now have in hand—that his award was to be without prejudice to the rights acquired *bonâ fide* by French settlers in the limits of the territory in dispute. This comes to pretty much the same thing as Mr. Olney's proviso; and who would say that the French would not have been wrong to refuse arbitration, lest they should be breaking the careers and possibly ruining the fortunes of the settlers whose rights the Czar thus safeguarded?"

THE QUESTION OF A GENERAL TREATY.

Then turning to the question of a general treaty of arbitration, he notes that both negotiators are agreed in excluding questions which involve the honor and integrity of the nation. He says:

"The matter is one of infinite delicacy and difficulty. In the Swiss-American draft treaty the parties agree to submit to arbitration all difficulties that may arise between the two states 'whatever may be the cause, the nature, or the object of such difficulties.' This is obviously impracticably wide for our case. In the plan adopted at the Pan-American Conference of 1890, the only excepted questions were to be such as, 'in the judgment of any one of the nations involved in the controversy, may imperil its independence.' This is a qualification which, in controversies between us and the United States, would be merely futile."

But, if it is agreed that the phrase "questions of honor and integrity" should stand, there arises the second question as to who shall decide what questions involve "honor and integrity:"

"Mr. Olney's own proposal of a preliminary reference to Parliament or Congress seems not a little cumbrous, though he makes an ingenious defense for it. The whole policy of arbitration rests on the expediency of removing international disputes from the atmosphere of passion, and to ask a great national and popular assembly to decide beforehand whether a given dispute involves national honor or not will perhaps strike many persons as a questionable experiment for suppressing passion."

HOW TO AVOID TERRITORIAL DISPUTES.

Lord Salisbury in his reply practically narrows down the excepted questions to those relating to territorial rights. But as Mr. Morley points out, territorial questions can hardly arise between the United States and Great Britain, both of whom have well-defined frontiers. He says:

"It has been suggested that a clause might be added to the treaty of arbitration upon the basis of existing possessions, definitely prohibiting the raising of any questions relating to territory now in undisputed occupation. There is something like this, though not quite the same, in the sixth article of the Pan-American project. At any rate this ground of anxiety might be removed by the acceptance in the treaty of an authentic map of existing territories. So far as I am aware, the not very momentous dispute about the Alaskan boundary is the only ragged edge in territorial matters between Great Britain and the United States."

Mr. Morley touches lightly upon the question of the constitution of the tribunal, the right of appeal, and the rules which it would have to administer. He says:

"The truth is that the creation of a permanent tribunal would be the best way of improving the rules of what is called international law. Sir Henry Maine has some weighty remarks on the advantages of a permanent court or board of arbitrators over occasional adjudicators appointed *ad hoc*."

THE THINGS TO BE DONE.

Mr. Morley's conclusion is as well weighed as it is weighty. He says:

"If the principle of arbitration and a permanent tribunal were once established, and with reasonable securities and safeguards embodied in practical shape, that in itself would be an immense step toward lessening the chances of war, even in cases which lay outside the specific operations of the tribunal.

"The things to be done are to frame the exception clause, which, though difficult, is not beyond the expert skill of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney; and to shape the constitution and functions of the tribunal, as to which the two ministers could evidently come to an understanding in twenty-four hours. If these two things are done, the award should be final, or else we might almost as well or better leave the project alone.

"To leave it alone would, in the opinion of the present writer, be nothing short of a disaster to one of the greatest causes now moving the western world. If Lord Salisbury fails, the question, we may be sure, will be set fatally back for many a year to come."

Mr. Norman's Warning.

Mr. Henry Norman, writing upon the arbitration negotiations and the hitch about the settled districts, says:

"The American brief of Venezuela denies categorically that there are any British settlers there at all. The simplest way of settling this point would seem to be for three men, representing Great Britain, the United States, and Venezuela, to go themselves to the territory in question and see with their own eyes whether there are any settlers or not. This is probably far too simple a course to be adopted. I am only anxious that Englishmen should not believe that the storm has blown over, when there is only a lull."

A Prophecy of the Issue.

The editor of the *New England Magazine* recalls in his July number a prophecy uttered by Edward Everett Hale when preaching in 1889. It reads curiously in the light of the last eight months :

"The twentieth century will apply the word of the Prince of Peace to international life. The beginning will not be made at the end of war, but in some time of peace. The suggestion will come from one of the six great powers. It will be from a nation which has no large permanent military establishment ; that is to say, it will probably come from the United States. This nation, in the most friendly way, will propose to the other great Powers to name each one jurist of world-wide fame, who with the other five shall form a permanent tribunal of the highest dignity. Everything will be done to give this tribunal the honor and respect of the world. As an international court, it will be organized without reference to any especial case under discussion. Then it will exist. Gradually the habit will be formed of consulting this august tribunal in all questions before states. More and more will men of honor and command feel that an appointment to serve on this tribunal is the highest human dignity. Of such a tribunal the decisions, though no musket enforce them, will be one day received of course."

THE FUTURE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

SIR WALTER BESANT, writing to the *North American Review* for August, indulges in prophecy concerning the nature of coming Anglo-Saxon dominion on this planet. Sir Walter expects to see republicanism grow in all parts of the British Empire, and as republicanism grows there will result a cleavage between the colonies, becoming every year wider and wider. "We shall then—say in fifty years—see six great English-speaking nations; every one will be more populous than France at the present day; filled with people who have absorbed all foreign admixtures; governed by the same laws; inheriting all the Anglo-Saxon qualities, virtues and weaknesses.

"The people of these nations will be unlike each other in peculiarities, due to climate; those of tropical Queensland, for instance, will differ in certain respects from the inhabitants of Toronto or Quebec. But in mind and in manners they will be all alike."

Our highest endeavor in the future, says Sir Walter, must be to make war forever impossible between these nations, and to this end he proposes a permanent court of arbitration, the mere existence of which, he thinks, will prevent cases of difference from arising.

A VISION OF PEACE ON EARTH.

"Now suppose such a board of arbitration to be established. What do we see in the future? The six nations will be separate, yet united; each will be free to work out its own development in its own way; it will be impossible for them to quarrel; they will understand that free trade between themselves will be the best in their own interests; their press will be courteous, each to each; they will be rivals only in art, science and literature. Above all, they will form a firm alliance, offensive and defensive, with such a navy that all the world united in arms would be powerless against them. And, as an example for all the world to see, there will be the great federation of our race, an immense federation, free, law-abiding, peaceful, yet ready to fight; tenacious of old customs; dwelling continually with the same ideas; keeping, as their ancestors from Friesland did before them, each family as the unit; every home the centre of the earth; every township of a dozen men the centre of the government."

UNITED STATES COAST DEFENSES.

IN the August *Peterson*, Frank Heath, Jr., presents the argument for improved seacoast defenses, taking pains at the same time to point out the futility of increased expenditures by the United States for a navy, or even for land forces, while our coasts are exposed to foreign attack as at present.

"Because Great Britain has such an enormous sea power and holds supremacy on the ocean, is it, therefore, necessary that we adopt England as our standard, or devote all our efforts to securing a navy competent to contend with hers? Because Germany's chief attention is concentrated on the strength and discipline of her army, is it, therefore, necessary to adopt her as our standard of strength for land forces? It is unnecessary that we follow the lines of either, but it is necessary that we have a strong and proper system of defense and fully utilize the appropriations to the best advantage in securing it. The question arises, then, what is to the best advantage?

"Great Britain is an empire ; her colonies are scattered over both hemispheres; her commerce extends to every quarter of the globe. Each colony is dependent upon the others for support. This necessitates a great foreign traffic and a correspondingly large commercial marine. Thus she requires a navy proportionally large to protect both this marine and the scattered colonies. The foreign possessions of Germany are few, if any, when compared with those of Great Britain. With the exception of a very small seacoast, she is entirely surrounded by foreign powers of a more or less aggressive nature. Hence it is that she devotes her attention more to the development of her army than to that of her navy. Thus we see each of these nations carefully defending itself according to the situation. The United States may almost be regarded as a continent in themselves. They have an Atlantic seaboard of over 3,000 miles, without taking into con-

sideration the extent of gulf coast on the south. Bordering on the Pacific is a coast line of nearly 5,000 miles. Both on the eastern and western coasts we are over 3,000 miles distant from any power that would necessitate the enlarging of our army if we were called upon to defend ourselves.

"On our seacoast there are at least thirty ports which demand, as an absolute necessity, the most modern means of protection, together with seventy others which also demand protection to a smaller extent. It is these great cities situated on our seacoast that hold the welfare of our country at stake. Nearly ten years ago Samuel J. Tilden wrote to Carlisle showing that in twelve United States seaports the property exposed to destruction by hostile fleets amounted in value to $5,000,000,000, and this property has since then increased one-quarter in value.

DO WE NEED MORE SHIPS?

"The greater part of our foreign traffic is carried on in foreign vessels, while our coastwise commerce, although enormous, in case of war could be easily carried on by rail. The United States in time of war could be entirely independent of other countries for supplies of any importance or for general maintenance. These facts show that we would have no commerce requiring protection by the navy. We have no colonies to protect. Thus, our only need of ships is to represent us as a nation and to give what little protection is necessary to American subjects abroad. Our present navy is fully large enough to accomplish any work of this kind if called upon; and any additional money spent at the present time for an increase in the number of these vessels is that much less toward seacoast fortifications as a more perfect and necessary means of defense.

"Let us suppose one of our largest ports to be protected by naval vessels with no other support, and that they suddenly find themselves confronted by an opposing fleet. The foreign fleet would congregate all its forces at one point, and would thus be more powerful than our own, which must be necessarily scattered to protect the other important points along the coast. Defeat would be inevitable. The port would soon fall into the hands of the enemy. Tremendous indemnities could be exacted, which would not only increase the enemy's power of aggression, but cripple our own power of resistance. But what would the enemy's chances be if an attempt was made to enter one of our ports against a heavy fire from fortifications protecting the channel? Realizing the effectiveness of land guns, the enemy would necessarily keep at as long range as possible, thus not only diminishing its power of offense, but increasing that of our own defense. With the range of fire thus extended, the secondary battery on board a ship is practically useless. There is also more of a certainty of aim on land than on water. The constant rolling and motion of the vessel takes away the great accuracy of fire possessed by the heavy guns mounted on land. The penetrative power of all guns has been so accurately calculated that a fortification may be constructed able to resist the shot from navy guns of the highest power.

"Coast fortifications are the best means of defense for the United States; but assuming that the navy is a better means, it would be necessary to strongly fortify our harbors as a place of refuge for vessels that might be overmatched, others that are disabled, and as coaling stations and depots of supply. If there were no harbor of defense our vessels would be exposed to capture, and if captured would be utilized as agents against ourselves. Again we see the absolute necessity for fortifications; and even if the navy should be adopted as the supreme means of defense, it certainly would not long hold this supremacy without the land fortifications to support and protect it."

Mr. Heath then shows that the total expenditure required to protect the port of Baltimore, as estimated by the Fortifications Board, is only about two-thirds the cost of a single battle ship (the *Indiana*) without her armament.

OUR NAVAL MILITIA.

THE organization of a naval militia in the United States has been carried on so quietly that many of our readers are probably unaware of the existence of such an arm of military service. In the August *Outing* Lieut. W. H. Stayton tells the story of the movement in the following paragraphs:

"When the naval militia movement started, about six years ago, the promoters of the project expected to form a naval reserve, and designated the new forces by that name. It took but a short time, however, to demonstrate that such a movement cannot become national in its dimensions at its very inception. It is necessary to start by interesting a particular town or city in the movement; other towns or cities take up the interest; the representatives of the various towns finally interest the members of the state legislature, and so state aid is lent to the movement. Other states follow, and the representatives of these states in Congress enlist the aid of their fellow members, and congressional action follows, resulting in a national organization. The process is gradual and evolutionary.

"To day we have in twelve states a naval militia in the true sense of the words, and at the last session of Congress a bill was introduced at the suggestion of the Navy Department, looking to the enrollment of the National Naval Reserve.

"The necessity for a naval militia is apparent. It needs no argument to show the need for the existence of a land militia, and the necessity for a naval militia is still greater. Most Americans, whether from the seaboard or the interior, know something about the handling of fire-arms, and the experience of the Civil War showed that our citizens soon be-

came efficient soldiers, even in the days when battles were fought in solid and precise formations. It can hardly be doubted, in view of our national characteristics, that we should turn out better soldiers in a shorter period in these days of extended order and skirmish fighting. Few of our people, however, have the training that would fit them to readily become sailors. The duties of the sailor are more varied than those of the soldier, and in consequence it takes longer to make a man an efficient sailor than it does to make him an efficient soldier.

"Although at the breaking out of the Civil War our merchant marine was in condition to furnish us with hundreds of sailors where to-day it cannot furnish us with one, great difficulty was experienced during that war in obtaining men for service aboard ships. Should war break out to-day the difficulty would be infinitely greater, and it is to meet this difficulty that the naval militia is designed.

"The popularity of the movement and the growth of the force have been as striking as was the necessity which called it into being. Though barely five years have elapsed since the first naval militia organizations were mustered into service, we have to-day a well organized and fairly well armed and equipped body, equal in strength to one-half of the regular navy."

Lieutenant Stayton finds a reason for the growing popularity of this form of service in the variety which characterizes the drills. "In the state of New York, for instance, the National Guardsman has about twenty-five drills during the winter's drill season, and all of them are as infantry; meantime his brother of the sea militia has also twenty-five drills, but they include infantry, artillery, seamanship, signals, torpedoes, fencing, great guns, secondary batteries, rowing and sailing. The drilling is usually by squads, so that during one evening a man will be exercised in two or three different branches of his duties."

Each summer the naval militiaman has a week's tour of duty on a man-of-war, where he drills with the modern high-power guns and learns something about the new engines, search-lights, and torpedoes. In the vicinity of New York City there is much summer cruising in navy cutters up Long Island Sound and in other directions.

"The routine for the present summer shows that the Navy Department, too, is ready to take the third step which will insure national uniformity. Heretofore the department has sent men of-war each summer to take the different organizations off on short cruises, but in no case have the organizations from two or more states been brought into co-operation. This year an important advance has been made by arranging that the naval militias of the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York shall meet on the men-of-war, rendezvousing at Gardiner's Island, near the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound."

WHAT WAR WILL BE.

A Ghastly Description of Things to Come.

THERE is a very striking article in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. H. W. Wilson, entitled "The Human Animal in Battle. Mr. Wilson, the author of "Ironclads in Action," draws a very sombre picture as to the extent to which modern science and the conditions of modern campaigning tend to make war more horrible than it has ever been before.

"No words can depict the uproar and confusion of a battlefield. The tremendous thunder of the guns, the roar of bursting shells, the incessant roll of musketry, the dense clouds of dust, the yells of the combatants, the shrieks and groans of the wounded, the ghastly human fragments strewing the earth, the smell of sweat and powder, make up an appalling *ensemble*. With smokeless powder the whole battlefield will be visible, and there will be no screen between the fighters on either side."

THE DECAY OF RELIGION.

But that is not the only cause which aggravates the conditions of the battlefield of the future:

"The decay of religion, which is so widespread a feature of our times, has contributed to the downward progress of the individual, by making death more horrrible because of the greater uncertainty of the future beyond the grave. The problem is how to implant courage and avoid panic. Courage is simply control of the nerves, and is largely due to the habit of confronting danger. This much is certain, that the future battle will be a severer trial to the nerves than any past encounter. To meet that trial the nerves of the modern civilized man are less fit than they were in the past."

HUNGER AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

Mr. Wilson points out what is too often true, that in any comparison between civic courage and that dispayed by the soldier on the field of battle, the latter is as a rule tested under more trying physical conditions than the former:

"The soldier, as often as not, has to fight with empty stomach, without sleep, ill-clothed, and sickly in health. Hunger and sleeplessness are sore enemies to courage. Tents are rarely carried in modern armies, and on the bivouac no shelter is to be had. Dirt and its concomitant vermin are not less distressing to men accustomed to cleanliness. Worst of all is the want of food. The German 2nd Corps at Gravelotte marched twenty-three miles without food or water, and then engaged in the terrific combat in the Mance ravine. The French army of Marshal MacMahon, for whole days before the Sedan had received no proper rations, and ate what it could, which was very little. To Lee's Southern infantry raw onions were 'angel's food,' in their own expressive phrase; a few handfuls of unground maize or corn, a scanty rasher of rancid bacon at rare intervals, were all they had to eat. When

they received three days' rations they cooked and ate them, preferring to carry them inside and go hungry the two following days. They devoured rats, muskrats, and squirrels when they could get them. Two days' sleepless marching and fighting without food was, we are told, not uncommon. The soldiers slept as they tramped the dusty roads, and at each halt men fell down in a dead slumber."

NO AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

The greatest change for the worse in modern warfare is the impossibility of aiding the wounded: "But war would be comparatively humane if it were not for the fate of the wounded. In future battles, with the great range of the present small-bore rifle, it will be almost impossible to give satisfactory first aid on the battlefield. 'Those who creep for shelter from the sun to some copse or cornfield, who escape the anxious search of the ambulances, are the true victims of war. 'In the burning heat of mid-day, in the dark shadows of midnight, crouched on stones and thistles in the stench of corpses around and of their own putrefying wounds —a prey while still quivering for the feasting vultures,' without water, without food, without help of man to assuage their torments, what to them is the meaning of glory, and what in this life their reward? At Sadowa sixty wounded were found in a barn six days after the battle. They had lived God knows how. When found, the state of their wounds was such that not one of them could hope to survive. In the terrible battles in the Wilderness during the Civil War, the woods caught fire as the two sides fought, and the wounded were consumed by the flames. Dreadful perhaps; yet was this fate more dreadful than that of those who had crawled clear of the thickets and 'were eaten alive by the beetles o' nights?'"

Mr. Wilson concludes his article with the practical suggestion:

"No wonder that with knowledge such as this, at the Geneva Conference Mr. Twining proposed to end the miseries of the hopelessly wounded by giving the *coup de grâce*. The time may come when such a measure will be permitted; now it shocks our squeamish humanity, which cannot bear to read of such things, still less to think of them. The time, too, may come when we shall devise some means of saving life in a battle at sea, or arrive at some international agreement. When I recently urged this necessity, a critic objected that in battle ships have other things to do than to rescue the drowning. As if it were not possible to have Red Cross vessels with each squadron, whose one work should be life-saving."

"THE Irish Idylls," by Jane Barlow, form the subject of an interesting study by M. Aug Glardon in the July number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* In the same number M. Numa Droz has some reflections on Geneva and Zürich, the exhibitions of 1896 and 1883

WHAT THE CUBAN INSURRECTION MEANS.

A Good Word for Spain.

MR. J. FITZMAURICE-KELLY is a Britisher who contributes to the *New Review* a very rabid article in defense of the Spaniards in Cuba. We quote the following passages, which will naturally excite some indignation on this side of the Atlantic:

"To talk of the present struggle as a fight for liberty is to burlesque words out of all meaning. It is no longer (if it ever was) in question whether or not the descendants of Spanish settlers shall be free; the question is whether Cuba shall, or shall not, be a civilized, European state, or a barbaric African Alsatia. The Spanish West Indian is as free as any British West Indian; he is directly represented at Madrid by senators and deputies of his own election, as no West Indian is represented in the Mother of Parliaments; he finds a ready hearing for his grievances, and an almost unhealthy anxiety to redress them. Cuba is indeed the spoiled child of Spain; and the most burning wrong adduced by her effervescent orators is that whites and blacks drink—for, as Mr. Ballou records, your Cuban is a rare ginslinger—at different bars. This, no doubt, is a grievance of a kind, but it is an insufficient pretext for civil war. For years Spain has spent herself in strenuous efforts to blot out the memories of old wrongs and to reconcile her colonists to her dominion. And, on the whole, she has governed Cuba with rare benignity and wisdom. The old press laws are abolished; the suffrage has been extended with an almost reckless generosity; every man stands equal in the eye of the law. Taxes and customs duties are still levied in what seems to us an arbitrary way; but the comparison, to be just, must be made not between England and Cuba, but between Cuba and Nicaragua. The bald truth is that the movement in Cuba, so far as it is genuine, is not based upon administrative grievances; its sole object is the extirpation of the white man. More than four-fifths of the Cuban rebels are negroes and half-breeds—quadroons, mulattoes, griffes—bent upon the establishment of a black republic."

The insurrection, he maintains, is fed by speculators in the United States. His paper comes practically to this, that the war of independence, in hope of which so many appeals are made to the sympathy of the people, is nothing more or less than a war of extermination waged by blacks against whites and helped on by rogues in New York and elsewhere for purposes of greed:

"The genuine filibuster's sentiment is candidly avowed in Mr. Bloomfield's 'Cuban Expedition:' 'The people in New York who fitted out this vessel care about as much for Cuban independence as I do, and that's to make as many dollars as they can out of it. As long as the Cubans can raise the spondulix they'll get plenty of people to fit out expeditions for them.' And the speaker goes on to brag

of his countrymen's acuteness in selling condemned provisions, arms, ammunition, shoddy uniforms, and blankets to the Cubans at the highest prices. America, in fact, does not send fighting-men to Cuba; she sends professional ruffians and atrocity-mongers to levy blackmail by processes unknown to any civilized state. The point arises—and Cánovas might well consider the advisability of making it in an Identical Note—whether Europe has not a common interest in protesting against this form of Yankee barbarism. One syllable from Europe—one word from France and England—and the vast majority of law-abiding citizens would put a speedy close to lawless proceedings carried out by speculators and winked at by demagogues who exploit the ignorance of the average voter. Until the contrary be proved, the bulk of Americans must be held innocent of any complicity in the crimes aforesaid. But it is high time that they knew what is committed in their name. Meanwhile, in Cuba, Spain is acting scrupulously within her rights; behind the Spanish Ministers stand the men of all parties, the unanimous representatives of a renowned, a heroic, and an unvanquished people."

JULES SIMON'S COLLEGE LIFE.

THE late Jules Simon's account of "A French College Sixty Years Ago," which appears in the August *Forum* has an autobiographic interest.

M. Simon begins with a brief description of his library—a collection of 25,000 books, to which, he says, he can go with eyes closed and find each volume. "While surveying my books in a certain fashion I review my life, for my library and I developed together."

M. Simon then reviews the condition of education in France just after the Revolution, and pictures the degeneracy of the colleges and other higher institutions.

"The universities, as well as the convents, were destroyed, and the majority of their members, who were priests, suffered a common fate with others of their profession. The colleges were without instructors and there would have been no pupils—for the colleges were closed by order and the faculties suppressed by law. Diplomas were forbidden to be given, since no one was to be privileged above another. The schools were closed or converted into hospitals or barracks. The larger number of the libraries were plundered or given over to the municipalities. The books, transferred from the university or the convent to the town hall, were packed in bales and lay there in the garret. I have myself seen similar bales—containing perchance rare treasures—which had lain undisturbed since the Reign of Terror."

On the reopening of the colleges, in the era of the Restoration, some of the old instructors returned to their chairs. M. Simon had among his instructors in the college at Vaunes, which he entered in 1827, two professors who had taught there in 1793.

"In the first story of the college, full of mysterious objects which had been shut up there for twenty years, was a physical cabinet where no one ever entered and where everything was covered with the venerable dust of time. To utilize all these wonders the departmental council desired to procure the services of a professor. An annual stipend of four hundred francs was voted, and M. Jéhanno ran around to all the doctors in the town to propose this fine plan and to offer them this magnificent salary. It was refused by all. In conclusion, the invitation was extended to a justice, noted for the compliancy of his character and the feebleness of his mind. He alleged with hesitation that he knew nothing of physics, but M. Jéhanno replied triumphantly that he could learn it, and the board of education presented him with a copy of the 'Elements of Physics,' written in the preceding century by the Abbé Nollet. The fact that this amazing professor never had more than five or six auditors in a college where the other classes numbered from eighty to a hundred pupils, demonstrates the good sense of the people of Brittany.

A NARROW CURRICULUM.

"Such being the condition of my college at Vannes when I entered in 1827, it may practically be said that my student years fell toward the middle of the seventeenth century. The character of this college admitted of no change; a century and more ago the methods and curriculum of study were identical. Latin was well taught; beyond Latin we learned nothing at all. Our professors consented, indeed, to read us portions from obscure historians who were brought to my remembrance at Rome before the inscription: 'Here Romulus and Remus were suckled by the she-wolf.' Of the study of physics and our cabinet I have just given an accurate description. Our professor of philosophy, who was looked upon as a great man and who afterward became a deputy, had in his possession three massive volumes, the 'Philosophia Lugdunensis' ('Lyon's Philosophy'), the property of his predecessors and which he in turn was to transmit to his successors. In the first volume were treated the various forms of argumentation: syllogism, dilemma, etc. The second volume treated of metaphysics. I recall this definition of 'idea': 'I ask you, Monsieur, what is an idea?' And the pupil replies: 'An idea is the clear representation of an object really present before the mind.' The third section of 'Lyon's Philosophy' treated presumably of theology, but was in reality a development of the catechism. Our master knew that philosophy had become modified since the writing of his text books. He had heard of Condillac, who applied the theory of the 'idea' by the illustration of the cover of a pot filled with hot water; and of a young man, Cousin by name, who enjoyed a modicum of fame at Paris, and whose misfortune it was to talk much without saying any-

thing. Following this declaration he would read aloud some pages from the 'Philosophical Fragments' of which we did not understand a single word and which provoked us to Homeric bursts of laughter; then, inspired with renewed confidence, we would return to the ancient philosophy of our fathers."

HOW SIMON PAID HIS WAY.

By far the most interesting part of M. Simon's article is his account of the financial difficulties under which he labored in pursuing his college course, and the way in which he met them.

"At Vannes I passed from triumph to triumph. I was not allowed to compete for the prizes in philosophy; I was given a prize of honor superior to all the rest. But in the midst of these honors my life was one of difficulties. My family, completely ruined while I at the age of fourteen years was still at the high school at Lorient, and unable to defray the expenses of my education, had resolved to apprentice me to a watchmaker. Notwithstanding, an effort was made which enabled me to enter at Vannes, whither I went on foot, and where I passed through the third class as a boarder at reduced rates in a little seminary maintained by a Lazarite, Father Daudet. At the end of three months, when about to enter the second class, my father declared he could do no more, his last resource being exhausted. But in this excellent school there existed, among other relics of the past, a custom which saved me. The praiseworthy pupils of rhetoric in the second class gave lessons to their comrades in the fifth and sixth classes, at a most absurd charge, it is true, but which none the less helped them to earn their daily bread. I told my story to the principal, requesting him to find me pupils. I was not fifteen years old, but I was the glory of the college. The principal, desirous to see me remain, with the greatest difficulty procured me six pupils whom I united in a small class. I devoted to them an hour in the morning and again an hour in the evening, receiving in payment from each boy the sum of three francs a month. The manager of the Shallette accepted me as a boarder at eighteen francs a month. The college passed a resolution exempting me from payment for lessons; the board of education presented me with two hundred francs. In this way I was enabled to finish the two years' course of study.

"Carrying a small lantern in my hand, I might be seen every morning at six o'clock passing down the Rue de Chanoines, dressed in an ordinary calico jacket, under which I wore a woolen waistcoat. I may say that I was adopted by the entire town and that every one showed me the greatest kindness.

"I once saw one of my old pupils again. His name was Du Pontavice. He died, as have most of my pupils, before me. At the time we met he was superintendent of schools at Blois, and I was then minister. The prefect presented the superintendent who, in tears, asked me if I had forgotten him. I embraced him very heartily, and in that instant I seemed to review my whole life which I thought then already finished, whereas in fact it had only begun."

TRIBUTES TO MRS. STOWE.

TWO good articles appear in the magazines on the late Harriet Beecher Stowe.

MR. WARNER'S ESTIMATE OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

In the September *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Charles Dudley Warner tells "The Story of Uncle Tom's Cabin," and gives his judgment on the much discussed literary value of the book. He attributes the success of Uncle Tom to an undoubted quality of genius. "The clear conception of character (not of ear-marks and peculiarities adopted as labels), and faithful adhesion to it in all vicissitudes, is one of the rarest and highest attributes of genius. All the chief characters in the book follow this line of absolutely consistent development, from Uncle Tom and Legree down to the most aggravating and contemptible of all, Marie St. Clare. The selfish and hysterical woman has never been so faithfully depicted by any other author.

"Distinguished as the novel is by its character-drawing and its pathos, I doubt if it would have captivated the world without its humor. This is of the old-fashioned kind, the large humor of Scott, and again of Cervantes, not verbal pleasantry, not the felicities of Lamb, but the humor of character in action, of situations elaborated with great freedom, and with what may be called hilarious conception. This quality is never wanting in the book, either for the reader's entertainment by the way, or to heighten the pathos of the narrative by contrast. The introduction of Topsy into the New Orleans household saves us in the dangerous approach to melodrama in the religious passages between Tom and St. Clare. Considering the opportunities of the subject, the book has very little melodrama; one is apt to hear low music on the entrance of little Eva, but we are convinced of the wholesome sanity of the sweet child. And it is to be remarked that some of the most exciting episodes, such as that of Eliza crossing the Ohio River on the floating ice (of which Mr. Ruskin did not approve), are based upon authentic occurrences. The want of unity in construction of which the critics complain is partially explained by the necessity of exhibiting the effect of slavery in its entirety. The parallel plots, one running to Louisiana and the other to Canada, are tied together by this consideration, and not by any real necessity to each other.

"There is no doubt that Mrs. Stowe was wholly possessed by her theme, rapt away like a prophet in a vision, and that, in her feeling at the time, it was written through her quite as much as by her. This idea grew upon her mind in the retrospective light of the tremendous stir the story made in the world, so that in her later years she came to regard herself

as a providential instrument, and frankly to declare that she did not write the book ; 'God wrote it.' In her own account, when she reached the death of Uncle Tom, 'the whole vital force left her.' The inspiration there left her, and the end of the story, the weaving together of all the loose ends of the plot, in the joining together almost by miracle the long separated, and the discovery of the relationships, is the conscious invention of the novelist.

"It would be perhaps going beyond the province of the critic to remark upon what the author considered the central power of the story, and its power to move the world, the faith of Uncle Tom in the Bible. This appeal to the emotion of millions of readers cannot, however, be overlooked Many regard the book as effective in regions remote from our perplexities by reason of this grace. When the work was translated into Siamese, the perusal of it by one of the ladies of the court induced her to liberate all her slaves, men, women and children, one hundred and thirty in all. 'Hidden Perfume,' for that was the English equivalent of her name, said she was wishful to be good like Harriet Beecher Stowe."

The Original of Uncle Tom.

In the September *Century* Mr. Richard Burton, a fellow townsman of Mrs. Stowe, has a short sketch of the novelist in which he explains the origin of the character of Uncle Tom. He says :

"It has been emphasized of late that in 1849 a certain colored man was brought a number of times to the Stowe house at Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, where he told his piteous story of escape, capture and cruel privation, and this man is pointed to as the prototype of the hero in the great novel. The 'original' Uncle Tom and the 'original' Topsy seem to some to be of supreme importance. Concerning this Uncle Tom of Walnut Hill, it is sufficient to say that while no doubt such a man appeared there, talked with the mistress, and moved her to pity for his misfortunes, his story is by no means that of the character immortalized by the writer. The simple truth is that this incident, like many another, acted as a suggestion to Mrs Stowe, as she brooded over her work ; it is a misconception of her methods of literary labor (and, indeed, of almost all such labor which proves potent) to imagine that her Uncle Tom was starkly taken from life. In the same way, discussion has arisen concerning Lewis Clark of Lexington, Ky., a venerable colored man, describing himself as the original study for George Harris in the tale. That Mrs. Stowe did make use of one Lewis Clark in limning the character of Harris may be ascertained by any one who reads her 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a book written explicitly to show the sources whence she drew the data for her fiction. The only question is, then, whether the Clark spoken of in the 'Key' is the Kentucky Clark, with whom an alleged interview has recently been published. It is not only possible, but probable, that they are one and the same. A brother of the original Lewis, a well-known character in Boston, employed in the office of the assistant treasurer, affirms stoutly that his kinsman is alive in Lexington. The whole matter is one of the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and would have no interest were it not that a letter from one of Mrs. Stowe's daughters, which has been printed, has been interpreted to deny the existence of such an impostor as Lewis Clark of Lexington. In fact, the letter did nothing of the kind ; it only declared that a rumor about a certain Lewis Clark, printed in a periodical in 1891, was untrue, so far as it had any connection with Mrs. Stowe."

SOME BICYCLE TOPICS.

THE *Century*, too, in its September number, succumbs to the fascinations of bicycle discussion. Isaac B. Potter, a high official of the L. A. W., contributes an article on "The Bicycle Outlook." He suggests that cycling may revive the old stage-coach inns.

"A few days ago Mr. Edison was quoted in a daily newspaper as saying that within the next decade horseless carriages will be the rule. It may be, therefore, that, with the general improvement in road vehicles, and the general improvement of the public roads, without which no vehicle can become really efficient, the volume of road travel will be so increased as to bring to life the old inn of early days, but not, I think, the primitive and picturesque type that marked the stopping places of the old stage-coach which, in the years following the Revolution, used to make the distance between Boston and New York in six days Nor will the rejuvenated inn bring back the old-time back-log festivals at which the Knickerbockers and Quakers so often came together when the fast coach known as the 'Flying Machine' whirled its passengers between New York and Philadelphia in the astonishing space of two full days The railway has largely superseded common road travel, and our swift business methods will give the preference to railway travel until a swifter means shall take its place. But though the great majority will travel by rail, it must be borne in mind that the great and growing body of cyclists who travel by road is not greatly less in point of numbers than the entire population of the colonies when the old inns were in vogue ; and the marked effort on the part of hotel proprietors to secure the patronage of the wheelmen shows how fully the value of this new element is being appreciated. About 7,000 official League hotels have been selected and granted official certificates by the League of American Wheelmen within the last five years. The proprietor of each of these hotels is required to sign a contract in which he undertakes to supply good food and clean, comfortable lodgings to all travelers, and to accord a certain per centage of discount or rebate from regular prices to

all members of the League of American Wheelmen on presentation of membership tickets for the current year. In exchange for this concession, the League publishes a list of all official hotels in the road books, tour books, and hotel books issued for the use of wheelmen; and in this manner the patronage of the hotels is encouraged; the wheelmen are brought together at common stopping places, and a direct benefit is secured to the organization."

BICYCLES AND THE ROADS.

One of the most valuable parts of Mr. Potter's discussion are the paragraphs relating to bicycle paths and the duty of insisting on good roads. He says: "A cycle-path is a protest against bad roads. We are not a nation of road-makers, and every year, for weeks at a time, our country traffic and travel are paralyzed by the presence of a simple mixture of dirt and water. Our country roads have cost us thousands of millions of dollars in labor and money, very little of which has been spent in a sensible way. Skillful road work is planned in the brain, wrought by skill, and finished by rule and reason. Every cyclist knows how unfit for human travel are the miserable streaks of rooted soil that run for hundreds of miles through our most populous counties, and all the horses and all the mules know it.

"The undoubted duty of every road officer to keep the public highway in a condition fit for the use of every vehicle having the lawful right to travel is not well understood. Cycling has come upon us apace, and the country road-maker, whose official tenure is often short-lived and capricious, and whose ambition is likely to be restrained by a short-sighted and parsimonious constituency, may scarcely be condemned if he fails at times to provide for the old conditions or to anticipate the new. The cyclist and the road commissioner are fast getting more closely in touch with each other, and the wheelman's influence at the state capital is certain, in the end, to secure the aid and supervision of the state in the making and maintaining of good country roads. Pending the time when this shall be accomplished, I believe that the making of cycling-paths along lines of popular road travel should be encouraged. In the state of New York the legislature has made special provision for the construction of cycle-paths in several of the interior counties; and the local subdivisions of the League of American Wheelmen will doubtless combine to push the work of cycle-path building, so as to lighten and brighten the journey of the cycling tourist between points where the common roads are in bad condition. We may look for a time in the near future when a cycling route from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be made and mapped, and when good roads and good cycle-paths will be so connected in a continuous chain between the two great oceans that a cross-continent journey awheel will be the popular ten weeks' tour of every cyclist whose time and purse will permit.

"As commonly made, cycle paths are not expensive, and, the cost being generally contributed by the wheelmen themselves, no tax for this purpose is placed upon the public at large. Whether this should be so is a question that will stand some discussion; but thus far the cyclists have sought only to impose a small assessment upon actual users of the wheel when money has been needed to construct cycle-paths. Two years ago Mr. Charles T. Raymond of Lockport, N. Y., one of the pioneers in cycle-path construction, declared that 'what is used by all, and needed by all, should be paid for by all,' and this rule has commanded approval among wheelmen who have taken up the work of cycle-path making. Under favoring conditions, cycle-paths cost from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per mile. The surface width of the path should not be less than four feet, and need not be more than seven feet, except in rare cases. The paths are generally laid out on the grass-grown roadside, parallel with the wagonway. The grass is first cut close to the ground, after which the material (soft coal, cinders, or screened gravel) is put on in a thin layer, and so shaped and packed as to slope downward from the centre to each side. The grade in most cases follows closely the original surface of the ground. Material may generally be had at lower cost, and hauled at less expense, during the winter months; and this is an important point to bear in mind, since the item of haulage alone is likely to constitute more than half the expense of construction."

CLUB LIFE VERSUS HOME LIFE.

VARIOUS objections to the club as a disturbing factor in our social organization are urged by G. S. Crawford in the August *Arena*. The pith of these objections is contained in the following paragraphs which we quote from Mr. Crawford's article:

"One of the chief objections to the club is the separation of the sexes which it brings about. It must, however, be admitted that normally constituted women would be quite as much bored as men by constant intercourse with the opposite sex; the renewal of contact being one of the principal sources of the charm and refreshment which men and women get from each other's society. On the other hand, a mother who has the welfare of her family at heart naturally wishes for her sons and daughters the advantages of agreeable and improving associates. She can secure at her fireside the presence of superior women. It is, however, more fitting that the head of the house should introduce its male visitors, but if, instead of bringing his companions to his home, he seeks their society at the club, the family circle loses the beneficial effects of contact with men whose opportunities for knowing life it may be presumed are both varied and instructive. Without this class of influence the home cannot be a true school of manners or accomplishments."

THE CLUB PROMOTES CELIBACY.

"The morally healthy man uses his club with the same degree of moderation that he does the other accessories to the pleasures and comforts of life; but there are a large number of men who cannot, strictly speaking, be called healthy or unhealthy, but may be made the one or the other by the influences to which they are subjected. When the club is regarded, as is sometimes the case, not only as a substitute, but even as a compensation for the absence of a home, it cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the best interests of society. Its influence upon unmarried men especially would seem to be unwholesome, if for no other reason than because it accustoms them to a degree of luxury and an exaggerated standard of living difficult to attain, even if it were desirable, in the ordinary household. It furthermore encourages a class of celibates who in the absence of family ties lose the strongest incentives to unselfish and noble exertion."

"The question before society is as simple as it is important. Our civilization rests upon the education of the home; the good gained from the household cannot be won elsewhere. Whatever advantages the club may afford for political training, it cannot compensate for the evil it does in debilitating the life of the fireside. It is the duty of all who recognize these obligations to struggle, as the keepers of the best winnings of society, for the elevation of household life. This end can best be reached by a clear understanding of the dangers that attend the removal of the pleasant offices of the home to places where the family as a whole is not admitted. All the material gains of our time will be as nothing if the household is not maintained as the chief seat of social interest and pleasure."

THE MISSION OF HULL HOUSE.

THE work of Hull House, the remarkably successful "social settlement" in Chicago, is described by Annie L. Muzzey in the August *Arena*.

"The names of Jane Addams and Hull House have become familiar not only to the residents of Chicago, but to all readers interested in sociological studies and experiments. But there is with the general public a misapprehension of motives and uses which does injustice to the broad spirit and purpose of the founders and sustainers of this noble social settlement. It is crudely supposed that a woman, or a company of women, going voluntarily into an ignorant, impoverished, and alien community, must be acutated solely by motives of charity and self-sacrifice, or by a pious longing to give and be given for righteousness' sake, taking credit and great satisfaction for their praiseworthy effort to save the lost and convert the sinning.

"But it is especially desired by Miss Addams that Hull House shall not be regarded as a philanthropy in the sense of conferring charitable benefits from the high altitude of a superior order of beings whose benevolence is restricted to religious exhortation and eleemosynary services.

"The mission of Hull House is simply one of pure neighborliness. It assumes at the outset that there is to be an exchange of kindly offices and mutual benefits. It sits down in the midst of its humble neighborhood with the idea of sharing the influence of its larger opportunities with those whose lives are defrauded of the light and beauty that belong equally to all. It has no cumbrous theories to which it is bound to conform, but is ruled only by a loving intelligence that constantly seeks the best good of the community of which it has, by free choice, become an important and a responsible part."

"From first to last there has been no partial, one-sided effort in special lines of reform, but an earnest, thoughtful consideration from many standpoints of the widest assistance that could be given the neighborhood as a whole. And the whole, in the view of these philosophical workers, includes the settlement itself; for whatever is accomplished in the elevation of the people with whom they have freely cast their lot, is believed to rebound, to revitalize and enlarge the mental and spiritual perceptions and activities of all who feel themselves a part of the life of the race.

"The men and women who have been drawn to the gratuitous work of the social settlement by the pure force of its human claims are of the generously cultured class who are conscious of a need to expend their energies in wider and more satisfactory uses than are found in the polite and sometimes hypocritical amenities of a society that exists for itself alone. So far, by the mere bent of their desires, they are adapted to the molding influences of a co-operative work in which each must be willing to renounce personal pet theories and assimilate so far as possible with the larger plan that includes and directs all activities to the best results.

"Hull House is no place for reformers with one idea, or for riders and hobbies of any sort whatever. It is in itself a school of large and varied culture, a school that is not ready to announce its full and absolute solution of the social problems with which it deals, but which, with earnestness and humility, is feeling out its way to the truest methods, by united endeavor, of bringing the two extremes of city social life into harmonious and helpful relationships that shall in different ways equally benefit both.

"In this altruistic scheme there are ample and manifold opportunities for each to follow the line of his or her aptitudes in the diversity of uses developed by the work in its continuous progress. One of the remarkable things about the settlement is the fervor and swiftness with which response has been made to its needs, the army of resident and non-resident workers showing how strongly the spirit of Christ is seeking, on the borders of the twentieth century, to embody itself in broader and diviner expressions of love and human fellowship."

THE WEST AND THE EAST.

A PROTEST against Mr. Godkin's strictures on the West (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS for June), is uttered by Mr. Charles S. Gleed, of Kansas, in the August *Forum*. It will be remembered that a considerable part of Mr. Godkin's article in the May *Forum* was devoted to the supposed hostile attitude of the West toward the East. Mr. Gleed now declares that Mr. Godkin is not personally familiar in any broad sense with the people living west of the Alleghanies, and therefore cannot fairly judge of their "attitude."

"He looks at these people through the twisted lens of his own dislike—not to say hatred—of sundry men, measures, parties, and publications which he assumes are representative of the whole West. This assumption is brutal and unintelligent. On the other hand, my own convictions concerning the West are based on a lifetime of close contact with all the larger communities between the Alleghanies and the Pacific, except those of the southern States east of the Mississippi River. I have scrutinized these communities from the points of observation of the student, the editor, the lawyer, the business man, and the general observer. I have taken careful note of the temper, convictions, and general characteristics of the western people, and I assert with positive conviction that there is no such 'attitude' of the West toward the East as that described by Mr. Godkin.

"On the contrary, the attitude of the West toward the East is of the most friendly character. It is natural that this should be so; it is impossible that it should be otherwise. The western people came from the East, or their ancestors did; and almost without exception they are bound to the East by the closest ties of consanguinity. They have taken pains to go East and to sudy the East. To them the East is 'back,' while to the eastern people the West is 'out.' They are proud of the great interests and institutions of the East. They feel that the East stands between them and Europe, and that thereby our country presents a majestic front to the Old World. They have been principally educated in the East; and their preachers, teachers, physicians, and intellectual leaders generally are of eastern training. Their systems of law and government are from the East. All the literature they read above the local newspaper is from the East; their educational methods are adopted from eastern standards. Every western banker or financier watches the chiefs of his profession in the East as pupils watch their teachers. Western merchants go East for their goods. Western people seeking recreation go East for their rest. There is no possible room, in short, for any such general feeling of hostility as Mr. Godkin describes."

THE WEST NOT "ISOLATED."

"Ignorance about foreigners and foreign relations cannot successfully be charged against the West, especially in view of the history of the western people. Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland—are all cities with very great foreign populations. All the States in which these and similar cities are located have large percentages of foreign-born citizens. The gold and silver producing States have from 25 to 50 per cent. of foreign-born voters. Colorado has always been peculiarly in the hands of Englishmen. Most of the mines in all these States are owned in Europe. The markets chiefly relied on by all the great western producers are European markets. In the West, the producers of cotton, corn, wheat, cattle, and the manufactured products growing out of these primary products, such as dressed meats, flour, etc., all have their eyes fixed intently on the European markets. The eastern manufacturer is looking to the West, but the western producer is looking to the Far East. There, and there only, does he find the chief market for his own surplus."

PROUD OF HER RECORD.

"The West is ready to stand by the record it has made, and though it may be in a manner and to some degree ignorant, provincial, isolated, envious, and otherwise bad, it yet remembers that it has given to this country its Lincoln, its Grant, its Shermans, and thousands of others whose services to the country and to humanity have been beyond measure. It also remembers that it has borne the heat and the burden of the day, in peace and in war, in business and in politics—having always had a preponderance of power since the time when the center of population moved down the western slope of the Alleghanies into the great valley. The record is a glorious one, and I am glad to feel certain that eastern people generally know it and appreciate it—a few of their editors to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Problem of the West.

In the September *Atlantic*, Frederick J. Turner has an article entitled "The Problem of the West," which attempts to explain the underlying causes of the social and political unrest culminating in the Chicago convention of 1896. He considers the phenomenon a not illogical result of the check to expansion which has necessarily come with the occupation of the Pacific lands and the loss of frontier opportunities. Mr. Turner says:

"This, then, is the real situation: A people composed of heterogeneous materials, with diverse and conflicting ideals and social interests, having passed from the task of filling up the vacant places of the continent, is now thrown back upon itself, and is seeking an equilibrium. The diverse elements are being fused into national unity. The forces of reorganization are turbulent and the nation seems like a witches' kettle:

> 'Double, double, toil and trouble,
> Fire burn and cauldron bubble.'

"But the far West has its centres of industrial life and culture not unlike those of the East. It has state universities, rivaling in conservative and scientific economic instruction those of any other part of the Union, and its citizens more often visit the East, than do eastern men the West. As time goes on, its industrial development will bring it more into harmony with the East."

SOME AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES:

And How They Got Their Millions.

AN American who writes from intimate personal knowledge, but prefers to remain anonymous, tells in *Cornhill* with much sympathy the story of several of our millionaires. He claims that even if the 4,000 millionaires own between them $40,000,000,000 out of the $76,000,000,000 which form the total national wealth, still the balance leaves every citizen $500 per head as against $330 per head forty-five years ago. He argues that millionaires have grown by making other classes not poorer but richer.

THE FIRST VANDERBILT.

The wealth of the Vanderbilts is now said to total at least $400,000,000:

"Commodore Vanderbilt, who made the first Vanderbilt millions, was born just a century ago. His capital was the traditional bare feet, empty pocket, and belief in his luck—the foundation of so many American fortunes. Hard work, from six years of age to sixteen, furnished him with a second and more tangible capital—namely, $100 in cash. This money he invested in a small boat; and with that boat he opened up a business of his own—the transportation of vegetables to New York. At twenty years of age he married, and man and wife both turned money makers. He ran his boat. She kept a hotel. Three years later he was worth $10,000. After that his money came rapidly—so rapidly that when the civil war broke out, the boy, who had started with one boat, value $100, was able to present to the nation one of his boats, value $800,000, and yet feel easy about his finances and his fleet. At seventy years of age he was credited with a fortune of $70,000,000."

THE FIRST ASTOR.

"The Astor fortune owes its existence to the brains of one man and the natural growth of a great nation, John Jacob Astor being the only man in four generations who was a real money-maker. The money he made, as he made it, was invested in New York City property; the amount of such property is limited as the city stands upon an island. Consequently the growth of New York City, which was due to the growth of the Republic, made this small fortune of the eighteenth century the largest American fortune of the nineteenth century. The first and last Astor worthy of study as a master of millions was therefore John Jacob Astor, who, tiring of his work as helper in his father's butcher's shop in Waldorf, went, about one hundred and ten years ago, to try his luck in the new world. On the ship he really, in one sense, made his whole fortune. He met an old fur-trader who posted him in the tricks of Indian fur-trading. This trade he took up and made money at. Then he married Sarah Todd, a shrewd, energetic young woman. Sarah and John Jacob dropped into the homely habit of passing all their evenings in their shop sorting pelts. . . . In fifteen years John Jacob and Sarah his wife had accumulated $250,000. . . . A lucky speculation in United States bonds, then very low in price, doubled John Jacob's fortune; and this wealth all went into real estate, where it has since remained."

FOUR RAILWAY MAGNATES.

Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, and Collis P. Huntington went to California in the gold fever of 1849. When the trans-continental railway was mooted these four "saw millions in it," and contracted to make the Union Pacific. "The four men, penniless in 1850, are to-day credited with combined fortune of $200,000,000:"

"One of them, Leland Stanford, had designed to found a family; but ten years ago his only son died, and he then decided to establish a university in memory of that son. And he did it in princely fashion, for while yet 'in the flesh' he 'deeded' to trustees three farms containing 86,000 acres, and, owing to their splendid vineyards, worth $6,000,000. To this he added $14,000,000 worth of securities, and at his death left the university a legacy of $2,500,000—a total gift by one man, to one institution of learning, of $22,500,000, which is said to be a 'world's record.' His wife has announced her intention to leave her fortune, some $10,000,000, to the university."

ROCKEFELLER AND CO.

"The most remarkable instance of money-making shown in the history of American millions" is that furnished by the Standard Oil Trust:

"Thirty years ago five young men, most of them living in the small city of Cleveland (state of Ohio), and all comparatively poor (probably the whole party could not boast of £10,000), saw monetary possibilities in petroleum. In the emphatic language of the old river pilot, 'They went for it thar and then,' and they got it. To-day the same party of five men are worth $600,000,000. . . . John D. Rockefeller, the brain and 'nerve' of this great 'trust,' is a ruddy-faced man with eye so mild and manner so genial that it is very hard to call him a 'grasping monopolist.' His 'hobby' now is education, and he rides this hobby in robust, manly fashion. He has taken the University of Chicago under his wing, and already the sum of $7,000,000 has passed from his pockets to the treasury of the new seat of learning in the second city of the Republic."

After a word of pity for Jay Gould the writer tells of J. S. Morgan, who—"born in Massachusetts, a farmer boy first, then clerk in a dry goods shop, then clerk in a bank, was able, out of his savings, at the age of thirty-eight, to establish in Boston a commercial house which soon took the first place in the Republic."

At forty three years of age he became partner and successor of George Peabody in London, and died in 1890 worth $10,000,000.

THE MAKER OF WINANS' FORTUNE.

The source of the millions of Mr. Winans of Scottish deer forest fame is next told:

"They were practically the sole product of one man, Ross Winans, who died in Baltimore twenty years ago. He was a farmer lad, and made his first money out of a new plough, which he invented. Then he turned his inventive genius to railways, and was the first to perfect the manufacture of camel-back railway engines, and to suggest the idea of eight-wheel railway car trucks. Russia wanted railway communication between Moscow and St. Petersburg. Winans was sent for by the Emperor, given his own terms, and so he made millions which his children have been content to let alone, while they took life by easy stages. This fortune is now taken as showing a total of $35,000,000."

Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway king, penniless twenty years ago, is now worth $15,000,000.

ANOTHER SERMON TO THE "SPLENDID PAUPERS."

THE *Quarterly Review* publishes an excellent article entitled "The Citizenship of the British Nobility," the moral of which is exactly that which was set forth at some length in the pages of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS when the English aristocracy was treated as part of "The Wasted Wealth of King Demos." The reviewer publishes a letter from the Duke of Rutland, in which he describes the part played by the "Young England Movement" in improving the relations between class and class, and in ameliorating the condition of the poor. The reviewer marvels that Mr. Lecky should have failed to derive any substantial encouragement in his anticipations for England from the manner in which the recently enfranchised British voters have used their power. The total failure of Mr. Gladstone's attack on the House of Lords fills him with confidence in the future. The Radical programme, he thinks, was by no means absurd. It was indeed dangerously effective:

"It was so broad and vigorous in its general conception that it would have had a very good prospect of success, if only one condition had been present. That condition was a widely-spread disposition among the working classes to believe that the nobility were animated by a spirit of aristocratic dislike to democratic power, and by a patrician indifference to the welfare of the masses."

"IF."

That condition, however, did not exist, so Radical strategy failed, and recent history since the last Reform bill affords abundant ground for the belief that if the class possessing leisure will play their part, the electorate will welcome and generally follow their lead; but there is an "if" in this, and although our reviewer is very polite, he cannot disguise the fact that many of the peers come very far short of living up to their privileges. The danger has not passed away with the huge majority of nearly one hundred and fifty:

"How could it be so, when over against the conspicuous splendor and elaborate luxury of life in the town and country palaces of the high nobility, maintained somehow despite agricultural depression and Harcourtian budgets, is to be set the world of suffering and of struggle conveyed by Mr. Charles Booth's careful estimate that 30 per cent. of the population of London are under the 'poverty-line?'"

"LAMENTABLY DEFICIENT" ARISTOCRATS.

Here, for instance, are some plain truths faithfully spoken which it is to be hoped that our peers and peeresses will take to heart:

"But it must be admitted that, in not a few cases, men of rank, who have had all the advantages of those institutions, are lamentably deficient in the mental equipment required for an adequate comprehension of national questions, whether domestic or external. They know little more of those problems than may be picked up from the newspapers, and are unable to reproduce what they do know, or such reflections on it as they may have put together, in a style appreciably superior to the average of the speeches in a second-class debating society in a manufacturing town. This is so poor a result of generations of inherited political power that, apart from all considerations of its effect on the present and future position of their class, the English aristocracy ought to regard it as a reproach to be cleared away as completely and as early as may be.

"The people have a right to expect that, in return for the enjoyment of their inherited estates and dignities, this class should make a fine art of the conduct of public affairs, from the Parish Council to the House of Lords."

THE OPPORTUNITY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The reviewer rejoices to note that the more active and influential county magistrates have been chosen to be councilors, but he says lugubriously:

"It rests with the younger generation of the nobility and country gentry to decide whether the administration of rural and semi-rural affairs under a popular system of local government shall be worthy of the excellent beginning it has made, and

shall present a record of steadily advancing enlightenment, or shall decline upon poor and unworthy standards.

"Nor is it only in the counties that an important mission demands the loyal acceptance of the English aristocracy. There are many welcome signs of the spread of higher standards, æsthetic and sanitary, of municipal life in the great towns ; and with this, largely causing it, partly caused by it, an increasing readiness on the part of men of education and good breeding to take an active interest in the conduct of local affairs. The improvement may be powerfully aided by the co-operation of the neighboring territorial aristocracy. But it is not by any means certain that the younger generation of the landed aristocracy, titled or untitled, recognize the duty incumbent upon them to take up the succession of such work. It is of great importance that they should do so. The work is eminently worthy of the intellectual, moral, and even æsthetic sympathies of all patriotic citizens."

But it is not enough that dukes and earls should serve as mayors, as ornamental appendages of British municipal institutions:

"All this is well ; but if the aristocracy are to retain that confidence in their fitness for parliamentary and municipal responsibilities which the masses appear ready to repose in them, it can only be by resolute application of their energies to the duties which they undertake. A merely ornamental discharge of parliamentary or municipal functions, coupled from time to time with expressions of sympathetic interest in the welfare of the masses, will not serve and ought not to serve."

SOCIALIZE THE DUCAL CASTLE.

Nor will this impatient reviewer be contented even if the peer grudges its mayoral functions, like the galley slave at his oar. He must not only preside over his councilors in the town, he must invite them and their wives to his country house. No doubt, he hastens to remark, it is much easier for a great lady to fill her house from year to year with people who need little or no looking after, than to make judicious selections of guests representing different social atmospheres and modes of life, but if they took the trouble they would find the game well worth the candle :

"The fruit of such work, if well done, would be twofold. It would ensure a lasting and progressive enrichment of the interest of life to all concerned. The conversation of the drawing room and of the smoking room, both in the town mansion and the country house, would become both more extended in its range and more varied in its point of view. This is not only to say that social intercourse would become brighter, more attractive, and more refreshing, with far less of sameness and the resulting *ennui* than at present. The great country mansions in the northern counties, at which it would be thought a natural thing to find in a house-party leading merchants and manufacturers or even professional men from any of the towns within easy reach, are quite exceptional. There is no sufficient reason why this should be so. There are to be found in the towns many ladies and gentlemen with a breadth of culture and an ease and refinement of manner amply qualifying them to associate on terms of equal mutual pleasure and advantage with the families and friends of the neighboring nobility. It is pure loss all around that such association is still quite rare, and there is an odd perversity about the habits which make it so."

THE OBJECT LESSON IN OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The Melancholy Experience of St. Olave's Guardians.

IN the article on "Democratic Finance" which appears in the July number of the *Quarterly Review*, a writer tells the curious story of the result of an experiment made by the Poor Law Union of St. Olave's in dispensing outdoor relief.

A LABOR-YARD AT TRADES-UNION WAGES.

"The Metropolitan Poor Law Union of St. Olave's enjoys the privilege of possessing a democratic board of guardians. The task of administering the Poor law is admittedly a difficult one, but it is one on which a vast amount of experience has been accumulated and put on record. But, like the emperor who was *super grammaticam*, the St. Olave's board was a law unto itself. They resolved to dispense with those salutary tests of destitution which experience has shown to be necessary, and which in the case of the able-bodied are actually prescribed by law and by the orders of the Local Government Board. During the winter of 1894-95, this board opened a labor-yard for the relief of the able-bodied, but, neglecting the advice that applicants are to receive not wages but relief proportioned to their necessities, the guardians determined to pay their relief on the scale of trades-union wages.

THE RESULT : FOUR SHILLING'S WORTH OF WORK FOR £7.

"The labor-yard remained open from January 7 to March 28. During that period 61,617 days of employment were given at a cost of £10,782, exclusive of cost of management. The total expenditure was about £18,000. The stone broken cost the guardians £7 per ton as compared with 4s., which is said to be the cost of the same work in the open market. The relief was not effectual for the purpose intended. Admittedly the yard was monopolized by the criminal and semi-criminal classes, and the conditions of the relief were such that no respectable workman could accept them. A large proportion of the men did no work at all, so lax was the supervision that many absented themselves from the yard till the hour of payment arrived, some of the payment was given in kind, and the tickets and groceries so distributed were in many cases exchanged

for drink. This method of procedure offered no solution of the difficulty.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

"By the end of March, when the guardians decided to close the yard, they had succeeded in collecting, in normal weather, between 800 and 1,000 men whose daily resort was the labor-yard. Obviously this congestion of unemployed labor left the difficulty in an aggravated condition, when this large number of men were suddenly deprived of their employment.

"The maladministration of the St. Olave's board has been so flagrant that the Local Government Board has disallowed a portion of the subvention, which had otherwise been due to it from the Common Poor Fund. Unfortunately, the loss falls upon the ratepayers of St. Olave's, and not on the guardians."

AND ON THIS AT WHITECHAPEL.

"The above incident is only one item in a long course of mismanagement which, considering the widespread suffering and demoralization caused thereby to the poorest and most helpless class of the community, may fairly be described as criminal. The possibility of reducing pauperism by a care ul administration is generally admitted. From 1870-71 to 1880-81 there was a general fall in pauperism throughout the metropolis, in which movement St. Olave's participated. The pauperism of Whitechapel and St. Olave's fell from 61.6 and 44.7 per 1,000 of population in 1870 71 to 25.1 and 27.5 in 1880-81. In 1884 a new policy was introduced into St. Olave's, and in 1892-93 the rate per 1,000 had risen again to 40.3, while in Whitechapel the decline continued, reducing the rate per 1,000 to 21.5.

"The key to this unfortunate result is afforded by the following figures:

	—Expenditure on outdoor relief.—			
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1895.
Whitechapel.....	£ ,118	£1.152	£8 0	£620
St. Olave's.....	11,546	6,349	1..214	23,643

"The policy of the Whitechapel Union, as is well known, is influenced by a permanent official who has thoroughly mastered the scientific aspects of Poor law administration. Yielding to his advice, the board has pursued a continuous policy of reducing outdoor relief for the last twenty-five years. About 1884 the St. Olave's board seems to have fallen into the hands of some ignorant or malevolent persons who, by adopting a contrary policy, have multiplied pauperism and raised the burdens of the ratepayers to an alarming extent. Unfortunately its procedure is typical of many other unions, and of the democratic science by which they are governed."

THE *Quiver* is chiefly noticeable for Hector Maclean's sketch of the human Oddments and Wastrels of London, and the commencement of a new serial story by Helen Boulnois, "Jervis Carew's Ward."

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM IN SWITZERLAND.

As Described By an American Observer.

PROF. JESSE MACY contributes to the *American Journal of Sociology* for July a very interesting sketch of "The Swiss and Their Politics." Professor Macy was delighted to find the Swiss so much in advance of the American in all that relates to the control of plutocracy by the people. Intelligent Swiss with whom he talked were amazed at the extent to which the country of George Washington was dominated by the power of the purse. Yet there is no socialism in Switzerland excepting that of the practical kind, some illustrations of which Professor Macy describes in the following passage:

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR AMERICANS.

"I have been surprised at the cool and matter-of-fact way in which the Swiss, through their governmental agencies, assume control of industrial operations which Americans regard as belonging to private enterprise. The Swiss were among the first to adopt the government telegraph. This suited them so well that when the telephone had fully demonstrated its usefulness, without any special debate or fuss about the matter, they made the telephone an integral part of the postal-telegraphic system. For about $9 one has the use of a telephone for a year, with connections in all parts of the city and country. They have a parcels post which corresponds to our express business. It cost me 5 cents to send by mail my manuscript on the English Government from one end of Switzerland to the other. For a like service in the United States mail I think I have paid 75 cents. It is only recently that measures have been adopted looking to the government ownership of all the railways of Switzerland, and I have been completely dumbfounded at the apparent lack of interest in the subject. The government has recently taken charge of the manufacture and sale of matches. I think the government monopoly of the sale of alcoholic drinks has excited more debate. But the point of interest has been the suppression of drunkenness rather than the industrial effects. There is now a measure before the national legislature for establishing a national bank, and this is causing some newspaper discussion. All these are enterprises of the national government.

"In the cantons and in the cities there are movements of a similar character. Various cantons and communes have in recent years assumed the burden of burying the dead.

MUNICIPALIZED ELECTRICITY.

"While I was in Geneva the city gained possession of the lighting plant of an outlying district which had previously been in the hands of a company. A few years ago the city began to utilize the power of the Rhone river, which comes out of the lake in a mighty torrent. They needed the water of the lake in their streets and houses, and they made the river pump the water. The watch in-

dustry was languishing on account of competition with the machine-made watch in America and elsewhere. The city corporation developed a system for distributing power to the local manufacturers through the pressure of water pumped from the Rhone by the Rhone. This gave a great stimulus to many industries, and more and more power was demanded. When experience had demonstrated the economy of electricity as an agency for lighting and for the distribution of power the city gained possession of all electrical appliances and attached them to their mill on the Rhone. By all these demands the power of the river as developed within the city limits was exhausted, and the demand for power to be used in manufacture was rapidly increasing. To meet the new demand the city government secured a site of four miles down the river, where they have constructed a dam of stone which appears as permanent as Niagara Falls, and where they get an immense head of water. This new mill is now nearing completion. From it power will be distributed by electricity and sold to small manufacturers in the city and suburbs. On my return to the city from my visit to the new mill I rode with a manufacturer from Zurich. He said that their company bought power from a private company, and that they paid $3 for power which costs the Genevese manufacturer only $2.

"The surprising thing about the matter is the cool and matter-of-fact way in which the government enters upon these various industrial undertakings. A few days before I left Geneva the city government voted to build at once twelve tenement houses to be owned and operated by the city. It was understood that this was only the beginning of an enterprise which admitted of infinite expansion.

"There is probably no part of Europe where the socialists are having so hard a time as in Switzerland."

SOCIAL REFORMS IN NEW ZEALAND.

MR. REEVES contributes to the *National Review* for August a most interesting and well-informed article, entitled "Five Years' Reform in New Zealand." It was written before he was Agent-General, but it is thoroughly up to date. He describes the legislation of the most progressive colony in the Empire under five heads: The first, finance; the second, land; the third, constitutional reform; the fourth, labor; the fifth, law reform. It is too long to summarize the whole of what he has to tell us, but here are some of the more important points:

DIRECT TAXATION.

"Since 1891 progression or graduation has been in New Zealand a cardinal principle of direct taxation. Income earners pay nothing up to £300 a year. Between £300 and £1,300, the tax is 6d. all around; over £1,300 it rises to a shilling. Joint stock companies pay a shilling on all income. Land pays no income tax, and landowners who have less than £500 worth of bare land value pay no land tax. This complete exemption of the very small landowners forms an almost insuperable barrier to the progress of the single taxers. On all land over £500 value 1d. in the £ is paid. The mortgaged farmer deducts the amount of his mortgage from the value of his farm, and pays only on the remainder. The mortgagee pays 1d. in the £ on the mortgage, which for this purpose is treated as land. An additional graduated tax begins on holdings worth £5,000. At that stage it is an eighth of a penny. By progressive steps it rises until, on estates assessed at £210,000, it is 2d. Thus under the graduated and simple land tax together, the holders of the largest areas pay 3d. in the £, whilst the peasant farmers whose acres are worth less than £500 pay nothing. The graduated tax brings in about £80,000 a year; the 1d. land tax about £200,000; the income tax about £70,000. The assessment and collection cause no difficulty. South Australia had a land tax before New Zealand; New South Wales has imposed one since. Both differ from ours.

THE RELIEF OF MORTGAGEES.

"Various schemes for using the credit of the state to reduce current rates of interest have been before the public in more than one colony. The scheme of the New Zealand government has been fortunate enough to pass into law, and is contained in the Advances to Settlers act, 1894. Under it a state board may lend government money on leasehold and freehold security, but not on urban or suburban land, unless occupied for farming or market-gardening. The loan may amount to three-fifths of the value of the security when freehold and one-half when leasehold. The rate of interest charged is 5 per cent., but the borrower pays at the rate of 6 per cent. in half-yearly installments, the extra 1 per cent. being by way of gradual repayment of the principal. Mortgagees must in this way repay the principal in seventy-three half-yearly installments, provided they care to remain indebted so long."

LAND TENURE.

The question of land tenure has occupied the attention of the colonial Parliament for some time.

"In 1891 an attempt was made to pass an act greatly favoring perpetual leasing, with periodical revisions of rent. It was rejected in the Legislative Council. Next year the bill was sent up without the periodical revisions, and the Council accepted it."

The agitation for a periodical revision of rent continues:

"For the present the perpetual lease on an unalterable rent is highly popular with selectors, and most of the Crown lands disposed of are taken up under this tenure."

Another branch of the land question was that by which the legislature acquired compulsory powers for purchasing private estates:

"The Liberals have after four years' conflict with the Upper House, managed to pass a Lands for Settlement bill, taking power to repurchase, for full and fair value, portions of private estates. Where this cannot be done by mutual arrangement, the right to take the land by compulsion is given, subject to certain safeguards."

ELECTORAL REFORMS.

Electoral reforms of very drastic measure have been carried. Liberal members have been introduced into the second chamber, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Reeves inclines to nominate rather than to an electorate second chamber. He says :

"Indeed, Australian Democrats have constantly expressed to me their opinion, the outcome of hard experience, that if a second Chamber is wanted at all, it is better to have it nominated than elective."

The franchise of the Lower House has also been materially modified :

"The one-man-one-vote was carried to its complete issue by the clause providing for 'one man one registration ;' that is to say, that no voter could register on more than one roll. Consequently, property owners were not only cut down to one vote in one district at a general election, but were prevented from voting in another district at a by-election. The right to vote by letter was extended from seamen to shearers and commercial travelers. But of course by many degrees the greatest extension of the franchise was the inclusion of women in the ranks of voters."

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

The remarkable thing about the franchisement of women which has been carried out in New Zealand was that the question was never submitted to the constituency as a direct issue. A majority of members were found to be in favor of it, and the bill was passed. The results, Mr. Reeves says, have been extremely satisfactory :

"The rush of the women on to the electoral rolls ; the interest taken by them in the election contests ; the peaceable and orderly character of these contests ; and the unprecedented Liberal majority returned by the polls, are all matters of New Zealand history. So is the fact that most of the women voters showed no disposition to follow the clergy in assailing the national system of free, secular, and compulsory education. That they clearly pronounced in very many cases for temperance reform is true. That they were by no means unanimous in favor of total prohibition is true also. On the whole, the most marked feature of their first use of the franchise was their tendency to agree with, rather than diverge from, their male *entourage*.

WHAT THE WOMEN VOTERS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

"There are some who connect the appearance of women in the political arena with the recent passing of an Infants' Life Protection act, the raising of the age of consent to 15, the appointment of female inspectors to lunatic asylums, factories, and other institutions, with improvements in the laws dealing with adoption of children and industrial schools, and with a severe law against the keepers of houses of ill-fame. Last, but by no means least, the influence of woman is believed to be evident in highly important measures dealing with the liquor laws and with a prohibitionist movement which is a very prominent feature of New Zealand public life.

LABOR AND LAW.

"The labor laws of New Zealand have been published in a cheap and handy volume for general information. Therein are comprised twenty acts of Parliament, directly regulating the relations of employers and employed. Of these acts, no less than fifteen have been passed during the four years dealt with in this article."

One of the last things which the New Zealand legislature has done has been to codify its law, a task which the mother country has not yet ventured to attempt. Altogether Mr. Reeves explains how it is that New Zealand has come to be regarded as the Mecca of social reformers throughout the English speaking world.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN EGYPT.

THE *Edinburgh Review* publishes an article on Egypt, which has been very much praised up in some of the papers ; but it does not contain much that is new. The writer says quite frankly that even if it were possible, it would not be right to devote the whole or the bulk of the reserve fund of the Egyptian treasury to the reconquest of the Soudan. The money should be spent on making the great reservoir. The cost, however, of the Soudan expedition ought to be borne by the British taxpayer.

AS TO THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Whatever the expense of the Soudan expedition, it is Great Britain which will have to defray the lion's share of its cost.

"It comes to this, then, that the success and the justification of the present forward movement in the Soudan depends upon the readiness of the Government and the country to face resolutely the fresh responsibility which it involves. The advance on Dongola was a bold move. Boldly persisted in, it will result in advantage alike to this country, to Egypt, and to the general interests of civilization. But to insure such a result three things are necessary : That, however gradually we may advance, we should not desist till the barbarous despotism of the Khalifa is a thing of the past ; that we should, from the outset, proceed to organize the administration of the reconquered provinces on our own lines ; and that, whatever expense their reconquest and reorganization may involve, we should not allow it to imperil the hardly-won solvency of the Egyptian government. That may seem a large programme, but there is nothing appalling in the task"

If Engand reconquers the Soudan at her own cost, then she can establish in the recovered country good administration, unfettered by any of those influences, native or international, which have hampered, though they have not frustrated, her civilizing mission.

AS TO EVACUATION.

The reviewer then proceeds to discuss the further question as to the British position in Egypt. It appears that the natives need as much as, perhaps more than, ever to be saved from themselves. The case against abandoning the country is overwhelming :

"But if that be so, and if, as seems increasingly evident, the British people are now determined not to surrender their control over the destinies of Egypt, has not the time come for clearly announcing that determination? What possible advantage can there be in attempting to hide our resolutions from the world, or to meet the inquiries, which France is sure to make from time to time, as to the date of our withdrawal, with the old shuffling excuses?

"It would surely be less dishonest to say at once that we find we are unable to do what we have so often declared that we were going to do, than to keep on repeating that we mean to do it, when we have not the least idea when or how. No doubt our declarations about withdrawal, absolutely sincere when first made, are very difficult to get over. But they will not become less difficult by being repeated now when they have ceased to be sincere."

ANNEX? NO, ONLY OCCUPY.

France, of course, would protest, and the reviewer does not for a moment suggest that France would easily and at once agree ; but France at present clings desperately to every shape of international control in Egypt, because it is hoped by this means to worry England to withdraw. If once she realized that this was hopeless, she might be induced to surrender weapons which only made her odious in Egyptian eyes, but which were quite ineffectual for the purpose for which she employs them. The reviewer concludes as follows :

"The British people, if we read their mind aright, have no wish to annex Egypt. They do mean to remain responsible for her security and good government. They are determined not to let the work of the last fourteen years be undermined or overthrown, and they will not tolerate interference with it from any quarter. Now that is a policy to which the majority of the powers are already tacitly consenting, and in which even France may utimately be willing to acquiesce. No doubt she would prefer that we should renounce any predominance whatever in Egypt ; but if that were clearly hopeless she might see more wisdom in joining with others to recognize the exceptional rights which our exceptional sacrifices have given us than in advertising her impotence by barren protests and ineffectual acts of annoyance. And, on the other hand, in order to insure general recognition of our position as protectors of Egypt, there are many concessions, important from the point of view of French sentiment, which we could afford to make. No doubt to arrive at any understanding with France would be a work of great difficulty. It might take a long time ; but it is not hopeless if we can once make up our minds to let France and Europe know what we really mean. In the discussions which are sure to arise, both at home and abroad, with regard to the Soudan campaign and the questions arising out of it —questions like that of the powers of the Caisse or the extent of the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals —we shall have ample opportunities of making our objects and intentions clear. It is of importance that we should use them to free our diplomatic attitude with regard to the Egyptian question from that evasiveness and ambiguity with which it has hitherto not unnaturally been reproached."

THE HOPE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. A. MICHIE writes an article on "The Hope of South Africa ; a Study on the Ground," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for August. Mr. Michie is a gentleman who has spent sufficiently short time in South Africa to have acquired the right to dogmatize with all the sweet assurance of "one who has been there, you know." He is very severe upon the raiders, from Mr. Rhodes downward. He says that outside the inner and outer Rhodesian circles Mr. Rhodes is regarded by the South African world as the curse of Africa :

"In Cape Town the Rhodesian and anti-Rhodesian currents are sharply divided, like the two ocean currents which are split by the promontory. In the country, as you recede from the capital, the Rhodesian cult becomes paler and colder until you reach Johannesburg, where the name is execrated—a fact unknown or unnoticed in England. And it is a curious commentary on recent events that the Uitlander community there evinced no sympathy with the political conspiracy which was artificially associated with the Jameson raid. They in whose names the 'reform' agitation was raised, by external agency, repudiate the whole business as a mere scheme of Mr. Rhodes' to achieve some purpose of his own to which they were not parties, and which he has never disclosed. The so-called reform movement in Johannesburg, whose object was to redress grievances which were no longer tolerable, was, in its later phase at least, not only unpopular, but anti-popular, for its obvious purpose, as was speedily perceived, was to enthrone a select group of capitalists, in whose justice, purity, and philanthropy the general community of Johannesburg felt less confidence than in the corrupt administration of the Hollander-ridden Boers. Rhodesian and anti-Rhodesian agreed in considering the whole reform agitation a 'put-up job.'"

THE COLLAPSE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Of Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of affairs at the Colonial Office, he remarks that the Colonial Office was singular in its blank condition of its foreknowledge. The communications which have taken place between the Colonial Office and the Transvaal government have been of a character that defies classification :

"That a British statesman in his pride of place, and with the force of a great empire behind him, should expose himself to discomfiture at the hands of an unlettered peasant with a population scarcely larger than that of Brighton at his back, in a field of diplomacy chosen by himself, and with weapons of his own selection, is an enigma for which we must seek some solution if we would comprehend anything of what is now going on.

"The diplomatic collapse of the Colonial Secretary, if it may be considered as an episode by itself, yields to a comparatively simple explanation, which, if not representing the ultimate verity, comes sufficiently near to serve as a working hypothesis."

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

That explanation is simply that Mr. Chamberlain was competely in the dark as to arrangements. The Colonial Office knew nothing that the Chartered Company did not choose to tell it, and hence when the press and the country urged prompt and decisive action, the Colonial Secretary rushed into the open, while his adversary waited for him behind granite bowlders. When the situation became clear, and Mr. Chamberlain saw how the land lay, he suddenly became passive, and perhaps a trifle dilatory. Mr. Michie thinks that the Chartered land should be taken over by the Colonial Office, and the one hope of South Africa is the Imperial factor :

"South Africa requires first of all that the British government shall definitely assert its authority there. This is the desire of Boer and Kaffir alike. Secondly, efficient machinery to execute the will of the government, having as its head a competent representative always in evidence in Africa, a real High Commissioner, shielded from every influence save that of the Crown. Of course this will cost money, but not a tithe of what the neglect of our duty has cost and will continue to cost us. And it will be money well invested if it secures to us a man —there are plenty of them to be had for the asking —who would rule the natives like a father, filling the place vacated by their dead or conquered chiefs ; who would regulate the influx of settlers into new territory, while assisting them in all lawful enterprises, and who would defend both white and black against all interference from without. Rhodesia has of course the most pressing claim, and there need be no longer any delicacy about superseding the worthless sham that has pretended to govern that territory. But the Queen's representative who shall wield this imperial authority in South Africa must have no Downing Street scheme given him to work out, like that which crushed the best man ever sent to Africa—after Sir George Grey—nor must he have a task put upon him which man of woman born could never yet perform—that of serving two masters."

THE RISE AND FALL OF ORANGEISM.

The Story of One Hundred Years.

MR. MICHAEL MACDONAGH contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an interesting historical sketch of the Orange Society. Mr. MacDonagh is not an Orangeman and his chronicle is not inspired by sympathy. It is, indeed, the work of an enemy whose antipathy to Orangemen seems to be almost as intense as the detestation with which Orangemen regard the Pope. When all allowance is made for his enmity the story is still very interesting. Orangeism sprang out of just such circumstances as those which created the Land League:

"Like all societies and confederacies, political as well as agrarian, which have existed in Ireland, it has had its origin in feuds associated with the vicious land system of the country. The society was established on September 21, 1795, in the county of Armagh."

Its precursor was a society of Protestant peasants who had been evicted to make room for Catholics, and who went under the title of "Peep o' Day Boys," and carried fire and sword into the homesteads of their hated rivals.

"A BANDITTI OF MURDERERS."

The Catholics organized in opposition a society known as "Defenders," and one hundred years ago last September the two factions came to open war at the "Battle of the Diamond." The "Peep o' Day Boys" were victorious, and immediately after their victory the Orange Society was born and at once proceeded to acts of greatest atrocity:

"The Orangemen demolished during the months that followed almost every Catholic house in the county of Armagh, and thousands of Papists were forced to fly for their lives to the province of Connaught, as well as to the neighboring counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Tyrone. 'To hell or Connaught' was the ultimatum presented to the Catholics of northeast Ulster. Over 7,000 of them took refuge in the remote western province. 'They call themselves Orangemen and Protestant boys,' said Henry Grattan, in the Irish House of Commons in 1797, in the course of a debate on the deeds of the society. 'They are a banditti of murderers, committing massacres in the name of God and exercising despotic powers in the name of liberty.'"

SUPPRESSED AND REVIVED.

Its subsequent history has borne abundant traces of its sanguinary birth throes:

"The misdeeds of the Orange Society have been frequently exposed in the Imperial Parliament. In

1813 several petitions were presented to the Lords and Commons praying for its suppression. Nothing was done by the government, however, till 1825, when an act was passsed dissolving the society for three years. That act was evaded simply enough. For the three years of its existence the 'Orange Lodges' were called 'Brunswick Clubs,' and, when the act lapsed in 1828, the 'Brunswick Clubs' were retransformed into Orange Lodges. At this time the society was of the most wide reaching and formidable character. In 1808 an Orange Society, distinct from the Irish organization, but with the same objects, had been established in England, with headquarters at Manchester. In 1821 the Grand Lodge was removed to London. The Duke of York was invited to become Grand Master; but he declined, on being advised that the organization was illegal; but in 1828, after the Act of Suppression had lapsed, the Irish and the English branches of the institution were amalgamated, and, with Ernest, Duke of Cumberland (brother of George IV.), as Grand Master, the society, still oath bound, and with an elaborate system of secret signs and pass-words, commenced afresh its career of fratricidal strife.

DISSOLVED BY ROYALTY.

"And now comes a remarkable episode in the history of the institution. In March, 1835, a debate in the House of Commons, initiated by Hume, resulted in the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the origin, objects, and methods of the Orange Society.

"It is a remarkable fact that not a single word in defense of the Orange Society is to be found expressed by any Minister of the Crown in the numerous Parliamentary debates of which the society has been the subject, or in the reports of the various Parliamentary committees that have inquired into its objects and actions, or in any historical work by any independent and impartial Protestant writer. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that no movement in this kingdom has been so universally condemned and reprobated.

"As a result of the disclosures before the Select Committee of 1835, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the House of Commons praying the King to take such measures as to him seemed advisable 'for the effectual discouragement of Orange Lodges,' and his Majesty in reply said: 'It is my firm intention to discourage all such societies in my dominions, and I rely with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in this determination.' Yielding, then, to the pressure of opinion—public, parliamentary, and royal—the Duke of Cumberland dissolved the institution in Ireland, Great Britain and the Colonies. But so far as Ireland was concerned the society was merely disbanded as a system of affiliated lodges under a Grand Lodge, for the lodges throughout the country continued to exist in an unaffiliated condition. This state of things lasted till 1845, when the rules of the society were revised by Mr. Joseph Napier, Q.C., and the present declaration was substituted for the old illegal oath, though the form of words is actually similar; and the Grand Lodge having been again opened in 1849, the institution began the present phase of its career.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

"It was practically omnipotent in Ireland at the opening of the century. Its members occupied all the high places of the land, executive and administrative. It was sworn before the Select Committee in 1835 that there were 200,000 members of the society in Ireland, and all its leaders were wealthy and powerful territorial magnates. It has to-day at most about 10,000 nominal members, but morally and intellectually it has little or no influence. It is almost exclusively composed of the artisans and laborers of the towns. There are not many substantial men of business, or men of good social position or ability, in its ranks. It is now regarded as an extremely vulgar and ludicrous movement by the vast majority of Protestants, who deplore its sinister influence in destroying or impairing the charities and amenities of religious and civic life in Ireland."

HORRORS OF INITIATION.

What goes on within the lodges no one but Orangemen can tell. Mr. MacDonagh, however, gives some hints of the extraordinary and gruesome nature of the ceremonial. He says:

"It is to the revelations of the coroner's court and the police court that we are indebted for our information of the tomfooleries attending the ceremonies of initiation in the Orange lodges. Mishaps resulting in loss of life or injury to limb occur in the course of these extraordinary proceedings. A short time ago a man was shot dead in an Orange lodge in the North of Ireland. It was explained at the inquest that revolver shots are used in the course of the ceremonies, and on this occasion it happened that the weapon, unknown to the person who used it, was loaded with ball cartridges. On a similar occasion in a Belfast lodge, a man ascending 'the first three steps of Jacob's ladder,' blindfolded, fell back and was killed. Another curious incident was that of a man who, in going through the ceremony of initiation to the second degree of Orangeism, was put blindfolded into a blanket or net hammock, and swung about in it so violently that he sustained a dislocation of the spine at the back of the neck."

For some months an interesting series of illustrated articles, entitled "Haunts of the Poets," by various writers, has been running in *Atalanta*. It includes Wordsworth and Westmoreland, Scott and the Scottish Highlands, Shelley and Surrey, Hampstead and Keats, and Shenstone and Warwickshire. In the August number Mr. Aymer Vallance writes on the history of "Knives, Spoons and Forks;" Barbara Russell on "Home Arts and Industries;" Maud Venables Vernon on "Bands of Mercy;" and Mr. R. O. A. Dawson on the "Modern Jews in Europe."

A CHILD'S ODD PRAYERS.

"CORNHILL" has an article on "Children's Theology," which is full of good things. Several have already gone the round of the papers, and all suggest that this branch of the now fashionable "child-study" will be more sedulously cultivated in magazinedom than heretofore. Here are a few specimens:

"Jacky is almost always on good terms with his mother, but he has a tiresome aunt whom he has good reason for disliking. He was once unavoidably left in her charge while his mother was away from home, and her visit was not altogether a success. She had been 'obliged' to punish him severely for some fault, and after the operation was over he was seen to get a pencil and, retiring into a corner of the nursery, laboriously write something upon a small piece of paper. The same spy who observed him do this watched him afterward from the window while he dug a hole with his little spade and buried the bit of paper in a corner of the garden. When Jacky was safely out of the way the spy exhumed his manuscript. It ran as follows: '*Dear Devill,—Pleas come and take Antie.*'

"Jacky longed above all things for a bicycle—longed and prayed, too, that some one, his godmother for choice, would give him one. Every day he came downstairs hoping to find the machine of his prayers in the hall. At last something came, but it was a tricycle; and godmamma, lying in ambush to be a witness of the child's raptures, heard instead a heavy sigh, and 'O God, I did think *you* would have known the difference between a bicycle and a triycle.' Once, when he had been so exceedingly naughty that his mother almost despaired of him, she told him he must pray to God to make him a better boy. Accordingly he began with the usual formula, 'Pray, God, make me a good boy,' adding, after a pause, 'and if at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again.'"

SOME ABYSSINIAN PERSONAGES.

IN the *United Service Magazine* for August, Captain d'Albenzio describes as follows the personages whom he saw in the Abyssinian camp during the time that he was a prisoner of King Menelik:

"I once saw the Empress Taitù riding at the head of the soldiers. She is an immensely corpulent woman. I could not see her face, for she had a piece of white stuff over her head which hung down to her breast. Menelik is a very robust man. His hair and beard are black and curly, his nose turns up. His eyes are very black and large. He dresses with great simplicity, and while on the march wears a large straw hat to protect him from the sun. Both he and Taitù are extremely feared. Mangascia, a handsome, strong man of about thirty years of age, is effeminate. He dresses very richly, has his long, black hair braided every day into a quantity of little braids, which are then twisted at each side of his head over his ears, in which hang gold earrings. Ras Alula is about sixty years old. His long beard is gray. He generally rides on horseback. He is very rigid, and has sworn enmity to the Italians ever since they first set foot in Africa."

JAPANESE COMPETITION AGAIN.

LAST month we quoted at some length from two articles in the *Overland Monthly* which dealt with the subject of Japanees industrial competition with the United States from radically different points of view. The *North American Review* for August has an article entitled "Is Japanese Competition a Myth?" by the Hon. Robert P. Porter, who has recently returned from an extended visit to Japan. Mr. Porter is convinced that Japan has already become a formidable competitor in many industries, and is rapidly forging to the front in others. The present commercial relations between the United States and Japan are thus summarized by Mr. Porter:

"We buy of Japan about $54,000,000 worth of goods; Japan buys of us $9,000,000, mostly staples; Japan takes our $54,000,000 and buys $56,000,000 of England, and England, not to be outdone by Japan in generosity, buys about $7,000,000 of that country. All this is sad, and discouraging and humiliating, I know, but it is true as the Gospel. That it is true would seem to me one reason why the people of the United States must look at the question of Japanese competition free from all sentimental considerations. In other words, we must protect our own industry and our own labor."

THE SECRET OF JAPAN'S STRENGTH.

"Japan has an industrial army that has gone into the conflict of nations with whatever implement it had at hand. It has not waited until every man was equipped with the latest modern appliances, but has begun making excellent articles with the tools within its reach. In Osaka, it is no exaggeration to say, I saw the methods of a thousand years ago, side by side with the latest and most ingenious labor-saving devices. The quotations from the Rice Exchange were being waved by flags from peak to peak, within a stone's throw of the Post Office building, where could be heard the click of the telegraph instruments, and the 'hello' of the telephone girl in her *kimono*. In the magnificently equipped cotton-spinning and weaving factories, in paper mills, in some of the large silk factories, in the clock and watch factories, in the machine shops of Japan I have seen the most modern English, German and American machinery, and forces of men and women as thoroughly organized and as fully equipped as any on earth.

"On the other hand, within the shadow of these immense establishments in the Osaka district, where tall chimneys remind one of Manchester, Philadel-

phia and Chicago, thousands of human beings labor with tools so crude and implements so antique that you are taken back to the cities of the ancient world.

"These tremendous contrasts, to my mind, show the courage of the Japanese. He simply throws away the old device when he can secure the new. Like all good workmen, however, he does not stand idly by waiting for the better implements. He pounds away at his rice, runs off beautiful silken threads from the ancient spinning wheel, plies the hand dexterously at all occupations, as he did a thousand years ago, wholly oblivious of the hum and rattle of the modern machinery in the surrounding factories. He cannot afford to stop, but he is none the less awaiting his turn to secure the newer machine. When Japan is fully equipped with the latest machinery, it will, in my opinion, be the most potent industrial force in the markets of the world."

THE NEEDLESS WASTE OF COAL.

MR. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, writing in *Cassier's* for August, makes several important suggestions in regard to fuel problems. From his study of the subject he concludes that there has been a loss in mining of 70 per cent. of the coal in the veins, that not to exceed 10 per cent. of the possible energy in the coal now consumed is utilized, and that there is a constant waste of coal products other than heat.

"The loss of coal from miscalculations or bad engineering of the mine is enormous. Pillars may be too large and the coal wasted; or too small, and the pillars crush and shut off the coal beyond. It is not unusual to leave unmined a part of a vein that is either under or above a slate, and which may not be quite so pure as that mined. The waste from this source is enormous. There are mines in the Pittsburg region where, with seventy-one and one half inches of coal, but thirty-two inches of clean coal and the bearing-in coal of four inches are mined; thirty-six inches out of seventy-one and one-half inches are left untouched, a loss of thirty-five and one-half inches; practically, one half of the coal is left in the mine, besides the waste in mining. This custom is not at all uncommon. The miner may do his work very unskillfully in bringing down the coal, in loading and other ways to which I need but refer at this time. How can this waste be avoided?

"It cannot be entirely avoided, but it can be still further decreased by just the methods by which it has already been largely reduced. Mechanical means, instead of the coal itself, can be used for supporting the roof and surface; gobbing up will often give a much larger percentage of coal; better engineering of the collieries will give better methods and less waste. All of the vein can be mined, even if a portion of it is inferior, and many methods can be greatly improved."

WASTE IN USE.

As to the problems connected with the use of coal, Mr. Weeks suggests the following desiderata:

"1. A more perfect combustion; that is, from the same amount of fuel more heat units must be developed.

"2. Improved appliances for saving this heat and transmuting it into energy. Not only must these increased heat units do more work, but each individual heat unit must directly develop more energy.

"3. Recuperation of so-called exhausted energy; that is, the heat must continue at work until the actual limit of exhaustion has been reached.

"The use of gases instead of solid fuel is an example of the first direction in which we are to look for the answers to the problems connected with the use of coal. The improvements in the steam engine are examples of the second class, and the Siemens regenerator and compound engines of the third."

VALUE OF BY-PRODUCTS.

Mr. Weeks makes a wonderful showing of the products locked up in coal which are now permitted to go to waste.

"In every ton of coal coked in the United States, it is fair to assume that from any of the by-product coke ovens there can be produced at least 3 per cent. of tar worth one-third of a cent per pound; 1 per cent. of sulphate of ammonia worth 3 cents a pound; one-half of 1 per cent. of benzole worth 2 cents a pound, and one pound cyanide of potassium worth 50 cents per pound. As in 1893, 14,916,147 tons of coal were coked in the United States, the possible production and value at present prices of these products would have been as follows:

Materials.	Amount. Pounds.	Value.
Tar	596,645,880	$1,988,820
Sulphate of ammonia	298,322,940	8,949,688
Benzole	149,161,470	2,983,229
Cyanide of potassium	14,916,147	7,458,073
		$21,379,810

"The above products, however, are only those from the 15,000,000 of tons of coal coked in one year. What about the value of the by-products of the 113,000,000 tons of coal not coked How many tons of tar and ammonia and benzole and cyanide could be saved from this amount of coal? The amount of ammonia would be something enormous, though the tar and benzole, if the coal was properly burned into gas before it was applied to heating purposes, as it should be, would not be so great as when the coal is coked. The Mond circular producer, which I saw at work a year ago in England on Yorkshire coal, gave 48 kilos (105 pounds) of sulphate of ammonia per ton of coal charged, and 80 to 90 pounds was the regular yield."

Estimating the value of these by-products per ton of coal burned at 50 cents, the total loss on the coal mined in 1893 would have been $64,000,000.

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* for July, which is a good number, G. H. Stockbridge describes Dr. Jacques' promise of a revolution in power production by producing electricity directly from coal. E. H. Williams puts more concisely the same wonderful discovery of Dr. Jacques. By it "over eighty per cent. of the energy of the carbon can be obtained directly as electricity without the intervention of machinery, by a method as simple as wonderful. Dynamos will be sent to the attics, and it will be cheaper to heat and work by electricity than by fires. In a series of iron cells Dr. Jacques places caustic soda, which he fuses at 300 degrees F., and in the fused alkali he places rods of carbon. Air being forced through the bath, the combination of carbon and oxygen creates electricity in such quantities that arc lights can be run for hours with little or no consumption of carbon. If this is all that it is claimed to be,—and its sponsors are men who understand what they are saying,—the old culm banks contain reserve energy sufficient to furnish us with power for many generations, and the coal now in the ground will be so mined that culm banks will cease to be the most prominent objects in an old anthracite district."

"Culm banks" are better known in Great Britain as anthracite "pit heaps." At present, by the ordinary methods in use, only 10 or at most 18 per cent. of the energy of the carbon is turned into electric energy. R. Hering's paper in the same magazine, on the filtration of municipal water supplies, is an instructive commentary on the contrast between Altona, which had filtered water, and Hamburg, which had not, during the cholera visitation. Valuable and sensible remarks on the architecture of home-making are contributed by C. E. Benton.

WILLIAM BLACK AT HOME.

THE *Young Man* for August publishes an account of William Black, the popular novelist, as he is to be seen at Brighton. The writer says:

"Mr. Black's home is—and has been for many years—Paston House, Paston Place, Brighton. But it is a home in which he never spends more than half the year—from September or October to March or April. At any other time you would have to find him in the Highlands, where he and his family take up their residence at a different spot every year. But it is at Paston House that the novelist does the greater part of his work."

The article is chiefly made up of notes on William Black's conversations upon his career. From these I extract the more interesting passages, as follows:

"I did not resign my position of assistant editor of the *Daily News* till 1875, and for some time after that I contributed articles to the paper. With my method of writing a novel I was only too glad to escape from journalism.

HOW HE WRITES HIS NOVELS.

"I felt that I could not do myself justice in novel writing until it was my only occupation."

"'And what is that method?'

"'A very slow and painful one, I am afraid. I am building up a book months before I write the first chapter; before I can put pen to paper I have to realize all the chief incidents and characters. I have to live with my characters, so to speak; otherwise, I am afraid they would never appear living people to my readers. This is my work during the summer; the only time that I am really from the burden of the novel that-is-to be is when I am grouse shooting or salmon fishing. At other times I am haunted by the characters and the scenes in which they take part, so that for the sake of his peace of mind my method is not to be recommended to any young novelist. When I come to the writing I have to immure myself in perfect quietude; my study is at the top of the house, and on the two or three days a week that I am writing Mrs. Black guards me from interruption.

"'Of course, now and again I have had to read a great deal, preparatory to writing. Before beginning 'Sunrise,' for instance, I went through the history of secret societies in Europe.'"

A FRIEND OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The following items of information are not generally known:

"The novelist knew Mr. Bright very well, and at the Reform Club played many a game of billiards with the statesman. Their great love for salmon fishing was another bond of friendship between them.

"'During his last illness,' Mr. Black tells me, 'Mr Bright would often take a rod and pretend to throw a line in the effort to realize the pleasure of his favorite sport.'

"WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE MORNING STAR."

"Mr. Black was war correspondent for the *Morning Star*—John Bright's organ—in the conflict of 1866 between Austria and Prussia. Of his fighting experiences he gave some account in the first novel—'Love or Marriage'—published in the following year. Of this book Mr. Black does not care to speak, and I believe that it is a matter of some regret to him that it can still be read in the British Museum. It certainly gives no indication of the 'line' which Mr. Black was so brilliantly to make his own; but, on the other hand, it does not deserve the oblivion to which the author is apparently anxious to consign it. In its frank treatment of the marriage question, and its realistic picture of some of the horrors of war, the novel anticipates in some degree several of the most successful works of fiction during the last few years. Mr Black surveyed the field of Königgratz just after the battle, and the picture he gives of the scene in the novel has some

of the realism of Zola's 'The Downfall' and Stephen Crane's 'The Red Badge of Courage.'"

REMINISCENCES OF PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

MR. WARD made Mr. Huxley's acquaintance in 1890. He became a neighbor of his at Eastbourne, and afterward had many talks on every conceivable subject, and of these conversations, which are among the most intellectually stimulating that he had ever known, he gives us some notes in this article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He was delighted to find that instead of being a pugilist, a pedant and a scoffer, Huxley had a personality of singular charm, gentle, sympathetic and brilliant. The general impression left by his face was one of intellectual force and activity rather than of scorn; in his manner and appearance there was marked distinction and dignity; his conversation was singularly finished and clear cut. Instead of suggesting more than he said, as Tennyson and Cardinal Newman did, he finished his thoughts completely and expressed them with the utmost precision. In conversation he was tolerant as a listener, and always more brilliant, forcible, and definite than convincing, suggestive or entirely comprehensive in his replies.

DOOMED TO BE RESPECTABLE.

When made Privy Councilor in '92, he replied:

"Very many thanks [he wrote] for your kind congratulations. Morris has a poem somewhere about the man who was born to be a king, and became one in spite of probability. It is evident to me now that I was born to be respectable. I have done my level best to avoid that honor, but behold me indelibly stamped."

Mr. Ward reports a saying of his in 1892 which is worthy of note:

"'Faulty and incorrect as is the Christian definition of Theism, it is nearer the truth than the creed of some agnostics who conceive of no unifying principle in the world.' He proceeded to defend eloquently the argument from design, referring me to his volume of *Darwiniana*, to show that he had admitted in print that it could not be disproved by the evolution theory. This position, which entirely tallies with his statement that only a 'very great fool' would deny in his heart a God conceived as Spinoza conceives Him, was distinctly short of the degree of agnosticism currently attributed to him by those who read him hastily and blended their own logic with his rhetoric."

Huxley once said that he thought his own lecture on Descartes was the best exhibition of his religious attitude as a whole. Speaking of the value of qualities, Huxley once said, men of ability are common enough, but men of character and conviction are very rare. It is the grandest thing conceivable to see a man speaking out and acting out his convictions in the face of unpopularity. This led him to have a great admiration for Gregory VII. as a man of strength and conviction. Of his Romanes lecture of 1893 he said that it was not a recantation of aggressive theological views, but he admitted that the main thesis is only the doctrine that from the scientific side Satan is the prince of this world.

The following are some notes of Huxley's anecdotes and observations:

HIS VIEW OF STANLEY.

"So, too, Stanley's impressionable imaginative nature was brought out by him in an anecdote. Stanley, vividly impressed by the newest thought of the hour, liberal, and advanced by family and school tradition, had sympathized with Colenso's treatment of the Bible in some degree; yet his historical impressionableness told the other way. Huxley explained his position thus:

"'Stanley could believe in anything of which he had seen the supposed site, but was skeptical where he had not seen. At a breakfast at Monckton Milnes', just at the time of the Colenso row, Milnes asked me my views on the Pentateuch, and I gave them. Stanley differed from me. The account of creation in Genesis he dismissed at once as unhistorical; but the call of Abraham and the historical narrative of the Pentateuch he accepted. This was because he had seen Palestine—but he wasn't present at the creation.'"

"Admirably did he once characterize Tennyson's conversation. 'Doric beauty is its characteristic—perfect simplicity, without any ornament or anything artificial.' Of an eminent person whose great subtlety of mind was being discussed, he said that the constant overrefinement of distinctions in his case destroyed all distinctness. Anything could be explained away, and so one thing came to mean the same as its opposite. Some one asked, 'Do you mean that he is untruthful?' 'No,' replied Huxley, '*he is not clear headed enough to tell a lie.*'"

BRIGHT.

"One of the subjects of his enthusiasm was John Bright—his transparent sincerity, his natural distinction, his oratorical power. 'If you saw him and A. B.' (naming a well known nobleman) 'together,' he said, 'you would have set down Bright as the aristocrat, and the other as the plebeian. His was the only oratory which ever really held me. His speeches were masterpieces. There was the sense of conviction in them, great dignity, and the purest English."

TENNYSON.

"He once spoke strongly of the insight into scientific method shown in Tennsyson's *In Memoriam*, and pronounced it to be 'quite equal to that of the greatest experts.' Tennyson he considered the greatest English master of melody except Spenser and Keats. I told him of Tennyson's insensibility to music, and he replied that it was curious that scientific men as a rule had more appreciation of

music than poets or men of letters. He told me of one long talk he had had with Tennyson, and added that immortality was the one dogma to which Tennyson was passionately devoted."

AND BROWNING.

"Of Browning, Huxley said: 'He really has music in him. Read his poem, "The Thrush," and you will see it. Tennyson said to me,' he added, 'that Browning had plenty of music *in* him, but he could not get it *out*.'

"A few more detached remarks illustrate the character and tastes of the man. He expressed once his delight in Switzerland and in the beauty of Monte Generoso. 'There is nothing like Switzerland,' he said. 'But I also delight in the simplest rural English scenery. A country field has before now *entranced* me.' 'One thing,' he added, 'which weighs with me against pessimism, and tells for a benevolent Author of the universe, is my enjoyment of scenery and music. I do not see how they can have helped in the struggle for existence. They are gratuitous gifts.'"

SIR JOHN SEELEY.

MR. HERBERT A. L. FISHER, in the *Fortnightly Review* for August, publishes a good article on Sir John Seeley, whose literary and religious teachings he describes in some detail. He says:

"Twice he took the English reading world by storm, once by a book on religion, and again by a book on politics; and each book, in its own sphere, may be held to mark an epoch in the popular education of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"There is one idea which inspires every sentence which came from Seeley's pen. It is the idea of the state. For him the state is not only the proper matter of history, it is the noblest object of human contemplation, the most vital subject for human inquiry. And he derived this enthusiasm for history in the first place from the Bible. 'I may say, in one word,' he writes, 'that my ideas are *Biblical*, that they are drawn from the Bible at first hand, and that what fascinates me in the Bible is not a passage here and there, not something which only a scholar or antiquarian can detect in it, but the Bible as a whole, its great plan and unity, and principally the grand poetic anticipation I find in it of modern views concerning history."

HIS RELIGIOUS WORK.

Seeley's ideal, the influence of which is manifest, was that active enthusiasm was the noblest form of life, and essential to the preservation of a healthful society. This writer thinks his conception of the state he portrayed was due to his devotion to the Hebrew Scriptures. Mr. Fisher says of "Ecce Homo:"

"That book marks the appearance of the plain lay judgment upon a sphere which had been long monopolized either by the disciples of a pious ecclesiastical tradition, or by professed biblical scholars. It raised questions which had not been so clearly put before, precisely because those for whom they were most interesting had never considered them from an exclusively human standpoint, and they were fundamental questions."

"Ecce Homo" was by no means the only service which Sir John Seeley rendered to the relgious life of his century. As long ago as 1868, addressing the Broad Church, he exhorted the ministers of religion to devote more attention to the history of their own country. He said:

"If the Christian Church is ever to recover influence, its ministers must make themselves acquainted with the social questions of their time; they must expel conventionalism and euphuism and vagueness from their sermons; and they must make their congregations familiar with the heroes of national history."

HIS CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY.

Of his other books Mr. Fisher writes as follows:

"In 'Natural Religion' we have the philosophy of Goethe subordinated to the strong practical interests of the English historian.

"The 'Expansion of England' has become a household book and a household phrase. It said nothing which historians had not known before. But I question whether any historical work has exercised so great an influence over the general political thinking of a nation.

"Seeley wrote nothing which was not bold, and little which was not original. The 'Growth of British Policy' is a conspicuous instance of his singular power of simplifying an extraordinary complex period of history and of presenting its main features in a salient and even startling outline. He delights in packing a century into a formula, a policy into a paradox, a career into a phrase. Whatever weight may be attached to these and similar criticisms, the book will remain a solid and original contribution to English history. The author has taken us over a familiar country by a new route. He has not, indeed, increased our knowledge of facts. That was not his ambition. His services rather consist in this, that in an age of innumerable fresh documents and monographs and periodicals, he has brought a fresh mind to reflect upon our acquisitions, and so to winnow and combine the material as to present the cardinal lessons of history, cleared of all trivial and unessential detail."

THE chief elements of interest in *Temple Bar* for August are a sketch by Mr. John Macdonell of the late Lord Bramwell and a piece of good humored advice to literary ladies, whom the writer thinks have been too hardly dealt with in literature, but who might with advantage wear their learning and their new-found rights more lightly. There is also a ghastly account of Bicêtre, the old French criminal lunatic asylum.

WHITEWASHING JUDGE JEFFREYS.

FRANCIS WATT contributes a rather brilliant article regarding Judge Jeffreys to the *New Review*. It is about time "Bloody Jeffreys" had his turn with a whitewasher. Mr. Francis Watt addresses himself to the task with zeal, although he wisely refrains from endeavoring to convert Jeffreys into a first-class saint. His summing up is as follows:

"In fact, he was, like most of us, a mixed character. He had faults, but, let us recall it, these were balanced by some virtues, and much may be pleaded in mitigation of the judgment history has passed upon him."

Mr. Watt thinks his industry and his success in an arduous profession prove that he could not have been the drunkard he has been described. He had bitter enemies who had able pens at their disposal, and they took great care to hand him down to posterity much blacker than he really appeared in life. As a lawyer, Mr. Watt says:

"He despised, and perhaps neglected, the meaningless technicalities of old English jurisprudence. He had the true judicial instinct. He grasped the main features of his case. With counsel laboring their openings, he was devilishly impatient of irrelevancy and waste of time, things rampant in the courts of his day."

Few of us realize how very young he was when he achieved the renown which has "damned him to everlasting fame:"

"Scarce ever was rise so rapid as his. He was Common Sergeant of the City of London at twenty-three, and he was Lord High Chancellor at thirty-seven—an age at which the successful lawyer of today begins but to think of taking silk. He died ere he was forty-one."

All this points to the possession of remarkable ability:

"His talent from the first was so evident that attorneys competed for his services. As a cross-examiner he was unsurpassed (so Mr. Leslie Stephen told us long ago); and his style of oratory, however wanting in elegance, was admirably suited to the taste of his day. As Chancellor he introduced various much-needed reforms to his court. His decrees as Chancellor were never overruled. Before all, he had a real touch with life, a profound knowledge of human nature, especially in its baser aspects. He was one of those judges who take strong views, and express them strongly."

Mr. Watt does not even shrink from saying a word in defense of the famous "Bloody Assize" in the autumn of 1685. His defense chiefly amounts to the fact that there were others in it who must share his infamy, and from the political point of view that the terrorism which he exercised was not without its reward. He says:

"The chief counsel for the crown was Henry Pollexfen, the most famous Whig lawyer of his day, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas after the Revolution, and the judges who 'rode the eyre' with Jeffreys concurred in all his measures. Yet the blame has been reserved for him alone. The government had determined to act with unsparing rigor, and its policy had some success."

SOME GERMAN MOTTOES.

THERE are two articles on German Proverbs in the German reviews for July. In the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, "Xanthippus" endeavors to trace the origin of some "Good Old German Mottoes," but most of them being in rhyme, they are not good to translate.

According to Zincgref, the old saying:

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

was once inscribed on a wall to cause annoyance to the good Emperor Maximilian, but the Emperor wrote below it:

I am a man like every other man, but God has given me more honor.

There are several other sayings dealing with no bility and virtue:

Without virtue no nobility.

. . . . .

Character makes nobility, not blood.

. . . . .

As old age comes from youth,
Nobility comes from virtue.

. . . . .

Piety, honesty, purity, generosity, are the characteristics of the noble.

. . . . .

Luther says:

To be alone is to keep the heart pure.

As early as the fifteenth century there was a saying to the same effect, which Luther may have had in mind. Yet Luther would not have had Christians prefer solitude, but the people thought otherwise, for another proverb says:

Keep thyself pure, and think not highly of thyself; prefer to be alone with God and thyself, and so live in peace and quiet.

The following is given as the motto of the Landgrave of Burgau:

To be always gay is dangerous,
To be always sad is hard,
To be always happy is deceptive,
It takes all to satisfy.

Other proverbs refer to old age:

Consider while young the life of the old man, so that when you grow old, you need not have to beg.

Lessing sums up worldly happiness in old friends, old wine and money. According to another proverb, the old man should be honored, the young man instructed, the wise man asked, and the fool tolerated.

THE FRENCH JOURNALIST ON HIS TRIAL.

M. CRUPPI'S series of articles on the Seine Assize Court is continued in the second July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* with a paper on Press or Journalistic Trials.

For more than a hundred years it has been in France the subject of keen controversy whether offending press men should be tried before a jury, and many a scathing satire has been written on the assured ludicrous incompetence of the twelve good men and true to sit in judgment upon such delicate and important creatures as journalists. The first Constituent Assembly had no such misgivings. After the long silence of the Empire the Liberal party in France forced Napoleon on his return from Elba to accept the liberty of the press, and the right of a journalist to be tried before a jury. Since then the Paris press has been alternately petted and sat upon. The French journalist now writes with nothing but the fear of the law of 1881, which re-established jury trials in press cases, before his eyes, and this law was not substantially affected by the bill passed in consequence of the crimes of the Anarchists Vaillant and Caserio. At the same time that bill was the outward sign of a growing feeling in favor of curbing in some degree the license of the press. M. Cruppi is not himself in favor of severe measures, and he asks whether it is true that the jury system by its leniency is the chief cause of journalistic license in France.

To answer this question we must see the machine at work. Let us take a case. The complainant is a well known deputy or a high official. The newspaper which is prosecuted is directed by an illustrious pamphleteer, and the libels complained of are really atrocious. The case is one in which the Assize Court is competent, and the publisher of the libel can relieve himself of all responsibility if he can convince the jury of the truth of his allegations. But the person libeled does not by any means always prosecute. It is the man with a shady reputation who stands to win most by prosecuting. The political circumstances of the moment, a blunder on the part of his opponent's advisers, the difficulty of legally proving the statements made in the libel—all these circumstances give him a fair commercial chance of a verdict which would whitewash him most usefully, while if he loses the case he is not much, if at all, worse off than before. On the other hand, the honorable and innocent man will be distressed by the contradictory advice of his friends. If he does not prosecute he is regarded by many as guilty. If he decides to prosecute, it is but the beginning of his troubles. The delays, necessary and unnecessary, of the Assize Court give to the defendant's newspaper a valuable opportunity of influencing the public from which the jurors are drawn, and the jurors themselves as soon as their names are known. M. Cruppi gives really an alarming picture of the extent to which Paris jurymen are "got at" in various ways. The trial comes on. In place of the polished and wicked Parisian whom the jury expected to see brought before them as the author of the libels they find a harmless-looking creature, rural in appearance, and so like themselves that they sympathize instinctively with him. This is the *Gerant*, the manager or publisher of the paper, a man of straw generally, whose profession it is to be prosecuted. M. Cruppi adds some interesting statistics which go to show that of recent years the proportion of acquittals to prosecutions in press cases has diminished, juries appearing to be more hard upon press offenses than upon other kinds of crimes.

THE AIM OF MODERN EDUCATION.

BY a process of eliminating what he terms the minor ends of education, Dr. C. H. Henderson, writing in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, brings into view an educational ideal which deserves, perhaps, more attention than it commonly receives.

"Perhaps we shall the sooner see our mark by first clearing the ground a little, and disclaiming some of the ends proposed for education. My own list of unadmitted ends is somewhat long. I do not, for example, set as the object for education a good citizen, a successful breadwinner, a wise father, an expert mechanic, an adroit versifier, a keen lawyer, an eloquent preacher, a skillful physician, a learned professor, a prosperous tradesman. Some of these ends may be good enough in themselves. I do not discuss the question. But they are not the proper end of education. And they are not, because they are secondary, minor, special ends. They are not the major ends in life, though they are often mistaken for such. We are pretty far from the mark when we mistake for education any training which has a partial and special end in view. To erect any one of these ends into *the* end, and declare it to be the goal of education, is to fall by the wayside, and deliberately to turn one's face away from the New Jerusalem of the Intellect.

THE SUPREME END.

"The end in education should be the major end. It should be the very biggest thing in life, the most general and far-reaching good the mind can formulate. We cheat ourselves, we cheat the children, if we express the end in terms any less catholic than this. It may include good citizenship, wise parenthood, successful breadwinning, literary or technical skill, but it is not any one of these things. The greatest thing in life *is* life—life in its fullness and totality. It is this that education should set its face toward. Its end should be wholeness, integrity, and nothing less than this. It is false to its mission if it turn aside into any of the bypaths of convenience, of industry, or even of accomplishment and erudition."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE September *Harper's* assumes that the bicycle has not absolutely driven away its equine rival, and prints a very pleasant article by H. C. Merwin on "The Art of Driving." Mr. Merwin tells us that the proper way to drive a horse, according to English lights, is to hold the reins in the left hand only, the whip being kept in the right hand. The guiding is done by a turn of the wrist, and when the driver wishes to slacken speed or to pull up, the right hand, still holding the whip, should grasp the reins back of the left hand; the left hand can then be shifted forward so as to shorten the reins. But in America, where curb bits are not so much the rule, Mr. Merwin recommends that as a rule the driver should employ both hands, holding the reins as follows: "Coming from the bit, they pass between the little finger and the third finger, across the palm of the hand, and over the thumb, and then, if a particularly firm hold is wanted, the rein, after passing over the thumb, may be grasped again by the fingers. When you want either to shorten or to lengthen the reins, it is done by seizing the rein back of the left hand between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, so that the left hand is then free to move up or down the rein, as may be desired." Mr. Merwin's article is really a very excellent one on a subject which it is difficult to get intelligent instruction in. It is almost inevitable that people who really know how to ride and drive have not the habits which enable them to tell others. Everybody who has a horse or who drives one occasionally ought to read this essay.

AMONG THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

T. M. Prudden tells about "A Summer Among Cliff Dwellings," and the magazine gives pictures of the prehistoric homes and their implements which are still to be found in the northwestern corner of Arizona and the northwestern corner of New Mexico. Mr. Prudden thinks that "it is one of our numerous national disgraces that the United States government does not realize the importance of the immediate occupancy of this wonderful field of archæological research, and see to it that the portable relics are not irretrievably dispersed. That portion of the reservation occupied by the Mesa Verde is of little use to the Indians or to any one else, and should be converted into a national park, with strict surveillance by competent persons of these priceless ruins, and careful preservation of those portions of the masonry which are still intact." Mr. Prudden tells us that the cliff dweller was a dark skinned man with long, coarse hair; that he was of medium stature and the back of his skull was flattened by being tied against a board in infancy. He was first a farmer, considerable of a hunter, and was skilled in masonry.

Charles Dudley Warner's "Editor's Study" is taken up entirely with amateur astronomical thoughts inspired by Percival Lowell's book on the planet Mars. Mr. Warner is able to draw some profitable conclusions concerning the management of our own little world from the achievements of the not impossible inhabitants of Mars.

The Harpers announce in the next number of the magazine the first chapters of a new novel by George Du Maurier, to be called "The Martian."

THE CENTURY.

FROM the September *Century* we have selected Richard Burton's sketch of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Isaac B. Potter's article on the "Bicycle Outlook" to review among the "Leading Articles." In an "Open Letter," Carrie Niles Whitcomb outlines a working "Training School for Domestic Servants." Her idea is that the pupils ought to be taught every phase of housework from cleaning the kitchen floor up.

A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME.

"An ordinary dwelling house might be utilized for the school. The basement, which should be well lighted, could be fitted up as a laundry, capable of accommodating a large number of women, to be classified as they advance in skill in the department. There must be a head laundress to look after those under her, and inspectors to decide when a woman is capable of promotion. In a city of 5,000 inhabitants, such a laundry might easily be made self supporting.

"The first floor of the training school could be devoted to the cooking department. It should have several kitchens where the women in different stages of advancement could work under an expert leader. The different departments in cookery could be made self-supporting by having lunch counters where men could go in with their dinner pails and have served to them from the kitchens of the less skilled pupils hot soup, tea, coffee, and other plain food, while a restaurant of a better class might be sustained from the work of those who were more thoroughly trained. Another source of income might be secured by filling orders for special dishes or for whole meals. Setting a table, waiting, washing fine china and glass, and polishing silver, could be taught in connection with the restaurant.

"The upper floor should consist of a parlor and various apartments, where servants could be trained in cleaning, dusting, window washing, care of lamps, and all kinds of second work. From this department servants could be sent out by the hour or day to sweep, dust, or act as housemaids."

The school should give certificates of integrity and skill; small wages might be allowed after the first month or so with even raw hands. The writer does not consider the scheme at all more visionary than the ideas of training nurses, which have been carried out so successfully.

LIVINGSTONE'S TREE.

The diary of E. J. Glave, the young explorer who died after bravely seeking out the "Livingstone tree," in the Dark Continent, describes the last resting place of the first great African discoverer:

"Livingstone's grave is in a quiet nook, such as he himself desired, in the outskirts of a forest bordering on a grass plain where the roan buck and eland wander in safety. When I visited the place turtle doves were cooing in the tree tops, and a litter of young hyenas had been playing near by; in the low ground outside the hole leading to the cave were their recent tracks; they had scampered into safety at our approach."

SCRIBNER'S.

A WRITER in "The Field of Art" in the September *Scribner's* tests the evolution of artistic judgment in our race by a glance at the furniture and buildings around us, and is able to present gratifying conclusions. He rejoices in the salutary decrease in bric-a-brac. He finds office and club house furniture less ornate and stiff and more inviting and soothing. "The ferries and street cars are now built more sensibly of light woods, managed with great simplicity, yet with eminently satisfactory effect. Indeed there are many pretentious works of art—or, at art—that have less grace and taste than the Broadway cable-cars with their plain light woods, their undecorated interiors, their simple lettering and their severe outlines conformed primarily to directness and utility." Our sleeping cars, unfortunately, have hardly yet emerged from the stratum of knick-knackery and gloom, nor can this philosopher find much comfort in the large hotels of the great cities, with their gaudy frippery and oppressive elegance.

Frank French, the artist and engraver, writes on "Country Roads," not with views of inculcating theories on macadam, Belgian blocks and various compositions, but from the point of view of the artist and average citizen. He believes in the European laws against the destruction of trees along the roads, though bushes and shrubs he says should be so thinned out that the entire roadway from fence to fence would be discernible between groups, preserving its breadth and airiness. He laments the removal of dooryard fences, which has proved a detriment to the beauty of New England roads and homes. Mr. French beautifies his essay with charming wood engravings of country road scenes.

Frederic Irland gives an appreciative account of a sporting trip into a New Brunswick wilderness, one of the few "primeval" regions left to ambitious hunters and fishermen. He assures us that the resources of the remote waters of old Acadia are unimpaired from the point of view of him who seeks trout and salmon. But even here the salmon fishing is threatened by the salt water nets, for the salmon must perform their annual migration to tide water, and the supply may be annihilated without recourse to these beautiful waters.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the September *Atlantic* Professor W. P. Trent writes on "Teaching the Spirit of Literature," and pleads for the imaginations and emotions of children in the bookish curriculum. He says:

"If I may judge from my experience with college work, covering several years, and from my briefer experience with school work, I am forced to the conclusion that sympathetic reading on the part of the teacher should be the main method of presenting literature, especially poetry, to young minds. I have never got good results from the history of literature or from criticism except in the case of matured students, and I never expect to. I have examined hundreds of papers in the endeavor to find out what facts or ideas connected with literature appeal most to the young, and I have found that in eight out of ten cases it is the trivial or the bizarre."

Professor J. B. McMaster writes on "The Election of the President," and traces briefly the history of the caucus and convention methods of nominating presidential candidates. He explains that the November "election is not the election of the President, but only the election of the electoral college which is to choose the President. The members of this body are, however, so closely pledged a particular candidate that millions of citizens who read the newspapers on the morrow really believe that a President has been elected, though nothing has been done which could be taken notice of by the House and Senate when they meet in joint session to witness the counting of the electoral votes. Not till the electoral colleges have voted, and the House and Senate acted, is a President elected; yet the proceedings of none of these bodies ever receive ten lines of notice in any newspaper in the country. Their usefulness is gone. There is now no reason for their existence, and that they will be suffered to exist much longer does not seem likely. The time has come when the election as well as the nomination of a President may safely be entrusted to the people."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE September *McClure's* contains an article on the discoverer of anæsthesia, Dr. W. G. T. Morton, by his wife, Elizabeth W. Morton. The great benefactor to suffering humanity was possessed with the idea of relieving pain by the application of sulphuric ether from his earliest manhood; he persisted in his experiments in the face of all denunications and cries of humbuggery, and was, indeed, only twenty-seven when the first successful operation on a human being under the influence of ether made the inventor of the method world famous. But even after the plain and final demonstration, Dr. Morton still had to suffer the most extraordinary attacks. "Abuse and ridicule," says his wife, "were showered upon him by the public press, from the pulpit, and also by prominent medical journals, for presuming or daring to claim that he could prevent the pain of surgical operations. In those days I feared to look into a newspaper, for what wife does not feel more keenly unjust aspersions on her husband than he for himself?"

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps describes life "Among the Gloucester Fishermen." The novelist has lived for many years in a little cottage on the very edge of the rock bound Gloucester harbor, and her most everyday and intimate associations have been with the folk who form the charaters in "Jack the Fisherman" and other of her works. Will H. Low, in his series of essays under the head "A Century of Painting," tells this month of Bastien Lepage, Meissonier, and the three great portraitists, Cabanel, Bonnat, and Carolus Duran, the last of whom was Mr. Low's own master.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the September *Lippincott's* Mr. Theodore Stanton writes on the "Advantages of International Exhibitions" and attempts to show the gain accruing from these efforts by comparing the state of our commerce in the countries where expositions are held, before and after. He says: "Official statistics prove that our business grows, after an international exhibition, not only with the country where it is held, but also almost invariably with all the visiting nations." In consequence of this law, which Mr. Stanton's figures seem to authenticate, he concludes:

"1. Political reasons and trade advantages invite our participation in these international exhibitions. 2. The political considerations are especially imperative when the exhibition is held in Republican France. 3. Prompt action and a generous appropriation should be expected

of Congress, in order that we may have the time and money to prepare a worthy American section. In this instance France has sent out her invitation far earlier than ever before in the history of international fairs. The time requisite is, therefore, attainable. Congress has simply to act without further delay. The size of the appropriation is the only uncertain point, and it is to be hoped that public opinion will demand of Congress an adequate sum. If these two desiderata are obtained, the United States will, for the first time, take her proper rank in these gatherings of the nations of the world."

Col. John A. Cockerill gives some rather naïve directions telling "How to Conduct a Local Newspaper." He thinks that the local editor must find out at an early stage of his career that his journal cannot be a substitute for the great city papers in giving the world's news.

"A farmer may or may not care to know that the Driebund in Europe is overslaughed by the French and Russian alliance, but he is sure to want to know whether the break in the dam on the other side of the township is going to be repaired during the present season or not. This demand for home news is constant, and the supply is constant. Something is always happening, in the country as well as in the city, in small towns as well as in large ones, and the diligent editor who gathers up all such news and reports it fairly and as truthfully as possible, will always find readers and subscribers."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the September *Cosmopolitan* there is a note by the editor, Mr. John Brisben Walker, on the application of compressed air to street railways, which is coming very much to the fore these days. He "witnessed the test on the Harlem lines and was impressed by the ease with which a heavily laden car was handled. Starting without jerk and stopping in the shortest possible space were advantages which specially commended themselves to the passenger. The outfit is simple, consisting of steel tubes under the seats. These tubes are charged with air under two thousand pounds pressure. The air pressure operates a small cylinder engine under either side of the car. A single charge from the tanks at the end of the line will carry a loaded car for sixteen miles. The mechanism seems, to the casual eye, quite perfect. The cost of operating is claimed as lower than for either cable or electric service, and there is no such expensive construction of roadway as in the case of existing methods. The factor of safety is said to be large, notwithstanding the high pressure, and it seems possible that the same power may eventually be applied to horseless carriages under an even greater pressure than that in use for street cars."

The French astronomer, Camille Flammarion, is as usual rather spectacular in his essay on "The Wonderful New Eye of Science." "Never before," he says, "in the history of humanity have we been able to penetrate so deeply into the abysses of immensity. With the new improvements photography takes distinctly the image of each star, whatever its distance from us, and fixes it on a document which may be studied at leisure. Who can tell but that one day in the photographic views of Venus or Mars, a new method of analysis may enable us to discover their inhabitants. And this power extends to infinite space. Here, for example, is a star of the fifteenth, the sixteenth, the seventeenth magnitude, a sun like ours, so distant from us that its light takes thousands, perhaps millions, of years to reach us, notwithstanding that it travels with the inconceivable rapidity of three hundred thousand kilometers a second; and this sun is so far off in space that its light never reaches us; still more, the natural eye of man would never have seen it, the human mind would never have divined its existence without the instruments of modern optics. And yet this faint light, coming from so far, suffices to impress a chemical plate, which retains its image unalterably."

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Mr. Edward W. Bok, has a word in the September number of that periodical in answer to protests against the advertising features. He says:

"Every once in a while there comes to me from one of my readers a letter in which the writer decries the advertisements published in this magazine. It is either that my correspondents think we have too many advertisements, or that they are not properly placed. Then, almost invariably, comes the suggestion that this magazine shall stand alone among its contemporaries, and publish a periodical which shall exclude all advertisements, printing only the literary portions and the illustrations. Such a suggestion sounds well, and, in a sense, is attractive. But suppose this or any other magazine were to publish a number without advertisements, does any one fancy for a moment that the issue would be more attractive because of the omission? I am quite sure that it would not. The art of advertising has grown to such a point of excellence during the past few years that it has become almost a science. I am certain the magazines of to-day would lose a third of their attractiveness if they were issued barren of advertisements. The attractiveness of the modern advertisement on its highest plane has an unconscious charm to the reader, and the advertisements of our magazines are to-day classed among their most interesting qualities."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE September *Munsey's* opens with a short article "In the White House," by Alice Ewing Lewis. She says that Mrs. Cleveland's social resources and courteous manner are absolutely unfailing. "The President has been seen to look bored, and the cabinet ladies grow weary, but Mrs. Cleveland has reduced her social methods to such an art—for art it must be, since it would be palpably absurd to ask of flesh and blood that such superhuman endurance should be nature—that she is apparently as fresh at the close of the evening's ordeal as at its beginning, and as glad to see the last guest as the first."

Jean Pardee-Clark writes enthusiastically about girls' gymnasiums. She thinks the importance of physical education merely from the point of view of cultivating beauty in the feminine figure cannot be overestimated. She describes the evolutions of a typical class of gymnasium girls and announces the downfall of the "helpless sentimental heroine of a former day. The typical society belle is no longer languid, lily-like, and quickly *passée*. She is a robust, strong-limbed girl, who has no idea of fading even when she finds herself surrounded by girls of her own, who will learn to jump bars, swing clubs, and climb ladders, as their mother did before them."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S forecast of the "Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race," the Hon. R. P. Porter's analysis of Japan's industrial status, Mr. J. W. Russell's account of the Canadian elections, and the Hon. Josiah Quincy's survey of the presidential campaign on the Democratic side are reviewed in another department.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, writing on "The Power of the British Press," calls attenion to the extreme individualism of the London journals :

"The power of the press in England might become even dangerously autocratic but for a lack of cohesion. If there existed among newspapers any organization akin to trades unions the British newspapers might rule the roost. Unfortunately (perhaps fortunately), every paper, whether daily or weekly, stands aloof from its contemporaries, or comes in contact with them only for the purposes of a scolding match. The idea in every British newspaper office, small or large, is that the sheet it turns out is, if not literally the only one printed that morning, the only one worthy of notice. This curious delusion is carried to such lengths that, for fear of breaking the spell, no well-regulated morning paper will mention another by name. If temptation to show how foolish or unreliable a neighbor has been prove irresistible, it is loftily alluded to as 'a contemporary.'"

The Hon. George W. Julian recalls the story of "Some Ante-Bellum Politics"—in particular, the rise and growth of the Free Soil party, in which Mr. Julian himself played a prominent part.

"Can the Criminal be Reclaimed?" is the subject of an important paper by Dr. H. S. Williams. The view taken by this writer is that "the criminal differs from his fellows not so much in inherent depraved tendencies as in defective powers of resistance." To what extent are these powers of resistance capable of development? Dr. Williams asserts that ethical development is always possible, and he takes issue with those criminologists who find in heredity a bar to such development. To him it seems far wiser "to regard each individual vicious little John Doe as the victim of undevelopment, and hence to strive to educate him to a better point of view, than to label him 'hereditary criminal' and leave him to the hard fate fortune has originally dealt him."

Mr. George H. Lepper announces what he terms a theory of "natural bimetallism" which, as he unfolds it, develops into a theory of artificial gold monometallism. His principles, as he himself states them, are :

"1. That one standard only is conceivable in thought, or possible in practice.

"2. That the market value must control in the coinage of the companion metal.

"3. That all obligations of the government, present and future, reading in dollars, shall be paid or redeemed, at the option of the government, either in standard gold coin, or in so much silver as shall on the day of redemption be equivalent thereto at the general market rate."

Mr. Grant Allen makes some caustic remarks on "Novels Without a Purpose," which in his opinion belong only to the infancy of humanity. From first to last, says Mr. Allen, the nineteenth century has demanded and has been supplied with more and more "purposive" fiction. As both demand and supply continue to increase, he infers that the literature of the twentieth century will in turn be increasingly "purposive."

"And in being so, it will also be *right*. It will follow a law of all literary development from the beginning of all things. A broad survey of the progress of literature from its outset will show us that purpose has ever played a larger and larger part in literary work with each age in each nation."

"A Newport Symposium" is a clever skit on American social life by Mrs. Burton Harrison. Its points cannot be brought out by quotation ; it must be read in its entirety.

THE ARENA.

THE articles selected from the August *Arena* for quotation elsewhere are G. S. Crawford's "Club Life versus Home Life" and Annie L. Muzzey's account of Hull House and its aims.

The *Arena* has two articles on the money question, both taking the free-silver position. The first is styled "A Reply to 'A Financial Seer,'" by C. S. Thomas. "A Financial Seer's Views" are given in a fine-print foot-note and are supposed to represent the concentrated wisdom of the advocates of a single gold standard. Mr. Thomas replies to this "Seer" in a twelve-page article, stating the familiar free-silver arguments. There is also an article entitled "The Morning of a New Day," by Mr. George Canning Hill, who regards the campaign for silver as the dawn of liberty.

Mr. J. Kellogg suggests in an article on the convict question that the state should make compensation to the innocent families of convicts while sentence for crime is being served by the head of the household, and in case the condemned man has no family a small sum should be invested for his benefit, so that when his term shall have expired he may have capital for a new start.

In an article entitled "Associated Effort and Human Progress," Dr. M. L. Holbrook makes a strong plea for co-operation in business. He cites the success of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, a federation of all the retail societies of Scotland, 278 in number, with a membership of over 150,000 persons.

Annie E. Cheney explains some of the fine distinctions between the three *yanas*—Nindenyana, Hinayana, and Mahayana—or methods of instruction in Japanese Buddhism, with especial reference to Mahayana.

THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. Gleed's article on "The West and the East," from Jules Simon's account of his college life, and from the article by the editor of the Quebec *Chronicle* on "The Significance of the Canadian Elections."

Mr. T. S. Van Dyke of Los Angeles, Cal., treats the silver movement in the West as a development of the "bronco" disposition. He says that the "financial bronco" must be approached on the blind side. The trouble heretofore has been that the bronco was "scared" by too many statistics. The East has wasted much anti-silver literature on the West because it did not know the audience. Mr. Van Dyke devotes a large part of his article to a refutation of some of Mr. Harvey's arguments.

Prof. Wm. MacDonald describes "The Next American University." He laments the comparative poverty of our modern university spirit. "The prodigious gains in knowledge and in intense love of acquisition have not been accompanied by equal gains in richness of spirit. University men to-day live in the midst of fierce and relentless competition. They work under

ceaseless pressure. Their primary aim in life is to be learned, to accumulate a vast store of facts, to know all that there is to be known of some one matter. It is a very noble aim, worthy of all commendation and encouragement; but it is not the whole of life. In none of our great universities is the prevailing tone spontaneous, hearty, free. Scarce any young scholar whose reputation is in the making dare in these days 'let himself go.' The same scientific spirit, with its ardor for 'research,' which not many years since pointed the way to truth for all who would look upon it, has come to exercise over the intellectual life a sort of terrorism which has been not unfitly likened to that which in former days was exercised by religious 'orthodoxy;' and under this tyranny of 'science' the life of scholarship has very largely lost the quality of charm. It is not the men of the universities who in our time nourish the life of the spirit."

Mr. W. H. Mallock pays his respects to the whole school of economic altruists represented by Mr. Kidd. The chief point in Mr. Mallock's contention is, "that by endeavoring to erect distress and weakness, as such, into a claim on the systematic help of the state or any other organization, these reformers are going ever farther and farther away from the true and difficult solution of that most complicated of all problems—how to help human distress and weakness, without increasing it where it exists, and at the same time developing it where it does not."

Mr. Edward Cary, writing on "The Matrimonial Market," shows that in these later days it is far easier for the American woman to earn her livelihood without marriage, if she prefers that mode of existence. Not only do the old employments afford generally a better living, but many entirely new employments have developed within the past two decades.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The three political articles in this number are all on the Republican side. Senator Morrill of Vermont writes on "The Free Coinage Epidemic," Senator Cullom of Illinois discusses the "Blunders of a Democratic Administration," and General Horace Porter tells "What the Republican Party Stands For."

Mr. J. B. Bishop estimates the "Social and Economic Influence of the Bicycle," and Mr. Julius H. Ward contributes an appreciative study of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MR. MORLEY'S article on "Arbitration with America," and Mr. Wilfrid Ward's "Reminiscences of Professor Huxley," we deal with elsewhere.

THE TRAINING OF A JESUIT.

Father Clarke (S.J.) gives an interesting account of the way in which candidates of the Jesuits are first selected and then trained. He attributes the high reputation which Jesuits enjoy both in the church and out chiefly to three causes. He says:

"The first is the extreme care with which its members are in the first instance chosen, and the process of natural selection which eliminates all who are not suited for its work. The second is the length and thoroughness of its training, both moral and intellectual, and the pains that is taken to adapt it to the special talents and capacities of the individual. The third is the spirit of implicit obedience, of blind obedience, in the sense in which I have explained it above, which is absolutely indispensable to every one who is to live and die as one of its members."

Writing on the obedience which is exacted from all members of the order, he says:

"It is the habit, the difficult habit of abstaining from any mental criticism of the order given that is the distinctive feature of the obedience of the Society of Jesus. When still a secular, I once encountered an officer in the army who had been for some time in the noviceship, and had left because he found the obedience required too much for him. I took occasion to ask him how it was that he who had been accustomed to the strict discipline and rigorous obedience demanded of a soldier could not endure the gentler rule to which he was subject as a religious. 'In the army,' was his answer, 'you must do what you are told, but you can relieve your feelings by swearing mentally at your colonel, but you cannot do that in the Society of Jesus.'"

LI HUNG CHANG AS A "WORKABLE JOINT."

Mr. A. Michie, formerly *Times* correspondent in China, contributes what may be described as a character sketch of Li Hung Chang, of whom he has a high opinion. He says:

"It has been the unique merit of Li Hung Chang to take a common sense view of things, to meet complaints half way, to receive suggestions with courtesy, and to set an example of conciliatory demeanor toward foreigners; in a word, to form in his own person a workable joint between the petrified ideas of Chinese polity and the requirements of modern Christendom. He has made himself accessible not only to foreign representatives, but to foreigners of every grade who could show a plausible pretext for occupying his time. His toleration of irrelevant visitors has indeed been remarkable, but it was his only means of studying mankind and of learning something about foreign countries, which fate seemed to veto his ever visiting. Though his conversation was sometimes rough, his etiquette was always respectful; and when there was no serious business on hand, he would ply his visitors with Socratic interrogatories which afforded him amusement and gave them a high sense of their own importance."

THE GOD OF THE MATABELE.

Mr. J. M. Orpen, in an article entitled "The God Who Promised Victory to the Matabele," gives an interesting account of his experiences when serving in the country which is now the seat of war. In M'limo, the Matabele god, he says:

"We have to do with a phase of one of the oldest and most widely spread faiths in the world. A bright meteor had shot from west to east across the sky, and a native at once called out: 'There goes Molimo, home to Matojeni.' On inquiring whom Molino was, he learned that he was the god of the natives of those regions, who inhabitated them before the invasion and conquests of the Swazi and Matabele. Matojeni, where the oracle of Molimo is heard, is situated about twenty-five miles southeast of Buluwayo, and consists of a cavern in rock, like so many of the ancient oracles."

THE REAL DIFFICULTY IN RHODESIA.

The Hon. J. Scott Montagu, M.P., in a paper entitled "Nature *versus* The Chartered Company," brings out in clear relief the serious nature of the task which is now confronting England in Rhodesia:

"We thus have, so to speak a garrison of 4,000 white persons in Buluwayo and Rhodesia, let alone the black

allies, to whom food can only now be conveyed by mule or donkey wagon. The weight usually carried by mule or donkey wagon is also from 25 to 30 per cent. less than that taken by ox wagon. A span of sixteen oxen can reach Buluwayo from Mafeking with from seven to eight thousand pounds weight of food stuffs, whereas by mule or donkey wagon seldom more than five thousand pounds weight is taken with eighteen donkeys or ten to twelve mules. 'Rinderpest' in this way has been, and will be for some time, a greater enemy to the progress of Rhodesia than the native rebellion."

As from 90 to 95 per cent. of the oxen have died out the difficulty of getting food up to Rhodesia is very great:

"Artisans who were earning £1 a day have now no work, the constructive trades having ceased, and these men are naturally leaving the country. When I was in Buluwayo in May of this year eggs were 40s. or 50s. a dozen, tins of condensed milk were sold for 7s. 6d. each —strong buyers as the Stock Exchange would say—and enough bread for breakfast for one cost a shilling."

Mr. Montagu has strong faith in Mr. Rhodes, whom he thinks will pull things through yet. He says:

"His personality is worth more for the moment, in this crisis in Rhodesia, than the agricultural or mineral wealth of the whole country. Rhodesia might to-day be well called 'Rhodes, Unlimited.'"

THE DECLINE OF COBDENISM.

Mr. Sidney Low is inspired to gloat a little over the failure of free trade to make the tour of the world. Mr. Low says:

"It is possible that if Cobden were alive to-day, and face to face with the conditions of latter day industrialism and international competition, he might be a Cobdenite no longer. It is certain that so acute an explorer of the currents of public opinion would have perceived that such projects as that of an Imperial Customs Union would have to be dealt with on their merits, political and social, as well as financial. And he would have understood that they could not be disposed of by being called 'veiled protectionism,' or by an appeal to an economic pontificate that had lost its sanctity."

WORK FOR WOMEN.

Ouida contributes a characteristic article upon "The Quality of Mercy" which is a vigorous and eloquent plea for treating animals with greater kindness. In the course of the article she makes an appeal which is well worth notice:

"There are two periods in the life of a woman when she is almost omnipotent for good or ill. These are when men are in love with her, and when her children are young enough to be left entirely to her and to those whom the selects to control them. How many women in ten thousand use this unlimited power which they then possess to breathe the quality of mercy into the souls of those who for the time are as wax in their hands? They will crowd into the Speaker's box to applaud debates which concern them in no way. They will impertinently force their second hand opinions on Jack and Jill in the village or in the city alleys. They will go on to platforms and sing comic songs, or repeat temperance platitudes, and think they are a great moral force in the improvement of the masses. This they will do, because it amuses them and makes them of importance. But alter their own lives, abandon their own favorite cruelties, risk the sneer of society, or lead their little children to the love of nature and the tenderness of pity, these they will never do. Mercy is not in them, nor humility, nor sympathy."

A REAL MAHATMA.

Prof. Max Müller declares that the late Râmakrishna Paramahansa, an eminent religious teacher, a real Mahatma, died in 1886. The professor gives a very striking illustration of the way in which he idealized and purified everything with which he had to do:

"Nothing, I believe, is so hideous as the popular worship of Kali in India. To Râmakrishna all that is repulsive in her character is, as it were, non-existent, and there remains but the motherhood of the goddess. Her adoration with him is a childlike, whole-souled, rapturous self consecration to the motherhood of God, as represented by the power and influence of woman. Woman in her natural material character had long been renounced by the saint. He had a wife, but never associated with her. 'Woman,' he said. 'fascinates and keeps the world from the love of God.' For long years he made the utmost efforts to be delivered from the influence of woman. His heart rending supplications and prayers for such deliverance, sometimes uttered aloud in his retreat on the river side, brought crowds of people, who bitterly cried when he cried, and could not help blessing him and wishing him success with their whole hearts. And he succeeded, so that his mother to whom he prayed, that is the goddess Kali, made him reognize every woman as her incarnation, and honor each member of the other sex, whether young or old, as his mother."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prince Krapotkin writes on "Recent Science" dealing with life in the moon. He thinks that organic life exists on that planet, although on a very small scale. Traces of vegetation have been detected, but beyond that we can hardly go. Prof. Courthope has a paper on "Life in Poetry," and the Chief Justice of the Orange Free State contributes a vigorous letter in reply to Mr. Edward Dicey, asserting that "South Africa Can Wait." The Chief Justice is certainly not lacking in vigor of language. He tells Mr. Dicey that if he be not the devil's advocate, he has certainly been doing the devil's work.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for August is a good number. We quote elsewhere the articles on Sir John Seeley, and "The Human Animal in Battle."

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

A writer signing himself "L." discusses the future of British policy in China. He is quite hopeless of effecting any improvement in China from within. Only by force from without can any change for the better be made. He scouts the idea of combining with Russia. He says:

"If the aims of Russia are confined to securing for herself, by arrangement with the imperial government, an open port and a commercial terminus in the north of China, it is difficult to see what objections England could raise; but the appropriation of a large slice of territory by a power like Russia, whose ability in reducing to subjection and administering Eastern countries is second only to our own, would be a very different matter."

THE RUIN OF OLD VIRGINIA.

Mr. A. G. Bradley, in an article entitled "On an Old American Turnpike," describes the devastation which has

been wrought in one of the most famous historical districts by the economic changes which followed the war. Part of Virginia is prosperous enough, but the other part is relapsing into a desert. Mr. Bradley says :

" It is this old Virginia, this famous cradle of the English race beyond the sea, that now lies, to so great an extent, an almost hopeless desert, or what, compared to any other agricultural country in the civilized world, is practically a desert—and it is likely to remain so. It is difficult to conceive for those who really know it, any combination of circumstances that can, within measurable time, arrest the decay of a large portion of Virginia east of the Piedmont counties—a region, roughly speaking, half the size of England, and once pre-eminently the England of the New World, where the manners and customs, the sports, and even the prejudices of the mother country were reproduced with a fidelity that in colonial days was almost pathetic, and the traces of which are even yet not wholly extinct."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF M. ZOLA.

Mr. R. E. S. Hart, writing on Zola's " Philosophy of Life," points out that the French novelist is more than a mere materialist, and that when confronted with the phenomena of life he has at any rate one great merit :

" M. Zola has earned the gratitude of mankind, as he has insisted on the enormous complexity of the problem, and has resisted that impulse to accept the first forced unification which presents itself. Our religion and our morality, this great dissector tells us, are also for the most part but the effects of habit and circumstances ; and our good deeds, like our bad ones, mainly impulses of the moment, the mere ' benevolence ' of Butler. Let us, then, take our stand upon the actual facts of life, and see how we may remedy them. And this attitude has yet another advantage, as the view of the broad basis on which life is founded makes us turn once more to Mother Nature, and recognize the truth that in her, too, as in man, is a revelation of the divine. M. Zola's breadth of view revolts against the practical dualism of popular Catholicism, and the false ascetism to which such a dualism gives rise. Self-sacrifice he reognizes as but a moment in the process, not the sole truth, and as leading but to a higher self realization.

" The flesh is not to be killed and mortified, but made the servant and agent of the spirit. Nor are we to look with futile longing for an *au delà* of which we can say nothing but that it exists, but rather see our *au delà* or God in the practical business and work of the present."

GLACIERS AS GORGE MAKERS.

Prof. A. R. Wallace, writing on " The Gorge of the Aar and Its Teachings," says " that the singular phenomenon of a great valley barred across by a precipitous rocky ridge, which is pierced only by a narrow water worn gorge, admittedly sawn down by the *débris* laden water of the sub-glacial torrent, does afford a most striking additional proof of the power of the old glaciers to grind out rock basins. The only escape from this conclusion is to call in the aid of hypothetical local subsidences or elevations of which no direct evidence has yet been found."

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSIONS AND POLITICS.

Mr. Francis H. Hardy writes an article full of information lucidly conveyed on " The Making of a President." Incidentally he mentions that in a political campaign speakers are sometimes paid as much as $500 for a single speech, while as much as $50,000 are spent in organizing a single meeting. The most popular form of presidential electioneering which he describes appears to be the torchlight procession club.

" The cavalry club, to which I once belonged, mustered never less than three hundred horse, and we had a fine band of twenty pieces. Each man wore a uniform consisting of peaked cap, long cape, and top boots, carrying his torch as a lance. The cap and cape were made of yellow oil cloth, which at night under the torchlight took the color of gold. This cape was not only effective from a spectacular point of view, but it protected us from the oil which dripped from the torch, and also from the rain in stormy times. Frequently we would ride twenty miles across the country to some small village or town, to take part in a local demonstration. Our arrival in such a place was often the great event of the year. We were first banquetted in right royal fashion. Then we gave the crowd, what they always called a great treat, by going through our drill in some big field. The movement which the crowd liked best was the ' charge in line,' horses at full gallop, our torches trailing ribbons of flame, and making queer effects in light and shadow. The central or ' tactical ' idea of this spectacular move was to rouse the dull, easy going folk, and tempt them out of comfortable houses. Once at the meeting, our public speakers were trusted to win over the wavering, and strengthen the weak kneed brethren of our own party."

THE CRIME OF EXTINGUISHING THE SPECIES.

In Olive Schreiner's new installment of her " Stray Thoughts on South Africa," which is chiefly devoted to the domestic life of the Boers, she apoligizes for the way in which they exterminated the Bushmen by saying that :

" We of culture and refinement, who are under no pressure of life and death, do nothing to preserve the scant relics of the race ! "

The following observations, especially that in which the noble sport of fox hunting is described as the murdering of a few miserable jackals, is very characteristic :

" The last of the Bushmen are now passing away from us, with those infinitely beautiful and curious creatures, which made for ages the South African plain the richest on earth, in that rarest and most delightful of all beauties, the beauty of complex and varied forms of life ; and over which the humanity of future ages may weep, but which they will never be able to restore, to vary and glorify the globe, nor to throw light on the mystery of sentient growth. We, as civilized men, must recognize that the extinction of a species of beast, and, yet more, of a species of man, is an order of Vandalism compared with which the destruction of Greek marbles by barbarians or of classical manuscripts by the Chrstians were trifles ; for it is within the range of a remote possibility that again among mankind some race may arise which shall produce such statues as those of Phidias or that the human brain might yet again blossom forth into the wisdom and beauty incarnate in the burnt books; but a race of living things once destroyed is gone forever —it reappears on earth no more. We are conscious that we are murdering the heritage of unborn generations ; yet we take no step to stay the destruction. The money which one fashionable woman spends on dresses from Worth's, the jewels and cut flowers one woman purchases, would save a race. Lands might be obtained, and such conditions be instituted that an expiring race might survive. And the money and labor expended on the murder and maintenance of a few miserable jackals,

in a land and among a people who say they have emerged from barbarism, would send down to future ages all the incalculable living wealth of South Africa."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for August opens with an article on "Mr. Balfour and His Critics," which does not prepare one for an elaborate dissertation concerning the philosophical significance of his "Foundations of Belief." Mr. Balfour's critics have not been philosophers but politicians. The article on the Orange Society is interesting, and so is Mr. Richard Heath's on "Living in Community." But otherwise the *Review* is hardly up to its usual level.

THE HOPE FOR HOME RULE.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., writes an interesting article concerning Home Rule and the Irish Party. Although discomfited, this Home Ruler is not cast down. He says :

"I firmly believe that at this moment there are some forces working for Home Rule which are silently bringing it to the front again, and are making its ultimate success not only possible but not very remote. First among these forces I would put the utter breakdown of business in the House of Commons. A second unseen force working in favor of Home Rule is the breakdown of the land system in the North of Ireland. Even yet, people in this country have not begun to realize the depth and intensity of feeling on this question in the North of Ireland."

The third reason for refusing to despair is the most interesting of all. Mr. O'Connor now recognizes that it is in growth of the Imperial idea that the best hope lies for the concession of Home Rule for Ireland. In other words, Home Rule will come not by way of Little England, but by the way of those who believe most in the necessity for expanding and developing the Empire :

"The spirit of resistance and rivalry to British expansion in other countries make the idea of Imperial greatness and expansion far more attractive and popular than it was at one time. A contented and self-governed Ireland is the true point of departure for a great, a solid and a united Empire."

Mr. O'Connor points out that Greater Britain is almost a unit for Home Rule. Every colony is run on Home Rule lines, and in every colony the Irish are influential.

AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY LIVING.

Mr. Richard Heath calls attention to an almost forgotten chapter in the history of experimental community life. In the sixteenth century the Moravian Anabaptists under one Hunter started a series of co-operative communities which seem to have achieved a great success :

"And the Moravian Anabaptists lived in unity. Professor Loserth gives the names of eighty-six different places in which, during some time between 1526 and 1536, common households existed. Some of these households consisted of 500, 600, 1,000 and even 2,000 persons, a condition of things which shows on how great a scale the experiment was tried. Of the great success of these communities in a material sense there cannot be a shadow of doubt.

"Notwithstanding the prejudices against them, they prospered in all their various works and during the third quarter of the sixteenth century were growing wealthy. Toward the end of that period they possessed in Moravia seventy stately courts and houses."

Unfortunately self-interest crept in, and the jealousy without and the spirit of persecution which raged in high quarters completed their overthrow.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR UNIONS IN ITALY.

Mr. H. W. Wolff, in an article styled "The Autonomy of Labor," describes how Italian workingmen in the building trade and the lowest kind of unskilled laborers have formed unions which undertake contracts and deal directly with their employers without the intervention of the middlemen. Mr. Wolff's article is encouraging and adds one more to the many examples which he has brought from abroad for our imitation at home. He says :

"Altogether the Italian workingmen's societies have undoubtedly good results to show. Indeed, amid a mass of need and trouble and distress with which statesmen find it difficult to grapple, this movement of combination among workingmen forms one of the few bright spots which encourage one to hope for better things."

VACCINATING LAND.

This is a very absurd title, but it conveys the idea that Mr. Aikman describes in his article on Nitragin, which he regards as the latest and most hopeful advance in agriculture. It is the application of the principle of inoculation to land. He says :

"Research has demonstrated that the soil of our fields is literally teeming with bacteria, which according to some recent experiments, may be present to the extent of forty-five millions per gramme (the 1-28th part of an ounce) of soil ; and that these bacteria are largely istrumental in conducing to the successful growth of vegetation, by preparing, in forms suitable for assimilation by the plant, the different food substances it derives from the soil. The latest application, in the domain of agriculture, of the great principle of inoculation, is in many respects of a more striking nature than anything yet accomplished by this line of reaseach, and consists of the inoculation of the soil with pure cultures of bacteria for the purpose of promoting plant growth.

"Inoculation of a soil with these cultures, on a practical scale, may be effected in either of two ways. First, the seed of the crop it is desired to inoculate may be inoculated before it is sown. This is effected by making a watery solution of the pure cultivation, immersing the seed in it, and subsequently drying it ; or secondly, it may be effected by inoculating a quantity of fine sand or earth, in the same way, and then spreading it over the field and subsequently working it into the soil to a depth of about three inches. Naturally, a point of considerable interest is the economic question of the cost of such treatment. It is interesting to learn that this is extremely moderate, as the expense of inoculating a field in this way amounts to the very moderate sum of 5 shillings per acre. This cannot be regarded as expensive, and contrasts favorably with the expense of nitrogenous fertilizers."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Andrew Lang discourses on "Passing Through the Fire," in which he suggests the possibility that in Moloch worship, which prevailed in ancient Canaan, in which people passed through the fire, they were not actually burned alive, but passed through the fire unscathed. He publishes a mass of matter compiled from various sources showing that in Fiji and Bulgaria and many other countries the practice of passing through

fire and the gift of doing it without getting burned exists even down to the present day. Mr. Lang refers to the fact that Mr. Home and other mediums have been able to handle live coals with impunity. Mr. J. H. Cooke describes the "Book of the Dead," and Mr. H. R. Haweis contributes a musical article entitled "Musical Snapshots." Mr. A. Taylor Innes has a Browningesque article describing his visit to La Saisiaz in 1895.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE new number of the *Quarterly* is quite up to the highest water-mark of the periodical literature of the English-speaking race. The *Quarterly* is admirable. Its contents are varied, its subjects well chosen, and the reviewers have turned out as well-written matter as can be found in the literature of the year.

SIR EDWARD HAMLEY.

The first place is given to an article upon that ill starred, but greatly gifted officer who had almost every talent except that of keeping a smooth tongue in his head and of getting on with men above him and below him. Fortunately, the reviewer spares us any lengthy dissertation concerning Hamley's grievances at Tel-el-Kebir, and we have a very charming, highly complimentary essay upon one of the most versatile soldiers of modern times. Most of the article is devoted to an appreciative criticism of Hamley as a man of letters. The reviewer says :

"It is perhaps too soon to attempt an estimate of Hamley's genius, and the task is beset with difficulties. The astonishing versatility of the writer who could produce 'The Operations of War' and 'Shakespeare's Funeral,' the 'Life of Voltaire' and the 'Treatise on Outposts,' the review of 'Lothair' and 'Our Poor Relations,' baffles the critic. We cannot regard him as the most accomplished soldier of his day without remembering his achievements in realms of thought where military science does not enter. We may not claim for him a rare distinction in the department of pure literature without recalling the grave disabilities imposed by his profession. If opportunities had been granted, the qualities displayed in the Crimea, in three foreign missions, and at Tel-el-Kebir, linked to a profound knowledge of the art of war, would doubtless have raised him to a high rank among military commanders. And if literature had been the main object instead of the recreation of his life he would unquestionably have left a deeper mark on the century. Failing the opportunities which have been freely provided for infinitely less capable soldiers, Hamley will be best remembered as the most brilliant military writer that this country has yet produced, and as a teacher who set before the British army a new standard of attainment. The student of the future who, discriminating between the shadow and the substance, attempts to trace the source of the great advance of military science in this country during the latter part of the nineteenth century, will be led back by sure steps to the 'Operations of War.'"

CLAUDIAN.

The article on this poet is chiefly composed of an elaborate description of his poems, which the reviewer estimates somewhat highly. He concludes his article as follows :

"Like Cowley and the metaphysical school, Claudian rather gratifies our intellect than our heart ; he pleases our imagination without interesting our sympathies. Like a winter sun, he illumines but seldom warms. Yet Claudian is a striking figure in Latin literature. Mr. Mackai, in a work—and we use the words deliberately—of genius, has well described the position of the 'posthumous child of the classical world,' standing at the parting of the ways in the dying light of Paganism. The two contemporaries, Prudentius, the first Christian poet, and Claudian, the last of the classics, are 'like the figures which were fabled to stand, regarding the rising and setting sun by the Atlantic gates where the Mediterranean opened into the unknown Western seas.'"

NEW METHODS OF HISTORICAL INQUIRY.

This article is devoted to a review of Mr. Round's work as a founder of the school of history. The shortcomings of English universities considered as historical schools are contrasted with the superior equipment at the service of Continental historians. In short, in the domain of history, as in that of war and manufactures, we have got to learn a good many lessons from our German neighbors. The reviewer says :

"Before we can safely advance we must be sure of our ground, and in some directions we must even retrace our steps. We must begin by recognizing that history is a science, and not the handmaid of politics, or of literature, or of art. We must enlist in the service of the new history a whole army of auxiliary sciences, which may be conveniently mustered under the banner of Archaeology. We must have more texts and better texts to work from, and we must learn their use. We must resolutely discard the useless editions of our national records prepared by the well-meaning official antiquaries of the first half of the present century. We believe that this is the real lesson which Mr. Round has intended to impress upon us in the unpleasing form of 'terrible examples.' At the same time we must admit that he has not only justified his criticisms, but that he has shown us by the personal example of sixteen years of patient labor how the work ought really to be done."

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

This article gives a concise and lucid account of the French campaign that ended in the conquest of an island, which, as an accompanying little map shows, is larger than the whole of France. The conquest cost France heavily in human life :

"The number of Europeans who died from the effects of the campaign during and since the war amounted to 4,189. Of Europeans and non-Europeans 4,600 bodies were left in Madagascar, 554 were buried at sea, while the grand total gives the figures 5,592 as the expenditure of life during the war. Over one-quarter of the 24,000 men who embarked on this expedition were thus lost to France, while the health of at least double that portion has been irretrievably ruined."

The reviewer is evidently of opinion that although France has purchased the island with the blood of her children, she is not in a position to reap the chief advantage of her conquest. He says :

"While *bona-fide* French colonists are conspicuous by their absence, an army of outside adventurers is already invading the different ports along the extensive coast line of the great island. Prospecting miners from the Cape, Australia and America, Banians, Parsees from Bombay, Arabs, Comoro Islanders, Zanzibarites—all greedy for gain and wholly regardless of native rights—are crowding in, clamoring for concessions in the auriferous and forest regions."

NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION.

The reviewer of the Duke of Argyll's recent book, "The Philosophy of Belief," speaks very confidently as to the place which Christianity occupies as reconciling the God of our religious consciousness with the God of the universe. He says:

"Too often Christianity has been treated as a faith apart from nature. Our belief is, that the teaching of Christ expressed the law of human life as it was from eternity. It was no new commandment, no novel faith. What He came to give was not a new invention, but a new discovery. It was a revelation, because men had not perceived it before; but it was a revelation of what was as old as gravity and as the everlasting mountains. The law of Sacrifice which Christ proclaimed was not then first set forth. The law existed from the beginning; the Lamb was slain from the foundation of the world. In Christianity we are going back to the everlasting sources of being, and we are also going forward to the perfecting of all things. Christ accepted the order of Nature; He would not by escaping it tempt God. He realized the law of progress. He did not expect men to understand all things at once. 'Ye cannot bar them now.' He taught the law of the survival of the fittest. He taught no less the law of self-sacrifice. He that loseth his life shall find it. But, unlike some among ourselves, He found this law of sacrifice in the universe."

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

The genius of Rossetti receives no stinted recognition in this article. Alike as a painter and as a poet, the reviewer is full of admiration. He admits, however, that "to our eye the lips, the throats, the fingers of Rossetti's beauties have something in them which is not quite human, but is like the flesh of sirens, hour is, or Lamiæ, those magical beings who capture the passions of men, but not their hearts."

Notwithstanding this defect, he declares that "in painting flesh and hair and drapery, in combining brilliancy of color like that of Memling with depth and graduation like that of Leonardo, no Engilsh painter ever excelled him."

As a poet he is equally supreme:

"With the exception of Shakespeare's and Wordsworth's, no cycle of English sonnets has aimed so high, and so truly hit the mark as his. But in the region which he chose for his own, a region of romantic sentiment and delicate thought and imagery, no English poet has surpassed him.

"He will not have his place at the side of the greatest, Keats, Browning, Reynolds, Turner; but he will always remain one of the most interesting and perplexing of English poets and painters; 'honored' (as his epitaph reads) 'among painters as a painter, and among poets as a poet,' and in his double genius unique in the history of art."

Speaking of his religious faith, the reviewer refers to the fact that Rossetti, like almost all great poets, was a Borderlander:

"To many it appeared that Rossetti had no religion. He professed no form of religion, and conformed to none. But he called himself a Christian, and he had a strong belief in an immortality. His works, he said, showed that he was a Christian; and he believed himself to have had intercourse with the spirits of the dead, both by direct visions and through 'spiritualistic' divinations."

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

Mr. Lecky's ponderous volumes are taken as a text by the reviewer to parade the statistics which go to show that democracy leads headlong to bankruptcy. In England, however, he rejoices to believe that a halt has been called in the headlong march to the abyss:

"The general election of 1895 marks a further step in the disillusionment of the nation with regard to popular government. Essentially, the result has been due to the revolt of the ratepayer. The revolt has long been expected, but we believe it has come at last."

He makes an astonishing statement that the amount of money collected by rates and taxes for all purposes in France amounts to a quarter the entire income of the people. England is not as bad as that, but she is getting on, as the following figures show, which he quotes from the returns of the Local Government Board of the local expenditure of England and Wales between the years 1867-68 and 1891-92:

	1867-8.	1891-2.	Increase per cent.
Rateable value.....millions.....	100⅔	155 9/10	55.2
Receipts of all kinds (including new loans).....	30½	64	109.8
Receipts of all kinds (excluding new loans).....	25	53¾	115.0
Expenditure of all kinds (including loan expenditure).....	30½	64¼	110 6
Loans outstanding at end of year.	60	208	247.3

EDWARD FITZGERALD AS A LETTER WRITER.

Taking as his text the three volumes of Edward Fitzgerald's letters and literary remains, we have a sketch of one of these notable Englishmen of whom few knew anything until after his death. Speaking of Fitzgerald as a letter writer, the reveiwer says:

"Good as Fitzgerald's letters are, he will not, we think, quite take equal rank with our three or four classical English letter writers. To be a classic of any kind, style is needed—style not only of occasional perfection, such as is to be found in these letters, but assured, sustained, unfailing, such as Gray and Lamb knew how to use in their letters—such, above all, as Cowper, without ceasing for one moment to be natural and simple, had always at command. After all, the chief interest of letters lies in the personality they reveal; and to many tastes that of Fitzgerald, racier and richer than Cowper, easier than Gray, larger than Lamb, will prove a rare, or even a unique attraction. No one, at any rate, can altogether miss his charm—so cheerful as he is and so kindly, so absolutely healthy and human and genuine!"

THE GENESIS OF DANTE'S BEATRICE.

In an article entitled "Dante's 'Vita Nuova,'" the reviewer argues strenuously for the theory that the original idea of Beatrice was that of the Church of Christ, which was described as the sleeping figure in the original sonnet. The reviewer believes that the "Vita Nuova" is an allegorical story of the conflict of faith and science, and that in this conflict lies its inner and veritable meaning:

"It is no part of our contention to diminish the human reality of Beatrice; but what we do contend for is this: that in the 'Vita Nuova' she is second and not first; that she has been brought in and added for artistic reasons; that her personality has been woven into the texture of the 'Vita Nuova' and of the 'Commedia,' but that she is not their spring and source; that, on the contrary, the spring and source are in that spiritual idea whereof Beatrice is the symbol and figured embodiment. Whether she was or was not a real person; and if so, whether she was a woman whom he loved, or whether she was to him only some bright, peculiar star; or thirdly, whether she did but furnish a name to him—to

all cases alike, it appears that she was added for poetical imagery after the 'Commedia' had been outlined in the poet's mind.

"In favor of the interpretation which we here submit to the reader, we may urge that it is better evidenced than any other, that it removes more difficulties than any other, and that it supplies a more consistent plan and a continuous development from 'Incipit Vita Nova' down to the last canto of the 'Paradiso.'"

The other articles on "The Citizenship of the British Nobility," and "Democratic Finance" are dealt with elsewhere.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THERE are ten articles in the July number of the *Edinburgh Review*, all of which are readable, but none of which, not even excepting that upon Egypt, call for very extended notice.

CATHOLIC REACTION OF OUR TIMES.

The first article is devoted to a survey of the Catholic movement in the century of our times. It is based upon Mr. Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning" and Mr. Ward's book on "William George Ward and the Catholic Revival." The first part is devoted to a sketch of the Catholic movement in France, and then, passing through Germany, comes to England. The reviewer recalls the fact that Puseyism received its name owing to the dislike of Pusey to be associated with the men afterward known as Puseyites. Newman asked him to write a tract, which he refused to do, saying, "No, no; I do not want to be one of you." It was therefore published with Pusey's initials, in order to dissever him from the responsibility of the other tracts. The *Record*, noticing the initials, violently attacked Pusey, and so connected his name with the whole movement. The reviewer is genial and kindly in his references to Cardinal Manning, but he maintains that the real work of the Oxford movement was done within the Church of England. If the movement of 1833 did nothing else, it rescued the country districts of England from the ghastly dreariness of the world in which Miss Austin lived and which she described. The Catholic reaction has been an utter failure in so far as it was directed toward bringing back under the sway of authority any portion of the territory that had been conquered by human reason:

"History and science have entirely emancipated themselves. On the other hand, in so far as its efforts have been directed to conserve or to revive all that was good in the past, a high standard of conduct, a devotion to noble and unselfish ends, a keen appreciation of art, of poetry, of gentleness and beauty of life, it has been, and is destined to be, an ever increasing success."

THE NEW SCOTCH NOVELISTS.

The reviewer hails the revival of the rural Scotch novel as the welcome sign of healthy reaction. He selects for notice Mr. Barrie, Mr. Crockett, Ian Maclaren, and Jane Helen Findlater, whose book "The Green Graves of Balgowrie" is said to show evidence of remarkable promise. Mr. Barrie's books are referred to as exquisitely humorous. The advent of Mr. Barrie is compared to one of the revivals which stir souls from time to time alike in the Highlands and the Lowlands. He is at his best when his foot is upon the cobbly pavement of Thrums, and when confining himself within the actualities of his own experience. Of Mr. Crockett the reviewer says he is best in "The Raiders" and his "Stickit Minister;" but his other books are more or less disappointing, especially "Cleg Kelly." Of Ian Maclaren he says:

"The author has all the intelligent sympathies of Mr. Barrie, and he is more searching in subtle mental analysis, as perhaps he excels Mr. Crockett in striking and sensational, yet lifelike portraiture. 'The Bonnie Briar Bush' is a sparkling book, though the weeping climate and the sombre scenery throw heavy shadows on the personalities of the struggling community."

SHERIDAN.

This article is a review of Mr. Fraser Rae's biography. The reviewer sums up his own estimate of Sheridan as follows:

"Sheridan's was a brilliant career, but it is a mistake to rank him among the greatest of English statesmen. Among the very first of our dramatists, our orators, and our wits he will always stand. And when we are considering his character, it should not be forgotten that his plays, so remarkable for brilliant cleverness and wit, are marked by a healthy, manly morality, very unlike the coarseness of preceding and the moral prurience of later days. The chivalry of his disposition is proved by his earnest support, in the days of their greatest poverty, of his wife's unwillingness to perform professionaly, though her doing so would have enabled them to live in comfort. His political career showed that he possessed great and generous qualities. Sheridan was a great deal more than a reckless adventurer on the political stage, and we rejoice that at last to the nobler side of a great man ample justice has been done."

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S GREAT-GRANDMOTHER.

The Countess Françoise Krasinska seems to have been a very lively young lady, beautiful and romantic. Her beauty and her romantic disposition landed her into a secret marriage with the Duke of Courland, who expected to succeed to the throne of Napoleon. Only when his chances of the crown were gone did he avow his marriage:

"This book, therefore, has a double value. It is, first, a 'human document,' delineating with extraordinary frankness the vanity, the ambition, the passion, but also the unselfishness and tenderness that go to make up the remarkable character of the young writer. Secondly, it is a picture, Holbeinesque in its fidelity, of the feudal state in which a great Polish nobleman lived in the last century, when elsewhere such conditions of life had long since become impossible."

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE SINCE 1870.

This is a painstaking article written by a man who believes that the parliamentary systems have been a complete failure beyond all hope of remedy, and that the state has only to be saved from anarchy by a strong machinery of centralized government, which survives revolutions and dynasties. The nation is peaceable, industrious and indifferent to politics; but it has an army which is one of the most gigantic forces the world has ever seen. Education is spreading both among men and women. In 1878 70 per cent. of the women when married could not sign their names on the register; fourteen years later only 12 per cent. were in that condition. After all that has been done in secularizing education the number of children in Catholic schools, public and private, has only fallen off by 200,000. It was 1,800,000 in 1878, and 1,600,000 in 1893. The writer also points out that many of the so-called "laic" schools are quite as much under religious influences as the Catholic schools,

especially among the girls' schools, for some of the lay schoolmistresses are extremely devout, and anxious to stand well with the priests.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The article on "The Universities of the Middle Ages" is chiefly devoted to a highly appreciative review of Mr. Rashdall's History, which contains an amount of information afforded by no other writer on the subject. The article on "The Paget Papers" is necessarily historical; but at its close the writer takes occasion to glance briefly at the present grouping of the Powers in the East. The article on "History and the National Portrait Gallery" is brightly written, full of odd observations, such as the fact that the only crop-haired roundheads in the collection are Archbishop Ussher and Archbishop Laud. All the puritan leaders of note wore their hair long. Another interesting observation is as to the way in which Judge Jeffreys' portrait contradicts the character which he bears in history.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is a good number, interesting and varied. There is fiction in the shape of a charming ghost story; a good professional article on "Contributors," by the Editor; a paper on "The Unpopularity of the House of Commons," by Mr. T. Mackay; and a somewhat commonplace article on Mr. Chamberlain by Mr. Skottowe.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. MEYNELL.

Mr. George Meredith so seldom appears as a contributor to periodical literature that special mention should be made of his very appreciative review of Mrs. Meynill's essays, which have been reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. After criticising and praising each of her essays in turn, he admits the difficulty of selecting epithets to describe her gifts:

"A woman who thinks and who can write, who does not disdain the school of journalism, and who brings novelty and poetic beauty, the devout but open mind, to her practice of it, bears promise that she will some day rank as one of the great Englishwomen of letters, at present counting humbly by computation beside their glorious French sisters in the art. The power she has, and the charm it is clothed in shall then, be classed as distinction—the quality Matthew Arnold anxiously scanned the flats of the earth to discover. It will serve as well as the more splendidly flashing and commoner term to specify her claim upon public attention. She has this distinction: the seizure of her theme, a fine dialectic, a pliable step, the feminine of strong good sense—equal, only sweeter—and reflectiveness, humaneness, fervency of spirit."

THE SECRET OF CATHOLICISM.

The Rev. Canon Barry writes what reads like an eloquent sermon, taking Zola's book as his text. Protestantism, he maintains, is played out:

"Not preaching but sacrifice; not the meeting but the altar; not that which I can do for myself, but the power which flows out from an ordinance upon me; such is the charm, the grace of this undoubtedly historical faith. And preaching has grown wearisome, ineffective, or at least dangerous to belief, where the liturgy did not inspire and bear it up on heavenly wings. The secret of Catholicism is the supernatural in the world and rising beyond it, immanent that it may civilize, transcendant that it may redeem. Every Church calling itself Christian which has done, or is doing, a work among men capable of resisting the fire, will be seen on close view, to have kept from the wreck of Christendom some one or other principle, whereby a living authority applies to circumstances what else had been a phantom of the truth. But historians, candidly marking the various phenomena, will, if I may trust my own reading, allow that Rome has excelled in meeting the demands of so many-sided a mission."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The *National Review* is the only important periodical in England which has leanings toward bimetallism. It publishes the address which Professor Francis A. Walker delivered to the British Bimetallic League in the City of London, which we review elsewhere.

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. ARTHUR MORRISON gives us one of his painful studies of mean streets, entitled "A Child of the Jago." Mr. James Annand discourses on "The Intolerable Waste of Parliament," without, however, proposing any short cut to the remedying of the same. Mr. Parker revises the reporting of the interview between Li Hung Chang and Count Ito, which was printed in the Far East at the close of the war. We notice elsewhere the articles upon the Cuban question and Judge Jeffreys. Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., contributes some notes of his made in Moscow at the time of the coronation. David Hanny writes an interesting article on "Brantôme." He is best known by his book, "Les Dames Galantes," which has been through thirty editions:

"If any man wishes to sit down and have his talk out with an observant old gentleman who knew Catherine de Medici, and had cause to complain of the ingratitude of Henri III.; who marched sword in hand to see Bussy d'Amboise safe out of reach of his would-be assassins; who sailed with the Grand Prieur to Scotland, escorting Mary Queen of Scots, and to Malta to drive away the Turk (but the unbeliever, unfortunately, was gone before these sixteenth century crusades arrived); who was near at hand when the great Duke of Guise fell by the pistol of Poltrot de Méré; who, in fine, heard, saw and recorded innumerable manifestations of human nature at a time when it displayed its very foundations in defiant freedom, let him open Brantôme *passim* and fall to. He will not be disappointed."

Dr. George M. Carfrae, writing on "The Drift of Modern Medicine," claims:

"1, That in our day medicine has made great advances; 2, that this advance is due to the discovery of specific remedies in particular diseases; and 3, that the number of these will be increased in proportion as we carry out to its ultimatum the rule '*Similia similibus curantur.*'"

THE INVESTORS' REVIEW.

MR. A. J. WILSON is in great form in the August number. We notice elsewhere his remarks on what he calls the Chicago revolutionary convention. But to see Mr. Wilson at his best—that is, to watch him expounding the law which in his eyes governs the whole world—namely, that everything, cheap money, or dear money, leads but to the goal of bankruptcy and general smash—we must read his article on "The Relation of Cheap Money to High Prices." After expounding exactly how it works, he finishes with the usual prophecy of coming crash!

"We have now reached, by the ways described, a very extreme condition of inflation, and yet nobody can predict when the balloons will begin to burst. On the surface all great centres of banking credit are tolerably strong, and our own seems to be exceptionally so. This country never saw such a stock of gold as the bank possesses, and it is a stock being continually added to. Is it likely to be enough in all circumstances? We shall see. That some such end must come to the inflation, now so enormous on all European stock exchanges, is as certain as the succession of months and years, and the longer the reverse is postponed the more widespread will be the disaster. It might quite conceivably be a calamity great enough to swamp the credit of many of our strongest looking banks, and to set the world back for half a generation. Therefore the all important question which has now to be considered is the probable duration of the present state of markets."

The consideration of the question of the date he adjourns until next month.

SNOBS AND FOOLS.

A couple of pages are devoted to setting forth the probability of the British South Africa Company being able to carry on. The following passage gives us a fair touch of Mr. Wilson's quality :

"The next thing we shall hear is a concerted howl on the part of the board, the 'chartered' shareholders and their friends in Parliament and out of it, for the assumption by the home government of the entire responsibility and charges incident to carrying on this stock gamblers' 'empire.' Judging by past experience, this demand is sure, after a more or less pronounced show of resistance, to be acceded to by the present desperately Imperial Ministry. We shall have 'this splendid addition to the Empire' thrown upon our hands after Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his friends have made magnificent fortunes out of the 'promotions,' 'flotations,' general orange sucking annexations, and shameless self-glorification connected with it ; and if the country can be annexed by us, administered and developed for a million a year dead loss during the next ten or fifteen years, perhaps longer, we may think ourselves lucky. Of course the interest upon the debenture issue now made, and on any subsequent issues, will then become the charge of the British exchequer, and a never ending burden upon us who pay the taxes. Well, it serves us right for being such snobs and fools. There is no measuring the depths to which our complaisant temper toward titled wealth-blighters."

Discussing the debate on the Indian troops at Suakim, Mr. Wilson says:

"Should we fall into the habit of employing mercenary troops from India in the various African wars, which we seem destined to wage for another generation —assuming that India keeps financially on her legs for so long—a day might come when an unscrupulous government would not hesitate to employ them against ourselves."

There is one extraordinary thing about the August number, and that is the article on railways in China by Mr. M. R. Davies. It is the one solitary gleam of light in the whole number, for Mr. Davies believes that there is a great future before China :

"The one thing now wanting for the salvation of China is the construction of a good railway system and an appreciation of the undeveloped wealth of the country."

This solitary expression of hope or faith shines out in strange contrast to the gloom of all the rest of the *Review*.

CORNHILL.

THE August number of *Cornhill* is full of excellent reading. The racy sketch of "American Millionaires" is quoted elsewhere. So are some of the quaint stories in "Children's Theology."

AN IMPECUNIOUS STATESMAN.

The late Sir Henry Parkes is the subject of a kindly character sketch by Mr. A. Patchett Martin, who is, however, careful not to leave the warts out of the picture. The deceased statesman, it appears, was a great borrower :

"Parkes, too, apart from his salary (when in office) had, in the language of the police court, 'no visible means of support.' He accordingly adopted the Falstaffian method of perpetual borrowing. . . . He even reduced his borrowings to a scientific system, and when in want of money applied to the first friend he met in the street for £30. This was his pet figure."

The writer thus sums up the man :

"He was, first and foremost, a public man—in some respects a truly great one. That a man with such drawbacks and deficiencies—lowly birth, poverty, lack of early education, lifelong improvidence, to which may be added untoward, if not unhappy, domestic relationships—should have played such a part for fifty years in public affairs can only be accounted for by the combination of great intellectual capacity with an inborn gift and genius for statesmanship."

A TRIBE WITHOUT A GRAVE.

Memoirs of a Soudanese soldier, Ali Effendi Gifoon, dictated in Arabic to Captain Percy Machell, and by him presented in English dress, give strange glimpses into cannibal life in the Soudan :

"The Fertit tribe used in their own country to eat each other freely, and when a man was so ill as to render the chance of his recovery improbable, he was bought in advance by the highest bidder. The Fertit had no graves, and there is no word for 'graveyard' in their language."

A gruesome story is told of a Fertit recruit who, after being long without human food, broke out, seized a child from its mother's arms, wrung its neck, and "commenced his repast." As punishment he was sent back to his own country. A somewhat "Arabian Night" like story is added of a kite seizing on a sheep's liver in the basket of a chief's servant, and dropping in its place another kind of liver, which, cooked and eaten and found by the chief to be most delightful, was discovered to be a child's liver. Thenceforward the chief had a child killed every day, and dined off its liver. Ultimately the "aggrieved parents" objected, and the chief was killed.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Horace G. Hutchinson puts in a plea for "fagging" akin to that advanced for early monarchs, that if they did oppress their own subjects, they let no one else oppress them, the concentration of oppressive power in the hands of one man being much more bearable than miscellaneous aggression and spoliation. The fagmaster protects the fag from promiscuous bullying. Professor J. K. Laughton furnishes an anniversary study of the Battle of the Nile, which befell August 1, 1798, and another historico-military study is of Gustavus Adolphus, by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson. The "Pages from a Private Diary" form a breezy chatty *chronique*.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have dealt elsewhere with M. Barine's article on M. Cruppi's analysis of press trials. The place of honor in the first number is given to an article by the Duc de Broglie, entitled "Twenty-five Years After (1870-1896)." In this article the Duc examines the trend of French foreign policy during those eventful twenty-five years which have elapsed since the Franco-German war, more particularly in regard to the Egyptian question and the understanding with Russia. He evidently thinks that France is overtaxing her strength with her gigantic military preparations at home and her vigorous colonial policy abroad, and that the understanding with Russia is not sufficiently definite to serve as a complete counterpoise to the Triple Alliance.

HELMHOLTZ.

M. Gueroult contributes an interesting study of the life and work of Hermann von Helmholtz, the great German *savant*. He was a man of curiously mixed blood, being pure German on his father's side, while his mother was an Englishwoman and his maternal grandmother was French. It is interesting to note that as a child Von Helmholtz had a bad memory, especially for isolated words, irregular grammatical forms, and idioms of language. But he got on better with poetry, and best of all with the best poets, a circumstance which he himself attributed to the unconscious logical harmony which is an essential condition of the beautiful. He even in his youth wrote poetry, which was, of course, bad enough, but was an excellent discipline in forming his style and giving him the power of expression.

THE KHALIFA.

M. Deherain's article on the Khalifa Abdullah is an excellent piece of work, full of interest at this time when all eyes are turned toward the Soudan. M. Deherain begins at the beginning. He shows us the great Mahdi Mohammed Ahmed, the conqueror of the Soudan, appearing every day at the hour of prayer in the midst of his faithful followers. It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence which this practice, continued perseveringly throughout his career, had upon the consolidation of his strange theocracy. At length, one day in June, 1885, the people of Omdurman are alarmed by a report that the Mahdi has not appeared in public as usual, and that he is dangerously ill. It is true. Lying in one of the slightly raised beds, which in the Soudan are called angrebs, the dying Mahdi, that pretended envoy of God, whose design had been to conquer not only the Soudan, but Egypt and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, shook off for a moment the fell typhus which had him in its grip that he might nominate a successor to carry out his schemes. This he did in the memorable words: "The Khalifa Abdullah is marked out by Providence to be my successor. You have followed me and obeyed my orders; do the same with him. May God have pity on me!" The authority thus strangely conferred on him has been firmly defended by Abdullah, and for the past eleven years the territory, which extends from Dongola to Lake Nō on the Upper Nile, and from Darfour to the River Atbara, has remained under his dominion, whatever the Dongola expedition may have in store for him in the way of a diminution of his power.

FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH RULERS AND WRITERS.

The rest of M. Deherain's article consists almost entirely of an able summary of Slatin Pasha's recent book on his experiences as a captive of the Khalifa in the Soudan, though M. Deherain has all the Frenchman's suspicion of one who is so friendly to the English power in Egypt. Perhaps suspicion is too weak a word, for at the end of his article M. Deherain denounces England in the usual fervid style for her vaulting colonial ambition concealed by a specious hypocritical philanthrophy, her real determination to stay in Egypt and her crowning act of duplicity in sending out the Dongola expedition.

M. Lafenestre deals with the sculpture exhibited at the Salons of 1896, M. Valbert reviews a recent work of Paulhan's on "Intellectual Types," and M. de Wyzewa notices "Weir of Hermiston" in an article which is a curious proof of the extent to which the Stevenson *culte* has spread among Frenchmen of literary tastes.

M. Texte also contributes an interesting study of the Wordsworth *culte* as seen through French glasses. He is fully persuaded that Wordsworth, though one of the great poets of the century, nevertheless remains practically unread in France, in spite of the efforts of some distinguished French critics.

A SWEDISH ZOLA.

M. de Heidenstam continues his papers on the Swedish novel with a study of Augustus Strindberg. Strindberg introduced what is called "Naturalism" into Sweden; but he is only half a realist, in that he is diverted from the naturalistic formula by his taste for abstract ideas in preference to physical phenomena. His characters speak and act in his name, when they are not Strindberg himself. He is an iconoclast, a reformer of the universe, yet pessimistic and skeptical, and in the last resort an aristocrat according to the ideas of Neitzsche. His literary output is enormous, consisting of stories, novels, poems, plays, literary criticisms, various essays, actually including an essay on agriculture in France. In his novel, "Son of the Servant," Strindberg gives us his autobiography. All his stories reveal a profound contempt and even hatred for women whose influence he considers deplorable, and opposed alike to natural laws and the interests of society. M. de Heidenstam evidently thinks Strindberg is mad.

M. Movieau's article on "The Economic Movement" is a study of that return of economic prosperity in France which he prophesied last summer.

M. Houston S. Chamberlain contributes a paper on Richard Wagner, who has lately become rather the fashion in France, which is a pleasant proof that international animosities are not always carried into the serener sphere of art.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ALTHOUGH no article in the July reviews can be said to be worthy of separate notice, F. Schrader's curious and thoughtful analysis of the Chinese or Yellow Race problem, and M. Lavisse's powerful analysis of the political parties which go to make the present and probably the future Italy, are both notable additions to periodical French literature.

DANGER FROM THE YELLOW RACES.

M. Schrader evidently believes, as did the late Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, that the Yellow Races—for he

declines to see any substantial difference between the Japanese and Chinese—will soon become a very serious danger to the Old World. He deplores the ignorance with which Europe discusses the problems of the Far East, and points out that the average European has quite as many foolish notions about China and the Chinese as has John Chinaman about Europe and the Europeans. The strength of China, he declares, lies in her immutability; and quoting the well-known authority, Richthosen, he adds: "It would be easier to bind the ocean with chains than to act on the Chinese nation." Further, he says that China will never be touched by any European missionary system, for the Chinaman is thoroughly satisfied with everything in his country, and, above all, with his curious rarefied form of religion; and he is not even swayed by curiosity as to what goes on outside his own yellow world. On the contrary, he has a profound contempt for everything "foreign."

"ARISTOCRATIC AT HEART."

In the same number are published some curious letters written by the famous revolutionist, Barbès, to George Sand, addressed by him from first one and then another of his many prisons. In a long epistle written in 1866 he foretells the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race. "In twenty-five years they will number a hundred millions, and in a hundred years three hundred millions. Amid such an agglomeration what will become of our poor little France? . . . The Anglo-Saxon in America is like the Anglo-Saxon in England, an aristocrat at heart. He may call himself a Republican, and I know that he has just abolished slavery; but Abolitionist or not, the Yankee resembles his father the Englishman inasmuch that he is a being whose whole traditions oblige him to think first for himself and of himself."

Those to whom Petrarch is more than a mere name will find much to charm them in the account, written by the well-known historian and archæologist, M. Jusserand, of the poet's old age and stately tomb at Padua.

ITALIAN PROSPECTS.

Under the significant title "Quirinal, Vatican, Republic," the editor of the *Revue de Paris* gives his views on the Italian situation. As is natural, M. Lavisse is a determined opponent of the Triple Alliance, and he would fain persuade his Italian friends that nothing but evil can result from it. With this object in view he points out that the party represented by King Humbert and Signor Crispi only composes one-third of the Italian nation; the two others—that is, the Radical or Republican party and the Catholic or Vatican party—being each in their own way extremely powerful, and up to the present time neither having shown the slightest sympathy with Italy's present foreign policy. Although the French writer scarcely touches on the financial side of Italian affairs, he notes significantly the changes which excessive taxation and general monetary depression have wrought among the people. Last year 291,000 men, women and children emigrated; and though the King is respected he is no longer loved, as he once was. M. Lavisse evidently believes that slowly but surely many Italians are beginning to see in a Republican *régime* the only way of securing a measure of financial prosperity at home and peace abroad.

DESJARDINS ON CUBA.

M. Desjardins discusses at great length the Cuban insurrection, and the part played by America in Cuban affairs during the present century. The writer asserts that it was at one time easily within the power of either Canning or Monroe to make the island a British or American possession; but the two great statesmen, in consort with those then at the head of public affairs in France, decided to leave to Spain "the pearl of the Antilles." Some time later, in 1846, a number of American financiers decided to buy the island, but the plan fell through; and during the several insurrections which took place in the following forty-six years the government of the United States took no part in the Cuban affairs, not even in 1873, during the course of the *Virginius* affair.

M. Desjardins attributes the present insurrection greatly to a group of Cuban revolutionaries living in New York. There were, he says, in the February of 1895 four political parties in Cuba: the Conservatives devoted to the Spanish government, the Reformers who did not substantially differ from the latter, the Independents or Separatists, and the Autonomists or Home Rulers, who only asked for a local Parliament and a certain measure of self-government, scarcely the elements to keep going a revolution; and the French writer firmly believes that had it not been for the indirect assistance given by the United States, the Cuban insurrection would have come to an end long ago.

LA NOUVELLE REVUE

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is becoming more and more exclusively political and national in its aims and objects. Still poetry and fiction are fairly represented, for the editress has an excellent literary taste, and those who wish to know something of the great Provençal poet Mistral cannot do better than read his "Poem of the Rhone," which, divided into a number of "chants," appear in both numbers of the July *Revue*. Very different in character, but of equal interest to those concerned with Continental literature, is M. Mauclair's attack on the literary personality of Emile Zola. To the author of "Germinal" and "Rome" this critic would fain deny all talent, and he is specially incensed at the freedom with which M. Zola receives interviewers and takes part in public movements.

HOW LAVIGERIE REACHED LEO XIII.

A nephew of Cardinal Lavigerie gives a striking picture of the famous Churchman, and tells of his career a number of curious anecdotes. On one occasion, according to M. Louis Lavigerie, the Cardinal asked an audience of the Pope in order to throw his personal influence on the side of the French as opposed to a German Chinese mission. While he was passing through the long galleries of the Vatican, first one and then another of the Italian prelates who form the Papal court attempted to impede his progress. One told him that the Holy Father was ill; another that the Pope had closed his door and would receive no one; a third, throwing himself on his knees, implored the Cardinal's benediction. At last, surrounded by a crowd of chamberlains, papal guards and other obstructionists, he came within measurable distance of the Pope's private apartments; then throwing back his head he suddenly exclaimed in the trumpet-like voice familiar to many generations of North Africans, "Holy Father! Holy Father! you are being deceived. I am not allowed to approach you!" There followed an indescribable tumult; then suddenly a silence which

made itself felt, a door opened, and the shadow-like white figure of Leo XIII. appeared, while a soft voice said calmly, "Come in, my dear son." An hour later the French Cardinal, having obtained all he wanted, passed out again, and as he held up his hand in benediction over the bent heads of the youthful Italian monsignori, he smiled in his beard. The tale if not true is certainly *ben trovato*.

"THE VENICE OF THE EAST."

M. Mury, who holds an important post in the French Colonial Office, contributes two valuable articles on Siam and the Siamese. Bangkok he aptly styles the Venice of the East, and, as is natural, he recalls with a certain melancholy the fact that the town once belonged to the French; indeed, a fortress built by engineers sent out by Louis XIV. remains one of the most striking features of the city. Bangkok is one of the most wealthy and important commercial centres in the East. The Siamese trades are divided into corporations and each guild keeps to its quarter. Indeed, the Siamese seem to compare very favorably with the other yellow races by whom they are surrounded. Their only vice, according to their French critic, is gambling. After their money has all disappeared they will gamble away not only their personal liberty, but that of their wives and children. The gambling houses at Bangkok and elsewhere in Siam are nearly always held by prosperous Chinamen, who finally return home with much ill-acquired wealth.

A CITY OF GOLD.

Vast treasures and rare opportunities of loot await the future conqueror of Siam. The royal city, in which is to be found the palace of the King of Siam, reminds the European visitor of conventional fairyland, or the world of the "Arabian Nights." Everything that in Europe is made of glass or china is there made of solid gold. The very pagoda in which the royal family worship, and which is situated in the gardens of the palace, is made of marble studded with gems and the precious metals. A statuette of Buddha cut out of an emerald of fantastic size, said to have once belonged to the Laotians, is in the temple, and is surrounded by bushes of gold and silver, inclosing gold statues six feet high, each statue being clothed in silk garments studded with gems. No stranger has ever penetrated into the king's own private apartments; but, according to the natives, they are decorated in an even more splendid fashion than are the pagoda and the public or state rooms. The present king of Siam, Chula-Long-Korn, is an exceptionally enlightened humanitarian—that is to say, he has practically abolished torture, and the ordinary criminal is beheaded instead of being slowly tortured to death as was once customary. The Siamese are a lively people, and greatly enjoy playing games and taking part in popular *fêtes*. On certain great occasions a sort of regatta takes place, in which the whole population, headed by the king and his children, take part. M. Mury declares that at the present time Great Britain may be said to absorb all the commerce between Siam and the outer world, and for the hundredth time in the *Nouvelle Revue* the reader is urged to take up his staff and help to make France a great colonial nation.

"O. K." AND RUSSIAN PRESS LAWS.

Madame de Novikoff in a few eloquent pages discusses the Armenian question. She lays all the blame of late events on the Cyprus convention, and the gifted "O. K." also goes out of her way to answer the oft-repeated accusation that the Russian press cannot be considered seriously given the power of the Censor. According to Madame de Novikoff, the lead pencil or blacking is only used when home politics are in question. All that concerns foreign affairs are discussed as openly in the Russian press as in Russian *salons*. But she admits that there are not a few articles in the code that might be altered with advantage, and cites her own case, for by some extraordinary mistake a work written by her was for a whole year placed on the Index.

Other articles discuss the telegraphic communications of France and her colonies (all transmitted by British cables), Unity in Military Action, the reorganization of the Louvre Galleries, the Budget of 1897 and the late Marquis de Morès.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Nuova Antologia* contains some excellent reading this month. Madame Jessee White Mario commences an exceedingly interesting account of the Italian prison system. Of the fortress prisons in which men condemned to penal servitude for life are confined, she speaks in terms of the highest praise, both from the moral and the hygienic point of view; but of the penal settlements, "*domicilio coatto*," established on various islands around the coast for minor offenders, she gives the most deplorable account. The criminals are herded together in ill-ventilated dormitories by night, and by day are turned loose to roam about the island, an allowance being made them for food of five pence a day, most of which is expended on drink and gambling. No work is provided for them, and their enforced idleness is not only the greatest curse to themselves, but sets the worst example to the non-criminal portion of the island inhabitants with whom they freely mix. Even the English treadmill system would, in Mrs. Mario's opinion, be preferable.

A CRITIC OF ZOLA.

Signor E. Mari writes of Zola's "Rome" with sufficient severity. He protests against the exaggerated importance that has been conferred upon Zola's views by an undiscriminating public, and declares that the picture given of Rome is the old romantic picture which for centuries past has been in favor with French authors. The mystery, the treachery, the poison, the Jesuit, are all there! Yet he credits Zola with a "marvelously deep and rapid power of observation, and a most vivid sense of reality," and confesses that, in spite of certain exaggerations, the picture of the "Casa Boccanera" is full of characteristic truth. Signor Boglietti concludes his thoughtful series of articles on Socialism in England with a lucid account of English trade unions.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* describes the origin of various of the best known of the Masonic lodges with a view to showing how closely connected are English and Continental Freemasonary, the connection having been of late frequently denied.

The *Rivista per le Signorine*, published fortnightly, continues to offer a selection of cheerful and chatty articles in easy Italian, eminently suitable for the young person for whom it is intended.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I. NOTES FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LET me lead off at once by telling you the names of the books that have been selling best. Here is the list :

March Hares. By George Forth.

The Color of Life, and Other Essays on Things Seen and Heard. By Alice Meynell.

Flotsam : the Study of a Life. By Henry Seton Merriman.

Cameos : Short Stories. By Marie Carelli.

Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

" Made in Germany." By Ernest Edwin Williams.

I take some credit to myself for having mentioned " March Hares " with no uncertain note of commendation long before it became *the* novel of the season. More delightful writing of its kind—whimsical, and yet true and tender—than that of its first forty pages has not, I think, appeared in England since Stevenson wrote. So good are those few chapters that one can hardly grumble at the falling off that follows—comedy, with a touch of potential tragedy, gives way to boisterous farce, and with the appearance of Drumpipes the book misses its full merit and beauty. People are asking what well-known name the pseudonym—one knew it was a pseudonym—conceals. Mr. Harold Frederic is the general assertion. But " The Yellow Book " (which proceeds from the Bodley head) suggests the collaboration of two or three of Mr. Henley's " young men," and even points at Mr. George Steevens, once of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. For my own part I would pin my faith on its being Mr. Frederic's. It appeared at much the same time as " Illumination," which was much more seriously intentioned ; and it would be natural enough for its author to wish not to confuse the public with work so dissimilar, to desire not to risk the chances of the larger book by the rivalry of the smaller. It is as surprising as it is gratifying to find Mrs. Meynell's new volume so near the head of this list—Mrs. Meynell, the one woman whose work one would say was caviare to the general, meat too studied, too concentrated, for that large body of readers whose patronage alone can make a book really " sell well." One had taken it rather for granted that, exquisite writer though she was, her audience was few though fit. I suppose that it is the continual praise—we know how justified in all essentials—of Mr. Coventry Patmore (and now of Mr. George Meredith) that has worked this marvel. How distinguished, fine and true her writing is her previous volume of prose, " The Rhythm of Life," showed you ; " The Color of Life " will but deepen an impression already too strong to fear oblivion's poppy. Read here—to name but three of the papers—the title essay, " Eleonora Duse," and " Symmetry and Incident "—and you will see at once that the hand that made " Renouncement " has yielded no whit of its cunning. Ah ! if the " general reader " can but be brought to appreciate rightly the value, the depth of these intelligent pages ! Is it possible ? Will he ever care to devote to a paragraph the attention he has been wont to give a chapter ? If not, Mrs. Meynell's work is not for him.

The next book is fiction—the work of a man whose novels I have always praised in my letters to you. In " Flotsam : the Study of a Life " (Longmans), Mr. Seton Merriman would at first appear to essay a task more difficult, less dependent on mere incident for its interest than hitherto. But I am sorry to say that the suggested psychology of the title is but conventional. The story is a good story, but what psychology there is is of the old well worn sort, and the book owes, and will owe, its success to the scenes of the Indian Mutiny it depicts so well, the fighting in the lines before Delhi, the well " arranged " intrigue in Calcutta. But as a novelist, Mr. Merriman is always, on every page, readable ; that he puts all his goods in his shop window is undeniable, but he dresses them with skill, and the result is excellent—and it is not slipshod, as is too often the novel of its class. " Cameos : Short Stories " is another of the books with which Miss Corelli constantly breaks the record of huge sales. It has all the stuff of extreme popularity between its covers.

Mr. Gladstone's " Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler " (Clarendon Press) is a natural and welcome supplement to his edition of the Bishop's writings. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing entirely with Butler and his teaching, the second with the vast, difficult subject of the state of man in the future life, and is, of course, made up of the articles he has been contributing to one of the American reviews.

In history and biography I have nothing more important to mention than an interesting little illustrated brochure by Mr. Hermann Senn, " Ye Art of Cookery in Ye Olden Time " (Universal Cookery and Food Association) ; but there are four books of a political and legal kind which are interesting the public. The new volume of the Questions of the Day Series, " America and Europe : a Study of International Relations " (Putnam), in which " The United States and Great Britain," " The Monroe Doctrine," and " Arbitration in International Disputes " are discussed by writers of the very first authority, is the most important ; but it is pressed hard by the little book on " The Political Situation "—in South Africa, of course—the work of " Olive Schreiner " and her husband. Then there is Mr. Joseph Collinson's " What it Costs to be Vaccinated : the Pains and Penalties of an Unjust Law," and a curious compilation, issued under the auspices of the Economic Club—" Family Budgets : being the Income and Expenses of Twenty-eight British Households, 1891-1894." This is the result of a serious effort " to study family life in Great Britain through details of family expenditure," and it is rather surprising to see how small a percentage has been spent on alcoholic drink by the families selected. And yet the workers of Great Britain were always supposed " to like their glass ! " But then as Mr. Walkley has suggested in the *Daily Chronicle*—it was Mr. Walkley surely ?—the sort of family whom you could induce to keep so rigid an account of its expenditure is hardly likely to take its " joy of life " in a manner so loose as beer or spirit drinking !

First in the department of fiction, I think, I ought to mention two tales of the Dutch Indies—one, " An Outcast of the Islands," is by a writer, Mr. Joseph Conrad, whose last story, " Almayer's Folly," had so large and so well deserved a success. Here is a book with the same novel atmosphere, the same sense of remote, untutored savagery, of a

mixture of races beyond the appreciation of the untraveled European. It has the power of its predecessor, it contains as powerful and as beautiful scenes. The other, "Gold," by Miss Annie Linden, is the second volume of Lane's Library, and depends for its interest not so much on literary charm as the sensational incidents following on a search for the hidden treasure fields of a forgotten king. "Gold! gold! gather it! pluck it up! see, it is fat, yellow gold!"—so runs one sentence out of the old, faded document which first put the hero on the scent and ultimately turned his brain. Miss Linden writes pleasantly, if ingenuously, and she manages as she unfolds her story to impart a good deal of information about native life and customs. But she is merely a teller of stories, while Mr. Conrad is an artist, who, knowing so intimately a field so unworked, may achieve something very considerable. A Dutch story, but one dealing not with the Indies, but with Amsterdam, is "A Stumbler in Wide Shoes" by Mr. E. Sutcliffe March, a new writer, I take it. But new to the game or not, Mr. March can tell a story, and his picture of the moral wreck and ultimate redemption of a young Dutch painter is full of interest and power. There is an excellent love interest too—of a conventional kind—in the book, and the world of Amsterdam gives it a novel flavor.

A good English society novel is "A Lawyer's Wife: a Tale of Two Women and Some Men," by Sir W. Nevill Geary, Bart., who has painted a disagreeable, essentially modern woman in a manner reminiscent of Mrs. Alfred Dean, who had, I thought, the prior right to use such types. Well written the tale is not, but it shows plenty of knowledge of the world, and is never dull. You will find also "A Humble Enterprise," by Miss Ada Cambridge, a clever little story, modern in its note, but not too modern. I can always read Miss Cambridge's story with interest. A small book by a writer new to me, and new I think to you, is "Sapphira of the Stage: How Sebastian Goss being Dumb, yet Made Love to Her, and what Befell," by Mr. George Knight, the second volume of the pretty Daffodil Library (which began by issuing Mr. Grant Allen's "The Jaws of Death," without any intimation that it was a new edition of a story half a dozen years old!). There is a good deal of real strength, and some literary ability of a rather untutored sort, in this story, but what may interest you most about it is its ghost scenes, which are refreshingly original, if not very convincing. The "what befell" of the title was lurid enough in all conscience—the submergence of hero and heroine, clasped in one another's arms, in a quicksand! A novel neither you nor those of your friends who care for the better kind of fiction must miss is a new volume in the Pioneer Series, "Across an Ulster Bog," by Miss M. Hamilton, whose "A Self-Denying Ordinance" we both admired so highly. Here this writer has a smaller canvas, but the power of the earlier book is in it—and, more's the pity, that somewhat amateurish way of arranging her sentences which we both noticed before. But the peasantry of Northern Ireland Miss Hamilton certainly knows inside and out. "Mr. Magnus" is a gross travesty, sensational and serious enough in its aim of life at the Kimberly diamond fields. You will see at once that "Mr. Magnus" is meant for Mr. Rhodes—an enemy's portrait—and other characters, like Mr. Barney Barnato, are easy enough to recognize. Mr. Statham, or whoever it is wrote the book, has missed his chance. He might have produced really a powerful novel with a thinly disguised figure of Mr. Rhodes as hero. He could have made the picture as anti-Rhodes as he liked, but the material would have worked out with a fine picturesqueness and power if it had been properly handled.

Two volumes of short stories deserve a paragraph to themselves. First, Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "Mere Stories" is not only notable for the excellence and uniform interest of the stories it contains, but also for the novelty of its shape—that of the yellow French novel pure and simple! The innovation deserves encouragement. You do not want, at this time of day, an introduction to Mrs. Clifford's many good qualities. She has become one of those few writers of English fiction no one of whose books one can afford to leave unread. And certainly you cannot afford to leave unread a volume of short stories by a new writer—Mr. W. D. Scull's "The Garden of the Matchboxes, and Other Stories." I cannot pretend to give efficient reasons for the faith that is in me, but I feel that in Mr. Scull appears a new writer worth following. At present he is overconscious, rather labored, certainly leaving the impression that to him style is at least as important as matter. He writes about the East, about London life, about—well, about most things, as if he knew them. He is eerie and fantastic and obscure, and one finishes most of his stories with a doubt of their meaning, but still he fascinates and compels interest—and curiosity.

One or two books have been translated this month from Continental languages. There is Björnstjerne Björnson's "The Fisher Lass" in that collected edition of his stories for which Mr. Edmund Gosse writes brief prefatory notes; and there is a new novel by Dr. Max Nordau, "The Malady of the Century," full of its author's confused teaching, but worth your looking at; and, in conclusion, a translation from the Danish of Hendrik Pontoppidan's "The Promised Land," excellently illustrated. Pontoppidan is one of the very foremost of Danish novelists, and I believe one doesn't know European fiction in anything like its entirety if one remains strange to his work.

Short stories and essays make up Mr. Le Gallienne's "Prose Fancies (Second Series)," a very pleasant volume, but of a quality on the whole rather lower than that which preceded it. It contains, however, with a certain amount of rubble, one or two of its author's most beautiful pieces of writing—"A Seventh Story Heaven," for instance, shows how admirable an artist in words, sincere and not affected, he can be, how tender and near the heart of pathos, and love and joy. "The Burial of Romeo and Juliet" is a charming fancy; and one or two papers at the close answer certain critics of "The Religion of a Literary Man," and should be read with that book.

"The Works of Max Beerbohm" is, as you will soon see for yourself, an addition to what Mr. Traill calls the "literature of impertinence." It is a small volume containing those half dozen essays, precious, full of affectations, but still admirably written and always justifying themselves by their qualities of amusement, Mr. Beerbohm contributed to the early numbers of "The Yellow Book." And we have also Mr. Beerbohm's apology for himself, his swan song. "I shall write no more," he says. "Already I feel myself to be a trifle outmoded. I belong to the Beardsley period." And the humor of the thing lies in the fact that even to-day Mr. Beerbohm is not twenty-four! Mr. John Lane's elaborate bibliography of this "outmoded" young gentleman's various productions is excellent fooling, too, and distinctly the little book is one to keep. Here I may mention two new editions—that of Mr. Augustine Birrell's

"Res Judicatæ," in the collected popular edition of his books, a truly delightful volume of literary essays; and M. Alphonse Daudet's "Recollections of a Literary Man," one of the reissue in English form of his better known books.

Three new volumes of verse are out this month—volumes I have myself thoroughly enjoyed, and which I do not think that any one who cares at all for modern poetry can afford to disregard. Two are by Mrs. Woods, already well known as a novelist, and, to a smaller circle, as a poet. "Wild Justice: a Dramatic Poem," has that atmosphere of profound, impenetrable gloom that hung over "A Village Tragedy." But the power of it, the impressiveness! All pathos, and horror, and the poignant anguish of some women's fate is in the play, which can be compared to the work of no other modern but Ibsen. Indeed, Shakespeare himself is, I should think, the model Mrs. Woods placed before her. There is more than a note of that kind of art of suggestion and terror he exercises in "Macbeth" in this tragedy of the lonely Welsh coast. Mrs. Woods is not so depressing a writer in "Aëromancy, and Other Poems." It contains one poem, "The Child Alone," that will stand with the best work of Mr. Stevenson's, whose point of view in regard to children it has; and it is a sort of companion in verse to Mr. Grahame's "The Golden Age." "An April Song," and "March Thoughts From England," are both keenly beautiful, but "Aëromancy" itself is too obscure for the ordinary reader. The third volume, "A Shropshire Lad," is by a new writer, Mr. A. E. Housman, a very real poet, and a very English one at that. His book is really a biography in verse, in sixty-three short poems, dealing with the loves and sorrows, the dramatic incidents, the daily labors of a Ludlow boy. Simplicity is the note of Mr. Housman's style—simplicity and a dignified restraint. Open at page 38 and read the poem that begins "Is my team plowing?" and then tell me if you do not consider Mr. Housman a distinct acquisition to the little body of young men who are worthily doing their utmost to keep alive the traditions of English song. And I send a new edition of Mr. Edward Carpenter's Whitmanesque volume "Towards Democracy," and a new and complete collection, under the title of "Lapsus Calami, and Other Verses," of the late J. K. Stephen's poetical work. There is a portrait in the volume, and an introduction by his brother. You do not need to be told that "J. K. S." carried on in his own day that tradition of Cambridge verse that C. S. Calverley made for an earlier generation.

Two or three very entertaining, and a couple of very learned, scientific volumes are published this month. The one most likely to be popular is Mr. C. J. Cornish's "Animals at Work and Play: their Activities and Emotions," a delightful collection of papers on the everyday life of animals, which have been appearing in the *Spectator*. Mr. Cornish treats such subjects as "Animals' Beds," "Animals' Toilettes," "Military Tactics of Animals," and "Dangerous Animals of Europe" with unfailing vivacity. The papers are illustrated. Sir John Lubbock's "The Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to which it is Due" (Macmillan), with a number of maps and illustrations, appears very opportunely and its appeal is as much strictly scientific as popular. Mr. Lydekker's "A Geographical History of Mammals" is a volume, well illustrated, of course, of the Cambridge Geographical Series, containing a very clear view of its subject, presented in a thoroughly readable manner. By the way, "The Royal Natural History" (Warne), of which Mr. Lydekker is editor, is appearing in sixpenny weekly parts. There is no popular work of its kind cheaper or better illustrated, and what is particularly important, the text is always the work of a specialist who can be entirely trusted to give the very latest information on each subject.

Geographical works of one kind or another have a peculiar interest just now. Thus you will welcome Mr. Douglas Sladen's unconventional guide book, "Brittany for Britons," with its "newest practical information about the towns frequented by the English on the Gulf of St. Malo." And there is Mr. H. R. G. Inglis' "The 'Contour' Road Book of Scotland," a series of elevation plans of the Scottish roads for the convenience of cyclists, with measurements and descriptive letterpress. "Two Knapsacks in the Channel Islands," by Mr. Jasper Braithwaite and Mr. Maclean, explains itself. It is a fully illustrated, somewhat humorous description, and may be useful. Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman's "In the Northman's Land: Travel, Sport, and Folk-lore in the Hardanger Fjord and Fjeld," is a very capable interesting book, whose map and illustrations add to its value. Travel of a different kind is represented by Mr. Julius M. Price's "The Land of Gold: the Narrative of a Journey through the West Australian Gold Fields in the Autumn of 1895." Here too is a map, with many illustrations by the author.

Nothing in the way of theology that I have seen is likely to be more interesting than Mr. F. A. Malleson's new edition, with a considerable number of hitherto unprinted letters of Mr. Ruskin's "Letters to the Clergy on the Lord's Prayer and the Church, with Replies from Clergy and Laity, and an Epilogue." But you will like to have Mr. Richard Lovett's "Primer of Modern Missions," in the Present Day Series, although "considerations of space have forbidden any reference to modern Roman Catholic Missions." One cannot fail to connect this omission with the fact that the Religious Tract Society publish at the same time "The Papal Attempt to Re-convert England," by "one born and nurtured" in the Church whose "new aggressive movement" he seeks to combat.

There is a delightful series of the old standard authors which the publisher has fitly entitled "Books to Have." The latest edition is the ever-green "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," in six eminently companionable volumes. The text chosen is that of E. W. Lane, and there are clever and characteristic illustrations by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, while Mr. Joseph Jacobs, that very erudite scholar, has prepared a critical introduction, in which he claims to have "traced the author" of the "Nights." A better edition than this, one better printed, or of a better shape, could not be imagined. In the Golden Treasury Series has appeared the edition of Sir Thomas Brown's beautiful treasuries of seventeenth century wisdom and of English prose, the "Hydriotaphia" and "The Garden of Cyrus" (Macmillan), on which Dr. Greenhill was engaged up till the time of his death; and the same publishers have added to their series of Illustrated Standard Novels a reprint of Captain Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy," with an introduction by Mr. David Hannay, and a great number of illustrations—such good illustrations—by Mr. Fred. Pegram. No better book exists as a present for a boy than this, perhaps Marryat's best novel, and it could not appear in more attractive garb.

II. SOME VOLUMES OF VERSE.

German Songs of To-day. Edited, with an introduction and literary notes, by Alexander Tille, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 185. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

The aim of this volume is to supply to American students of German literature a collection of the best and most representative poems in that language. The collection is divided into poems of "Modern Life," "Modern Love" and "Modern Thought," and there is a valuable introduction by the editor, with a list of poets and a condensed biography of each.

Songs, Chiefly from the German. By J. L. Spalding. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

There are few literary tasks so rashly undertaken as the translation of poetry. Can a man translate Heine unless he be a Heine in his own tongue? An examination of all the English versions of Heine songs would bring to light some remarkable monstrosities. Bishop Spalding is not worse than dozens of his predecessors, yet it seems as if some one ought to rise and protest against giving to the English-speaking public such an idea of the great foreign poets, Heine in particular, as is obtained by perusing these emasculated jingles. Take that immortal verse of the "*Auf Flügeln des Gesanges*" where the roses whisper to each other "*duftige Mährchen ins Ohr.*" We have here:

"The violets whisper and kiss,
And gaze on the starry sheen;
The roses tell their bliss
The fragrant leaves between."

This is no more Heine than a hand organ's rhythmical wheezings are Beethoven. Again, in the "Palm" the translator gives us the following version:

"On northern hill a fir-tree stands
And slumbers all alone;
Winter round him his icy bands
And mantle white has thrown.

He dreams of Oriental palm,
Who, on her rocky seat,
All solitary mourns and calm
Amid the desert's heat."

This has been translated—by a poet—and any one unfamiliar with German who wishes to see how completely and absolutely all the subtle feeling of the thing has been destroyed may compare these lines with the following:

"In the far north stands a pine tree;
Lone upon a wintry height
It sleeps; around it snows have thrown
A covering of white.
It dreams forever of a palm
That, far in the morning land,
Stands silent, in a most sad calm,
Midst of the burning sand."

If We Only Knew, and Other Poems. By Cheiro. Paper, octavo, pp. 39. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

There are a great many "ifs" and "Fates" in the verses produced by the worthy palm-reader. It might not be inapt to compare his Pegasus to a trotting horse who occasionally breaks. There is a good deal of a suddenness about the last line of this last verse of "If":

"If Fate were naught—and we were wise,
All things our wondrous eyes would see;
We'd make 'the present' change 'to be';
We'd write 'it must' across the skies.
If Fate were naught—and we were wise
Ah! What a hush all things would be!

Acrisius, King of Argos, and Other Poems. By Horace Eaton Walker. Octavo, pp. 95. Claremont, N. H.: George I. Putnam Company.

Acrisius, having been told by an oracle that a son of his daughter Danae shall depose him, has her made away with by Hardspur and Brasker:

"*Hardspur:* Silence, lady, for the fates are 'gin thee.
Brasker: And thou, squalling nurse, hush thy babbling, or Hardspur'll marry thee."

Later when Hardspur, thinking Zeus has left, enters the brazen chamber and flees at sight of the King of Heaven, the god soliloquizes as follows:

"*Zeus:* Great Heaven! Did mortal dare intrude? A silence
As tomb of death doth now encompass me.
Can god as I be thus deceived? 'Twas wind,
The wheels of time in swerveless revolutions,
Or busy death, with sixty funerals to
The hour. . . . ."

A little of this goes a long way.

Constancy, and Other Poems. By Naaman R. Baker. 12mo, pp. 150. Mt. Morris, Ill.: Brethrens' Publishing Company.

It is rather a novel sensation to light upon a poem headed "In Memory of my Little Daughter," and then, upon being referred to a footnote, to discover that the lines were produced by the author's mother, and are inserted on account of their connection with his own tribute, just preceding, "To the Memory of my Little Sister." The title page of the volume announces that it is "published for the author," which is a very wise and satisfactory arrangement.

The River Bend, and Other Poems. By Tacitus Hussey. 12mo, pp. 168. Des Moines: Tacitus Hussey.

Sonnets and lyrics and epics, many of them illustrated from photographs of the actual people or places sung of, are to be found here. There is plenty of dialect, with its humorous concomitants, and there is a tragedy called "Disillusion," which attests the arduousness of Cupid's labors in the midst of Iowan corn fields:

"Her eyes were of the deepest blue,
Her teeth were white as pearls;
My heart beat at a furious rate;
My eyes were fastened to my plate;
My ego said: 'She is your fate—
This prettiest of girls!'
And when she raised her face to mine,
What sweetness filled my cup!
But when with ears of corn between
Her lily hands were toying seen,
She gnawed the rows off, slick and clean,
I sighed and gave her up!"

Out of a Silver Flute. By Philip Verrill Michels. 16mo, pp. 81. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

There are a number of quatrains, sonnets and rondeaux in this volume, of which the best has been said when one admits that they might be worse. For the similes are oppressively strained, sometimes ludicrously so, as in the "Sun set":

"Old Sol dipped low and red through clouds he burst,
And all adown a ripple path he trod
Till lo! 'gainst purple lights appeared, reversed,
The golden exclamation point of God."

It is hard to believe that *this* one *could* be worse!

The Collected Poems of S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: The Century Company. $1.75.

Dr. Mitchell is perhaps most generally known in the literary world as the author of "Characteristics," yet even had we never had that fascinating work the present volume would call for more than an ordinary share of our attention. The collection comprises all of the author's published verses, the first editions of the seven separate volumes in which they originally appeared being out of print.

Perhaps the finest thing among them is the initial

"Francis Drake," which tells of the renowned admiral's execution of his mutinous friend, Thomas Doughty. The scene where Doughty and the rest sit down to a banquet, at his request, prior to his execution is most dramatic and the poem is well sustained throughout, a most unusual circumstance in such undertakings. Dr. Mitchell will always be sure of an audience whether he address them in verse or prose.

Field Flowers. Octavo, pp. 75. Chicago: Field Monument Souvenir Fund, 180 Monroe St. $1. (By mail, 10 cents additional.)

"Field Flowers" is the title of a collection of Eugene Field's verses published by the Field Monument Committee of Chicago. The illustrations are the work of more than thirty of our leading artists, and to say of them, as we truthfully may, that they furnish a graceful and appropriate setting for the "flowers" of Field's poesy, is surely high praise. The book is sold for the benefit of the children's monument to Mr. Field, and is an appropriate souvenir.

Some of the Rhymes of Ironquill (A Book of Moods). Fifth edition. 12mo, pp. 334. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.

"When back into the alphabet
The critic's satire shall have crumbled,
When into dust his hand is humbled
One verse of mine may linger yet."

Thus "Ironquill," and it is truly an effective preface and a needed. For, despite the fact that the publishers announce this as the fifth edition of this "book of moods," and despite the bits of real poetry which may be found therein, the general tendency will probably be toward satire upon laying down the volume. There is an affecting address to a telegraph wire, which contains the following verse:

"Why in the moonlight, O wire, so sadly, so constantly moaning?
Brightly in Argentine's smelters numerous crucibles bubble;
Proudly uprears in Topeka the bronze of the dome on the tholus;
Gaily Pueblo appears with rolling-mills crowning the mesa."

It is hard to keep one's hands off such stuff as this, but it is a more grateful task to turn to the opening lines of "The Kansas Herder," which are really fine:

"He rode by starlight o'er the prairies dim,
While Melancholy with an aimless whim
Through trackless grass was blindly leading him."

Poems of the soil these and no mistake, and, above all, of Kansas soil; for the poet is an almost rabid patriot, declaring that Massachusetts, Virginia and Kansas will "alone live in story"—the first two for their history and Kansas for "her woes and glory." One naturally wonders in which of these categories should come "Sockless Simpson" and Mrs. Lease and "Whiskers Peffer" and the rest of that shining band of statesmen and "stateswomen."

The Story of Rosina, and Other Verses. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Mr. Hugh Thomson's fifty illustrations are the excuse for reprinting this collection of verses, and the combination is an attractive and graceful one. Mr. Dobson's muse is not altogether unlike the Boucher dilettanteisms whereof he sings in "Rosina." Here your quietly disposed reader need feel in no danger of being harrowed by problems and complexities and tragedies; hearts break—but they shatter *à la* Watteau; everything is light and facile and good-humored. In this, his own special field, Mr. Dobson is hard to equal, however. Very clever and dainty are the verses, and there are occasional witty characterizations which fairly sparkle, as of Boucher's pictures:

"A Versailles Eden of cosmetic youth
Wherein most things went naked save the truth."

Good desserts are to be found here, but such *méringues glacées* would be apt to pall as a steady diet.

New Poems by Christina Rossetti, hitherto unpublished or uncollected. Edited by William Michael Rossetti. 16mo, pp. 397. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Rossetti divides these "new poems" of his sister's into four classes: General, Devotional, Italian and Juvenilia, the latter including all the verses written before the age of seventeen—for Christina Rossetti was singing of love and life problems before she was in her teens, and the first example given of her work is dated April 27, 1842, when she was a little over eleven. Her brother explains her own failure to print most of the poems, a majority of which have not already been published, either privately or in magazines, on the score of her modesty, since, many of them resembling in substance or form other of her productions, she hesitated to put them before the public. However this may be, we surely cannot have too much of Christina Rossetti. She is always deep and true and womanly, with a Browning-like intricacy of thought which at times verges on tortuousness, but is always worth probing, and the rhythm and color of many of these new poems are fascinating. It is noteworthy that the lily, which her great painter brother used with such subtle effect, appears in poem after poem. The frontispiece to the volume is a comparatively unknown sketch of the poetess by Dante Gabriel Rossetti—probably a study for the *Ecce Ancilla Domini*.

Poems and Ballads by Robert Louis Stevenson. 16mo, pp. 367. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Stevenson's most ardent and affectionate admirers would surely be the last to present him to the world as a great poet. The longer one reads his works, the more intimate one becomes with the brilliant and fascinating personality of the man, the more incongruous must his name appear in such a connection. An English reviewer has recently recorded, with infinite self-complacency, how he once wrote to Stevenson, pointing out to him that he could never write a great novel owing to his lack of a "strong, firm moral standpoint," and how the author at once replied, acknowledging that the critic was right. And this moral indefiniteness, though admitting, as Stevenson himself shows it does, of the most masterful literary feats, is far more fatal to the highest poetry than to a great novel. Ethics can be no "veiled mistress" to him who would wear the bays, and the very qualities which make all Mr. Stevenson's readers feel such a strong, unreasoning affection toward him probably incapacitated him for poetry. It would, of course, be impossible to give utterance to such opinions as these but for our Scotchman's many other shining literary achievements; sure it is the reader will find few of those exquisite felicities of expression, those unerring and incisive sentence thrusts which make Stevenson's prose unlike anyone else's. Most of the poems are undeniably commonplace; only in the whimsicalities, the humorous oddities, does the author's personality seem to rid itself of the trammels of versification and walk with freedom and certitude. In this, his most characteristic vein, there are, however, a few gems. For instance:

LOOKING FORWARD.

"When I am grown to man's estate
I shall be very proud and great
And tell the other girls and boys
Not to meddle with my toys."

TIME TO RISE.

"A birdie with a yellow bill
Hopped upon the window sill,
Cocked his shining eye and said,
'Aint you 'shamed, you sleepy head'!"

These are perfect of their kind, but when we come to those parts where in prose the author was most secure, the tragic and dramatic passages, there is an almost incredible let-down. Take the legendary South Sea maiden, the "bride of the shark" in "The House of Tombinoka:"

"She gazed; all round her to the heavenly pale
The simple sea was void of isle or sail—
Sole overhead the unsparing sun was reared—
When the deep bubbled and the brute appeared"

And yet the man who wrote this could give us, in his own proper vehicle of expression, that overwhelming scene on board the "Flying Scud," to mention only one of many.

This volume of poems contains all those previously published—"A Child's Garden of Verses," "Underwoods" and "Ballads"—and some forty new ones. Besides the dainty bits for children noted above, there is another group which shines out the more brightly from its disappointing surroundings—the verses in "Scots." Some of these are as natural, as free and as charming as if Robert Burns himself had guided the pen that wrote them. Indeed they have much of his unrestrained humor, and there is more music in one of them than in all the rest of Stevenson's verses put together. Every one who cares for his writings (and who does not?) would wish to have his poetical output, whatever the quality; but some of these little lyrics really make up for all the rest. Had he left us nothing but these we should surely have credited him with a much larger portion of the divine spark of poesy.

The Standard Hymnal: A New Hymnal for General Use. Compiled and arranged by C. C. Converse. 12mo, pp. 112. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 35 cents.

This collection aims at presenting all the favorite congregational tunes, ancient and modern, with music and words, as an assistance to fuller and more universal joining in the singing by the congregation.

The Glory of the Garden, and Other Odes, Sonnets and Ballads in Sequence, with a note on the relations of the Horatian Ode to the Tuscan Sonnet. By William Vincent Byars. 32mo, pp. 190.

Mr. Byars dedicates his volume to "all Good Women and all who love them." One is forced to wonder what Mlle. Guilbert would say to "Yvette, the Ballet Dancer:"

> Have you no soul at all, fair, lithe Yvette,
> Are you then but a shameless, dancing sprite,
> One of those nixies . . . . . .
> . . . . . .
>
> Far down in Sheol, wicked nixies dance
> Before gray, bald-crowned sinners and smooth boys—
> Smooth, beardless boys who dream that Sheol's joys
> Shall be eternal! How their lithe limbs glance
> In the red, gleaming fire-light as they dance,
> Mad with delight that ruins and destroys!"

Lovers Three Thousand Years Ago. By Rev. T. A. Goodwin. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 12mo, pp. 41.

Mr. Goodwin has endeavored to present the Song of Solomon with all "textual criticism" eliminated and "to restore the text to the form which made the poem a treasure to the ancient Hebrew." He believes that its lesson of the "unchangeableness of love" is by no means the least important of the Bible's teachings.

The Sacrifice: An Epic. By Benj. T. Trego. 12mo, pp. 205. Detroit: Free Press Printing Company. $2.

The author declares this to be "only a study, not an effort, much less an attempt to treat worthily a subject so sublime." The "urgent requests of friends" have been necessary to overcome his reluctance to putting it into print. It is divided into three parts, each of six cantos, and finished up with an "Image divine." The titles of the cantos in Part I. are as follows: "Heaven," "Earth," "The Advent," "The Nativity," "The World" and "Jerusalem."

Shadows of Yesterday. By Charles Gifford Orwen. 12mo, pp. 98. Rochester: Published by the author. $1.

Mr. Orwen has attacked rather a large subject in "Jupiter Fallen," and the result is what might be anticipated. In the "Rhyme of the Phantom Death" he has these lines:

> "With his palm beneath his chin
> Sits my mask hid sin!"

and hints in a preface that his gallantry in altering the sex of personified sin, as established by "Milton and others," may be quite defensible.

Essie: A Romance in Rhyme. By Laura Dayton Fessenden. 12mo, pp. 93. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

This "romance in rhyme" takes the form of a series of letters from various people to various other people. A critical spirit might cavil at calling the pairing of "his home" and "welcome" a rhyme, but the "romance" ends well and that's the main thing about a romance.

An Oaten Pipe. By James B. Kenyon. 16mo, pp. 133. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

A strange "oaten pipe" this, that pipes of a "Chanson du Matin," "Carpe Diem," "Laborare est Orare" and Ζωοποιέω. Rather an excess of cultivation to such oats, as the farmer said when the hired man fresh from college ploughed up every stalk of grain in the field.

Armenian Poems. Rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

These translations prove that the Armenian poets have much of fire and dramatic action. Many of the poems are very rich and Eastern in expression, and they form an interesting collection. In an appendix is given a remarkable specimen of an Armenian prose poem dating back to the fifteenth century.

Under the Pines, and Other Verses. By Lydia Avery Coonley. 16mo, pp. 104. Chicago: Way & Williams.

The author warns us in her prefatory lines that these "simple rhymes" have "no plan" and "no moral hid," "no prize for one who delves." It might be held justly that "blue" and "dew" form a rhyme not simple but decidedly complex. To the rest of the assertion we can cheerfully subscribe.

The Golden Shuttle. By Marion Franklin Ham. 12mo, pp. 128.

Mr. Ham has won many plaudits for his easy, graceful verse. One of the best poems in his present volume is a sonnet called "Dawn," which has much color and feeling.

Songs of Night and Day. By Frank W. Gunsaulus. Octavo, pp. 144. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Gunsaulus has some charming verses in his present volume, and he looms up large beside the average verse producer. "At Beach St. Mary" opens thus:

> "The long brown arm thrusts out to sea
> Headland lost in sliding sands;
> So Time indents Eternity;
> We live on Being's borderlands."

Some of the lyrics fairly sing themselves along, as in "When the Poet Comes:"

> "The ferny places gleam at morn;
> The dew drips off the leaves of corn;
> Along the brook a mist of white
> Fades as a kiss on lips of light
> For lo! the poet with his pipe
> Finds all these melodies are ripe."

The book is altogether very attractive and Mr. Gunsaulus is to be congratulated on his work.

Repetition and Parallelism in English Verse: A Study in the Technique of Poetry. By B. C. Alphonso Smith. 12mo, pp. 76. New York and New Orleans: University Publishing Company. 60 cents.

Mr. Smith's book is entirely devoted to the two points mentioned, since he believes the influence of repetition and parallelism on metrical harmony and rhythm to be much farther reaching than is generally allowed. Many instances, antique and modern, are cited of the adroit application of such blendings of both usages as occur in the "Ancient Mariner" to a very marked degree, and in nearly all truly

lyrical poetry. There are special chapters on the occurrence of such phrases in both Poe and Swinburne, the author bringing to light and classifying some very curious and interesting examples.

The Legend of Aulus. By Flora Macdonald Shearer. 16mo, pp. 95. San Francisco: William Doxey.

The titular poem in this volume is a versification of one of the legends from the *Gesta Romanorum*. Among the other verses, ballades and sonnets there is an affecting lament on the death of a cat:

"A pretty, timid, gentle thing,
Whose claws for me were always sheathed,
That loved the very air I breathed,
Is surely worth remembering."

And again:

"I know, I know I did my best
To save it from the coming dark,
And keep alight life's feeble spark;
But—Death was stronger—therefore rest
Poor little friend . . . . . "

A Woman's Love Letters. By Sophie M. Almon-Hensley. 16mo, pp. 82. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

It is a fortunate woman depicted by the author, for after many questionings and anxieties and unhappinesses her final "Song" runs thus:

"Where is the waiting time?
Where are the fears?
Gone with the winter's rime,
The bygone years.

O'er life's plain, lone and vast,
Slow treads the morn;
Night shades have moved and passed,
Joy's day is born."

Wind-Harp Songs. By J. William Lloyd. 16mo, pp. 132. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Company. $1.

One may love Walt Whitman and his work; indeed, no one with a catholic heart and a right feeling for broadness and greatness can help realizing that he filled his place incomparably well, yet for how much is he responsible through his preachings of the gospel of formlessness! The "Wind-Harp Song," which leads in Mr. Lloyd's volume, has some true poetry in it, if one but have patience enough with the striving after strength by way of chaos to cull this out. His characterization of the myriad night creatures as "citizens of the void, mysterious, situate between the pulses of life called day" is original and poetic; but right next to it, in his list of the various forces which make up the night winds are these absurd lines:

"Steams;
Malaries from the marshes;
Dreams;—
Tell also all the wisdom,
All the romance of their substance."

Fleet Street Eclogues. By John Davidson. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Davidson's eclogues are a little puzzling at first. His Fleet Street journalists' alternate praise or blame of their craft, with praise (always) of ale ending up with a Rileyesque arrangement, thus:

SANDY:
Amen!
BASIL:
Waas Hael!
BRIAN:
Drinc Hail!

This on New Year's Day. St. Valentine's Eve sentiments follow, and on St. George's Day all the journalists agree that the English "are the people," the "world's forlorn hope," etc. The author's liberties of language tempt one to apply some schoolboy German to the venture. "*Was Für?*"

Tennessee Centennial Poem. By Mary A. A. Fry. Octavo, pp. 174. Chattanooga: M. A. A. Fry.

This volume is "a synopsis of the history of Tennessee from its earliest settlement on Watauga to the present time, with short biographies of the most prominent men"—the same being done into rhyme by the author aforesaid. The invocation to the state runs thus:

"One hundred years have come and gone since she was permitted
To place her star on Freedom's brow and be admitted
Into the United States, a sovereign with all her rights,
Buried treasures, resources, possessions, hopes, delights."

Further on:

"Daniel Boone now attempted to move into Kentucky,
But was attacked by Indians and thought himself lucky
To escape with his family . . . . . "

Again, of Farragut:

"He commanded the *John Adams*, *Greyhound* and *Seagull*,
The *Ferret* and the *Brandywine*, and when seasons were dull
Attended lectures at Yale, learning the carpenter's trade;
Spent two years nursing his wife, who was an invalid."

But those who wish to delve further into these historic utterances must get the book; there are one hundred and seventy-four pages waiting for them. It is safe to say that, taken as a whole, this achievement is *sui generis* and has never been equaled.

The Prince of Hades. By A. O. Kaplan. Quarto, pp. 32, paper. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

The hero of Mr. Kaplan's tale, after rising "to the welkin fair" and soaring "upon the trackless air of mute infinity," drops for some unexplained reason into Hades. He finds the de'il, whom he calls Pyrus, not nearly so black as he is painted. Indeed after listening to the Prince's tale our adventurer hails him as a benefactor to mankind, and begs to return to the green sward, being so "drenched with rapture" that he fain must sing the praises of his new friend to ignorant earth dwellers.

Whiffs from Wild Meadows. By Sam Walter Foss. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

If one may be pardoned for saying so, it looks as if the wonderful success of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field were causing the "poems of the soil" business to be run into the ground. Yet there are good things about Mr. Foss's whiffs. If his humor is not often subtle it is generally genuine, and his tale of the hens who, after bankrupting their owner, scratched the flowers off his grave, is a good variation on the poultry joke. Mr. Foss leaves his dialect and humor in the "Coming American," which contains enough Fourth of July sentiment to satisfy Whitman himself. It also contains, perhaps, too much Whitman to satisfy that poet.

Poems and Fragments. By Paul Shevill. 16mo, pp. 61, paper. Springfield: Paul Shevill. 25 cents.

The author, in his preface, which takes the form of a letter to his brother, declares himself reluctant to publish the poems above alluded to, for the following reasons: (1) There is not a perfect stanza among them; (2) they are "mere fragments from extempore things, written in my twenty-first year and never re-touched;" (3) it hurts him to "force a business" out of his writing. He would much prefer, would this noble youth, the "old way" of earning his education by working in odd hours; but since that would mean "broken health and the loss of another year," which he "cannot afford," why he sacrifices his feelings and begs the public to subscribe a quarter each to send him through college. The first "fragment," "My Mother," opens thus:

"Her grateful eyes no more shall meet my own
With glad approval and maternal pride."

which speaks well for her at any rate, for this new variation of the street begging "orphan with eight small brothers and sisters to feed, wash and clothe" is hardly calculated to fill with joy the heart of its originator's mother.

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Was Benjamin Franklin a Plagiarist? Kate Stephens.
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Ancient Persian Doctrine of a Future Life. A. V. W. Jackson.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. August.

A Strange Episode in the Life of Maj.-Gen. Sir James Browne.
Robert Burns.
An Excursion in the Atlas Mountains. Walter B. Harris.
Some German Novels.
Through Touraine on Wheels. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
England's Duty in South Africa: A Study on the Ground. A. Michie.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. July 15.

Cotton Cultivation in the Caucasus.
English Industries on German Competition.
The Foreign Trade of China in 1895.
The Sugar Industry of Formosa.
Tobacco Cultivation in India.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Shall We Live After Death; and If So, How?
George Fox. With Portrait.
Haunted Houses up to Date. Miss X.
The True Basis of the New Catholicism.
Telepathy and Prayer. (1) The Strange Experiences of Dr. Barnardo; (2) Experiments in America.
Miracles; Catholic and Protestant.
The Doctrine of the Demon Lover. Dr. Franz Hartmann and Others.

The Bookman.—New York. August.

Uncollected Poems of H. C. Bunner.
Mrs. Meynell. E. K. Chambers.
An Unpublished Poem by Edmund Waller.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. August.

A Canadian Bicycle in Europe.—V.
The Cry for Free Silver. John A. Cooper.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. August.

Round the Royal Mews. B. Fletcher Robinson.
At Home and Abroad with George Curzon. W. E. Grey.
English Cave-Dwellers of To-day. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. August.

Some Unusual Forms of Locomotives. G. L. Cark.
Brains in Modern Steam Engine Building. W. D. Wansbrough.
Fly-Wheel Novelties H. E. Campbell.
Elevator Cables. Charles Desmond.
The World's Desire for Rapid Transit. G. E. Walsh.
Sand Blast Apparatus for Cleaning Castings. F. C. Brooksbank.
Conveying Belts and Their Use. T. Robins, Jr.
Some Fuel Problems. J. D. Weeks.
The Storage Battery. A. E. Childs.

Catholic World.—New York. August.

Convention of the Irish Race.
Reminiscences of Constantinople After the Crimean War.
"The War of the Sexes." J. P. MacCorrie.
Fifty Years of American Literature. W. B. McCormick.
Pilgrimage Churches in the Tyrol. Charlotte H. Coursen.
The Church in the Sandwich Islands. L. W. Mulhane.
Some Great Women of the Old Régime.
Amarilli Etrusca and the Roman Reading-Circle Movement.
Are Anglican Orders Valid? C. J. Powers.
Evolution of a Great City. J. J. O'Shea.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. August.

The Case of the Trawler and the Line Fisherman. W. A. Smith.
"Hansard."
"The Baltic."
The Glastonbury Lake-Dwellers. Charles Edwardes.
Cyclomania.
A Chat About Barristers.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. May.

Treatment of Tramps in Small Cities. J. W. Bradshaw.
Report of Committee on Vagrancy.
Analysis of the Social Structure of a Western Town.—III.
Causes and Conditions of Crime Among Women.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. August.

The Justices of the Supreme Court. David H. Wheeler.
A Traveler's Views of New Mexico. J. R. Spears.
Where Do the Immigrants Go? C. C. Adams.
German Universities. Alja R. Crook.
The World's Debt to Biology. H. F. Osborn.
The Indian Sign Language. W. H. Wassell.
Aspects of Art in America. Clarence Cook.
The Bank of England. Horace Townsend.
Jean Paul Frederick Richter. Joseph Forster.
Past and Future of Physical Education. A. Mosso.
Tennyson's Women. Eugene Parsons.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The Constitution of the Churches in the Days of the Apostles.
The Present Tendencies of Presbyterianism.
The Epistle to the Romans.
Dr. Bright's "Studies in Church History."
Professor Moore's Commentary on Judges.
The Somerset Carthusians.
Dr. Gibson's "Thirty-nine Articles."
The Ancient Mysteries.
Keble's "Christian Year."
Dr. Beet's Studies in Theology and Personal Religion.
The Seventh Œcumenical Council.
The Education Bill; What Next?

Contemporary Review.—London. August.

Mr. Balfour and His Critics—"The Foundations of Belief." Professor Seth.
Home Rule and the Irish Party. T. P. O'Connor.
The Autonomy of Labor. H. W. Wolff.
Mahomedanism; the Caliph and His Duties. Ahmed Riza Bey.
Nitragin: a New Advance in Agriculture. C. M. Aikman.
The Orange Society of Ireland. Michael Macdonagh.
"Passing Through the Fire"—Ancient Ordeals. Andrew Lang.
Living in Community; a Sketch of Moravian Anabaptism. R. Heath.
Browning's Poem, "La Saisiaz." A. Taylor Innes.
The Ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead. J. Hunt Cooke.
Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. August.

The Battle of the Nile; an Anniversary Study. J. K. Laughton.
American Millionaires.
Memoirs of Ali Effendi Gifoon; a Soudanese Soldier.
Children's Theology.
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Spenser Wilkinson.
Sir Henry Parkes. A. Patchett Martin.
Fags and Fagging. Horace G. Hutchinson.
Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—London. August.

The True Cosmopolis. Frederic Harrison.
Bloated Armaments. Justin McCarthy.
The Comité de Salut Public in the Light of Recent Documents.
Current German Literature. John G. Robertson.
Tunis and French Colonization. (In French.) Joseph Chailley-Bert.
Literature in England. (In French.) Augustin Filon.
Unedited Letters of Ivan Tourguéneff. Continued. (In French.)
Diary of President Bouhier; the Book of the Day in Paris. (In French.) Emile Faguet.
Woman Suffrage. (In German.) Helen Lange.
The Tiara of King Saitapharnes. (In German.) A. Furtwängler.
The Ethics of Modern Novels. (In German.) Lady Blennerhassett.

Critical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July 15.

Rev. E. P. Gould's Commentary on the Gospel According to St. Mark.
Ramsay's St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen. R. J. Knowling.
E. von Dobschütz's "Studien zur Textkritik der Vulgata."
Prof. R. G. Moulton's Literary Study of the Bible. Dr. D. Hunter.
Avestan Difficulties Not a Hindrance. Dr. L. H. Mills.

The Dial.—Chicago. August 1.

A Year of Continental Literature.—I.

August 16.

A Year of Continental Literature.—II.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

A Regius Professor on the Truthfulness of Catholics. Dom John Chapman.
A Regius Professor on the Roman See. Rev. Luke Rivington.
Sir Francis Englefield. A. A. Harrison.
Papal Elections and Coronations. Egerton Beck.
The Cardinal of York. A. Shield.
The Stratton Churchwardens' Accounts, 1512-1577. Florence Peacock.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Thomas Hughes and Septimus Hansard. J. M. Ludlow.
The Rights of the Individual. Rev. H. Rashdall.
Socialism and Social Politics in Austria. Rev. M. Kaufmann.
Some Statistics of Middle-Class Expenditure. E. Grubb.
The Agricultural Banks Association:
A Vindication. E. M. Leman.
A Rejoinder. H. W. Wolff.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Cardinal Manning and the Catholic Reaction of Our Times.
The New Scottish Novelists.
Sheridan.
The Universities of the Middle Ages.
The Countess Krasinska's Diary.
The Paget Papers.
Gardens and Garden Craft.
The Government of France Since 1870.
Egypt.

Educational Review.—London. August.

Eton Reminiscences.
Cardinal Richelieu.
▲ Manual of Philology.
New Testament Greek.
The Teaching of Science in Girls' Schools. Mrs. M. McKillop.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. August.

The Wreck of the *Drummond Castle*. Charles Marquardt.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; a Famous Irish Statesman. With Portrait.
The Sacred Crown of Hungary. Dr. J. Horowitz.
Woman; Her Hat, and the Height of Absurdity. R. S. Loveday.
Lady Baker in the Soudan. With Portrait. H. Ward.
The Right Way to See Norway. H. L. Braekstad.

Fortnightly Review.—London. August.

The Future of China.
The Gorge of the Aar, Switzerland, and Its Teachings.
Sir John Seeley. Herbert A. L. Fisher.
Luck or Leadership in Parliament?
Bimetallism and the Nature of Money. With Diagram. W. H. Mallock.
Stray Thoughts on South Africa. Continued. Olive Schreiner.
Zola's Philosophy of Life. R. E. S. Hart.
The Human Animal in Battle. H. W. Wilson.
Sunday Closing in Operation. H. L. Stephen.
Bethel Pike, Virginia; On an Old American Turnpike. A. G. Bradley.
The New French Naval Programme. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
The Making of an American President. Francis H. Hardy.

The Forum.—New York. August.

The West and the East. C. S. Gleed, T. S. Van Dyke.
A French College Sixty Years Ago. Jules Simon.
The Next American University. W. MacDonald.
Social and Economic Influence of the Bicycle. J. B. Bishop.
Altruism in Economics. W. H. Mallock.
The Free-Coinage Epidemic. J. S. Morrill.
Blunders of a Democratic Administration. S. M. Cullom.
What the Republican Party Stands for. Horace Porter.
Harriet Beecher Stowe. Julius H. Ward
Modern Archæology: Recent Excavations in Greece. J. Gennadius.
The Matrimonial Market. Edward Cary.
Significance of the Canadian Elections. George Stewart.

Free Review.—London. August.

Our Ideas of Right and Wrong. B. S. Proctor.
The Immorality of Religious Education. R. de Villiers.
Shakespeare and Montaigne. Continued. John M. Robertson.
The Present Position of Unitarianism.
Ouida's "Views and Opinions. Frederick Rockell.
The Evils of Boarding Schools. Thomas Waugh.
Marriage on Lease.
What Children Should be Told. H. Mansell.
Noah's Ark. D. Stokes.
Dangerous Women. A. Laidlaw.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. August.

Senior Wranglers. Charles G. Nuttall.
In Spanish Gipsyries. James Platt.
The Credulous Side of the Railway Mania. John Pendleton.
An Eighteenth Century Atlas of England and Wales. F. Owen Whitaker.
The White Rose on the Border. Continued. Alison Buckler.
"Œdipe Tyranne" at the Comédie Française. W. A. Fox.

The Green Bag.—Boston. August.

William Sampson. Irving Browne.
The English Law Courts.—VI.: The Ecclesiastical Courts.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Chicago Platform.
English Reasoning on Protection.
Sweating System in New York City. J. M. Mayers.
Labor Problem in Japan. Fusataro Takano.
Basis of Real Bimetallism. J. H. Clark.
Foreign and American Banking.
Cuban War and Spanish Treasury.
The Debt of Great Britain. Lawrence Irwell.
The American City. M. McG. Dana.

Homiletic Review.—New York. August.

The Biblical Account of the Deluge.—III. J. W. Dawson.
Local Aids to Pulpit Realism. C. Geikie.
Study of the Apocrypha by the Preacher. J. O. Murray.
False Theories of Right and Wrong. W. S. Killy.
Assyrian Politics and Israel's First Captivity. J. F. McCurdy.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. August.

Influence of Irrigation on Climate and Health. W. L. Woodruff.
The South Dakota Artesian Basin. F. F. B. Coffin.
The Art of Irrigation.—XV. T. S. Van Dyke.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Egyptian Fragments. Dr. A. Neubauer.
Some Remarks on Samaritan Literature and Religion. A. Cowley.
The Demonology of the New Testament. F. C. Conybeare.
The Talmudical Law of Agency. Rev. L. M. Simmons.
Jehuda Bonsenyor and His Collection of Aphorisms. Dr. M. Kayserling.
The Dietary Laws from a Woman's Point of View. Frances A. Joseph.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. June.

American Hydraulic Gates and Movable Dams. A. O. Powell.
Highway Bridges. Carl Gayler.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe. (Bi-monthly.) July-August.

Naval Attack on Sea-Coast Fortifications. H. L. Hawthorne.
The Tram-Chronograph. F. J. Smith.
The Principles of War. Colmar, Freiherr von der Goltz.
Garrison Artillery Warfare.
Artillery Material.
Military Geography: Cuba.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Historical Development of Scots Law. Prof. J. Dove Wilson.
Lorimer's Juristic Theory. A. Thomson.
Legal Position of Auditors of Joint-Stock Companies. R. Scott Brown.
Progress of the Second Division of the Court of Sessions.
The Socager in Domesday. G. Law.

Knowledge.—London. August.

Hygroscopic Seeds. Rev. A. S. Wilson.
English Coins. Continued. G. F. Hill.
Waves. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.
Stock-Taking of the Variable Stars. Lieut.-Col. E. E. Markwick.
Fur-seals; Our Fur Producers. R. Lydekker.
How to Observe an Earthquake. Dr. C. Davison.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. August.

Plan for Permanent International Tribunal. W. S. Logan.
Counsel and Action. W. A. Butler.
Man and Beast. Edward E. Hale.
The Sweating System. Henry White.
Our Dealings With the Indians. J. E. Greene.

Leisure Hour.—London. August.

The Round Towers of Ireland. C. Lee.
A Holiday Ramble in the Volcanic Eifel, Germany. Katharine S. Macquoid.
Glimpses of Dr. Johnson in Eighteenth Century Oxford. E. B. Parry.
The Royal Society. Continued. Herbert Rix.

Longman's Magazine.—London. August.

Oliver Wendell Holmes. A. K. H. B.
Atmospheric Pressure. H. Harries.

London Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The Early Ages of the Human Race.
Profit-Sharing and Gain-Sharing.
Lord Clive and Warren Hastings.
Albrecht Ritschl's Theology.
Keat's Letters.
The Bible as Literature.
Recent Researches Among the Annelids.

The Looker-On.—New York. August.

Shakespeare's Dramatic Construction.—V. W. H. Fleming.
Sir John Millais, Bart. Arthur Hoeber.
The Art of Accompanying. H. W. Loomis.

Lucifer.—London. July 15.

Buddhism, Christianity, and Phallicism. H. P. Blavatsky.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The Spirit of the Age. Continued. A. Fullerton.
Sufism. Continued. Hon. Otway Cuffe.
The Unity Underlying All Religion. Mrs. Besant.
Animal Reincarnation.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. August.

Owen Glendower; a Prince of Wales.
Rahel Levin and Her Times.
The Long Vacation in Oxford.
An Execution in India.
On the Antiquity of Tobacco-Smoking.
The Red Deer of New Zealand.
The Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match of 1895; In Lord's Pavilion.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. August.

Simon, Renan, and Darmesteter.
Light of Freedom and Liberty. M. J. Gries.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. August.

The Universe Within. Hudor Genone.
The Art of Mind-Building.—II. Elmer Gates.
Krishna's Teaching on Karma. Charles Johnston.
Tyranny of Intellectual Shrewdness. R. B. Davenport.
Beyond the Illusions of Sense. B. F. Underwood.
Evolution of the Home. Lydia Bell.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. August.

Camping and Climbing in the Big Horn. D. F. and J. E. Rogers.
The Angler's Paradise—Puget Sound. H. Bashford.
Newport on the Pacific. Florence McKinnie.
School Libraries. S. K. Stevenson.
Woman. Emma Y. Ross.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. August.

Interdependence of Home and Foreign Missions.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. August.

The Gospel in Spain. W. H. Gulick.
Work Among French Priests. L. J. Bertrand.
Nine Centuries of Buddhism.—V. F. D. Shawe.
Romanism in China. John Ross.
Lessons from Romish Missions. W. F. Gibbons.
The Inquisition and Its "Holy Offices." A. T. Pierson.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York.

An American Artist in Paris: Elizabeth C. Nourse.
Whist and Its Masters.—I. R. F. Foster.
The Making of Monotypes. H. W. Faulkner.

Music.—Chicago. August.

Photographed Voice Production. Rosa Belle Holt.
Songs of the Lark and the Nightingale. I. G. Tompkins.
University Work in Music. H. G. Hanchett.
Music: Its Laws and Tendencies. Eleanor P. Sherwood.

National Magazine.—Boston. August.

Yachting on the Great Lakes. E. S. Hoch.
Our Coast Defense.—V. Lieut. J. A. Frye.
A New Southern Park. Blanche G. Sargent.
Golf and Golf Clubs. A. W. Tarbell.

National Review.—London. August.

Mrs. Meynell's Essays. George Meredith.
Joseph Chamberlain. B. C. Skottowe.
The Monetary Question in the United States. Francis A. Walker.
The Unpopularity of the House of Commons. T. Mackay.
The Secret of Catholicism. Dr. William Barry.
Five Years' Reform in New Zealand. W. P. Reeves.
Our Naval Weakness. B. Tillett.

New Review.—London. August.

The Cuban Question. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
Making for Empire. Ernest E. Williams.
Li Hung Chang's Diplomacy. E. H. Parker.
The Drift of Modern Medicine. Dr. George M. Carfrae.
"Bloody Jeffreys"—Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. Francis Watt.
Abbé de Brantôme. David Hannay.
The Intolerable Waste of Parliament. James Annaud.
Coronation Notes from Russia. Ian Malcolm.

Nineteenth Century.—London. August.

The Decline of Cobdenism. Sidney Low.
Molimo; the God Who Promised Victory to the Matabele. J. M. Orpen.
Nature *vs.* the Chartered Company. Hon. John Scott Montagu.
The Battle of Standards in America:
(I.) War to the Knife. W. L. Alden.
(II.) Suggestions for a Compromise. W. Dillon.
The Training of a Jesuit. Father Clarke.
Li Hung Chang. A. Michie.
Life in the Moon, and Animal and Human Psychology. Prince Kropotkine.
Life in Poetry; Poetical Conception. Prof. Courthope.
Thomas Henry Huxley: a Reminiscence. Wilfrid Ward.
The Quality of Mercy—Cruelty to Animals. Ouida.

Râmakrishna Paramakansa : a Real Mahâtman. Prof. Max Müller.
Arbitration with America. John Morley.
Why South Africa Can Wait ; Letter to the Editor. Melius de Villiers.

North American Review.—New York. August.

Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race. Walter Besant.
Is Japanese Competition a Myth ? R. P. Porter.
The Canadian Elections and Their Result. J. W. Russell.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals.—VI. Louis Robinson.
Power of the British Press. H. W. Lucy.
Issues and Prospects of the Campaign. W. E. Chandler, J. Quincy.
Some Ante-Bellum Politics. G. W. Julian.
Can the Criminal Be Reclaimed ? H. S. Williams.
Natural Bimetallism. G. H. Lepper.
Novels Without a Purpose. Grant Allen.
How to Prolong Life. William Kinnear.
Italian Immigration. Prescott F. Hall.

Outing.—New York. August.

A Bout With the Blue Fish. E. W. Sandys.
Through Virginia Awheel.—II. J. B. Carrington.
The Half-Raters. R. B. Burchard.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel : Tabreez to Kohl.
The Naval Militia. Lieut. W. H. Stayton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. August.

Unexplored Regions of the High Sierras.—III. T. S. Solomons.
The Origin of Fan Tan. Stewart Culin.
Bird Notes in Southern California. H. L. Graham
Indian Medicine Men. L. G. Yates.
Yosemite and the Big Trees. RounsevelleWildman.
The Teaching Force. Edward T. Pierce.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. August.

Hardwick Hall. Rev. A. H. Malan.
The Cambridge "A. D. C." A. H. Marshall.
The Kingdom of Kerry. G. W. Forrest.
Balloons ; the Follies of Fashion. Mrs. Parr.
Devonshire ; the Country and Towns of the Dart.
How to Tell Fortunes by the Stars. With Diagrams. F. Legge.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. July.

Chautauqua Convention.
Artistic Lighting.—IV. James Inglis.

Photographic Times.—New York. August.

Progress of Photography, etc. G. F. Jaubert.
Types of Panoramic Cameras. E. J. Prindle.
Orthochromatic Photography With Ordinary Plates.
The Bronx in the City of New York. M. Toch.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. July.

Theology the Science of Religion. W. T. Hall.
Dr. Bavinck on the *Principium Externum*. H. E. Dosker.
The Foreign Evangelist : An Inquiry. P. D. Stephenson.
A Perversion of History. J. A. Waddell.
Historical Sketch of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Sir Edward Hamley.
Dante's "Vita Nuova."
The Garden.
Democratic Finance
The Letters of Edward Fitzgerald.
New Methods of Historical Inquiry.
Claudian.
Our Indian Frontier.
Dante Gabriel Rossetti.
"The Philosophy of Belief," by the Duke of Argyll
The French in Madagascar.
The Citizenship of the British Nobility.

Review of Reviews.—New York. August.

William J. Bryan : A Character Sketch. W. J. Abbot.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Dr. Barnardo : The Father of "Nobody's Children." W. T Stead.
The Latest Plea for International Bimetallism
Progress and Present Conditions of the Australian Federation Movement. John Quick.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. August.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. J. L. M. Monsabre.
A Chapter of Persecution in Our Own Day. B. J. Clinch.
Letters on the Dominican Order.—II. P. Duchaussoix.
The Yellowstone National Park.—II. G. E. Hardy.

The Sanitarian.—New York. July.

More About the Public Rain-Baths. M. Morris.
Purification of Public Water Supplies. G. H. Rohe.
Immunity, Natural and Acquired. J. M. French.
Infected Atmosphere. Guy Hinsdale.

August.

The Jennerian Centennial at Newport. H. R. Stover.
Foods in Disease. George Fisk.
School Room Hygiene. William A. Moury.
Pollution of Water Supplies. A. M. Bell.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. August.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Teaching Shorthand. H. L. Andrews.

Strand Magazine.—London. July 15.

Lord Charles Beresford ; Interview. W. G. FitzGerald.
Heroes of the Albert Medal. Continued. L. S. Lewis.
The Centenary of Robert Burns. Alex. Cargill.
S. A. Andrée's Balloon Voyage to the North Pole. A. T. Story.
Dog Smugglers. C. S. Pelham-Clinton.
The New Photography. A.W. Porter.

Students' Journal.—New York. August.

Brainard C. Brown.
Odd Features of Animal Life.
Asphalt Pavement.

Sunday at Home.—London. August.

Scotland One Hundred and Sixty Years Ago. Rev. J. P. Hobson.
Worms, Germany, and Its Jewish Legends. Rev. I. Harris.
Sunrise in Japan. Continued. Katharine Tristram.
The Handwriting of Richard Baxter. Dr. A. B. Grosart.

Temple Bar.—London. August.

Lord Bramwell. John Macdonell.
A Day in Goa, India. J. Lawson.
Matthew Prior. E. Manson.
Bicêtre Prison, Paris. Tighe Hopkins.

The Treasury.—New York. August.

The Work at Northfield. F. Noble.
The Military and the Christian Life. J. T. Pate.
Movements Toward a Unity of the Denominations. C. H. Small.
Need of Broad Culture in the Ministry. Charles Noble.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. August.

McClellan's Peninsular Campaign. F. A. Churchill.
Our Cavalry in Mexico. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lane.
The Queen of the Desert. (Lady Hester Stanhope.)
The German Army. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.

United Service Magazine.—London. August.

The Murder of Mr. Stokes. Captain Salusbury.
Trincomali as Our Naval Base in the East Indies.
Kabul in 1879-80. Continued. Col. G. B. Pretyman.
A Trip to Malta and Back.
Cetywayo.
The Cavalry Soldier in India. R. H. Morrison.
The Canadian North-West Rebellion, 1885. Concluded.
The Future of the Army Medical Staff. Surgeon-Major R. H. Forman.
The Battlefield of Wörth. Major C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
An Italian Doctor in Abyssinia. Lily Wolffsohn.

Westminster Review.—London. August.

How the First Priests Measured Time. J. F. Hewitt.
Ivan Turgenev. Maurice Todhunter.
English History and the Gold Standard. J. Tyrrell Baylee.
Our Young Soldiers in India. T. A. Perry Marsh.
The Indian Executive ; Law or Caprice ?
The Ethical Impulse of Mrs. Browning's Poetry. Thomas Bradfield.
The Influence of Stomach Upon Mind. Walter Natthan.
The Prevention of Crime.
Girl Life in Ilford Village Homes. James Cassidy.
A Claim for the Art of Fiction. E. G. Wheelwright.
Note on Marriage and Divorce in Scotland.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. August.

Sixteenth Annual Convention at Chautauqua Lake.
Some Thinking About Thought. E. L. Wilson.
A Greeting. Jex Bardwell.
Papers for Professional Photographers. John A. Tennant.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

July 11.

Criminal Anthropometry. A. D. Klaussmann.

July 18.

Robert Burns. With Portrait. R. Fuchs.

July 25.

German Fisheries at the Berlin Exhibition. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 14.

The Bank of England. Dr. A. Heine.
The Berlin Exhibition.
Dortmund.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. July.

Labor Organization. G. von Stormarn.
Reminiscences of a Schleswig-Holsteiner. Dr. Henrici.
The Army Reorganization of Count Caprivi. Von Leszezynski.
Prince Bismarck and the North-German Bund.
Aërial Navigation. Gross.
Suzerain and Vassals.
Spiritism. Prof. L. Büchner.
The Discovery of the North Coast of Greenland.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. July.

The Tower of Bevano. J. V. Widmann.
Li Hung Chang. M. von Brandt.
Königsberg (Prussia) University. F. Friedlander.
The Microcosm—Evolution of Life. J. Reinke.
The Development of Ancient History Writing. O. Seeck.
Berlin Music Life. Carl Krebs.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. July.

German Mottoes. A. Freybe.
Turkish Reform. Spanuth.
The Soudan Campaign and the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.
The Berlin Exhibition.
Heinrich von Sybel on the Origin of the War of 1866. Dr. Völker.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

July 1.

The Parties of French Socialism. Dr. R. Schüller.
The Philosophy of the Upanishads. Dr. A. Lampa.

July 8.

The Berlin Exhibition. C. Alberti.
The Philosophy of the Upanishads. Continued.

July 15.

University Life in England. Prof. O. Jespersen.

July 22.

Socialism in France. Dr R. Schüller.
University Life in England. Continued.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. July.

Karl Bechstein. With Portrait. E. Zabel.
The Siege of Paris. Karl Blind.
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July 11.

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July 15.

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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectual Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CanM	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C	Cornhill.
Cosmop	Cosmopolis.
Cos	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB	Temple Bar.
US	United Service.
USM	United Service Magazine.
WR	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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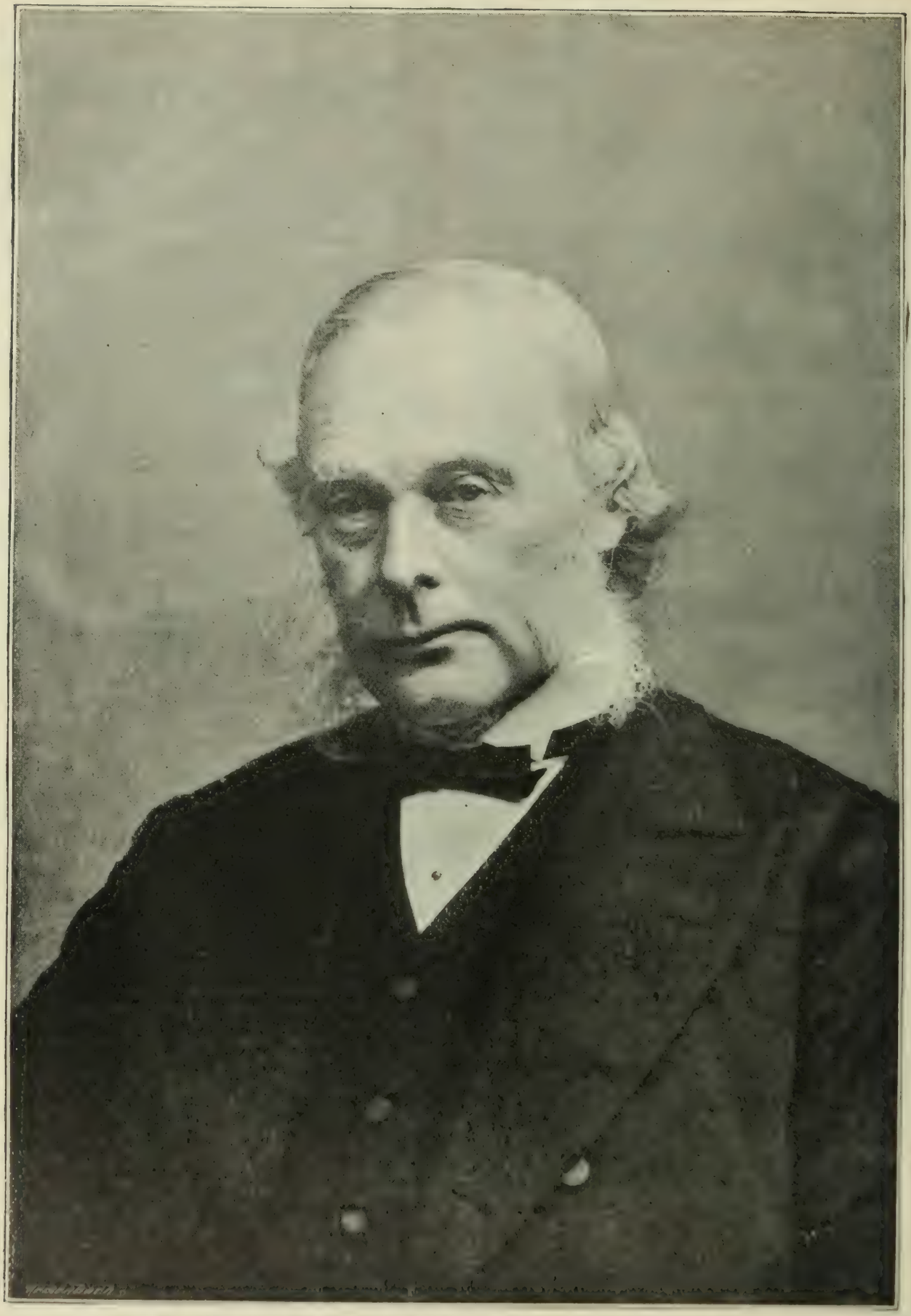
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SIR JOSEPH LISTER, EMINENT ENGLISH SURGEON.

President this year of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIV. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1896. No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The East for Gold.

The sectional bearings of the pending political campaign have been made constantly more evident as the situation has developed and the lines of battle have been formed. The state elections in Vermont and Maine resulted in enormous Republican successes. In both states the contests had been waged upon strictly national issues, and the voting was undoubtedly in each case a clear expression of opinion on the money question. The Republican ticket in Vermont received 53,396 votes, while the Democratic vote was only 14,905. Thus the Republican plurality was nearly 38,500, while in the corresponding election four years ago it was less than 18,000. The free silver men had conceded Vermont to the Republicans by a large majority; but the country was not prepared to find that the silver voters would number only about twenty per cent. of all the men who appeared at the polls. Vermont Democrats have always been in a hopeless minority. But for that very reason they have been the more faithful and devoted. Their defection this year can, therefore, only be explained as showing how strongly they are opposed to the new Democratic programme represented by Mr. Bryan and the leaders of the Democratic-Populist movement. The most eminent Vermont Democrat has been the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, formerly minister to England. Mr. Phelps early in the course of the present campaign came out emphatically for McKinley and the Republican ticket, and denounced the Chicago platform of his own party. The election which chose Mr. Grout as Governor of Vermont was held on September 1.

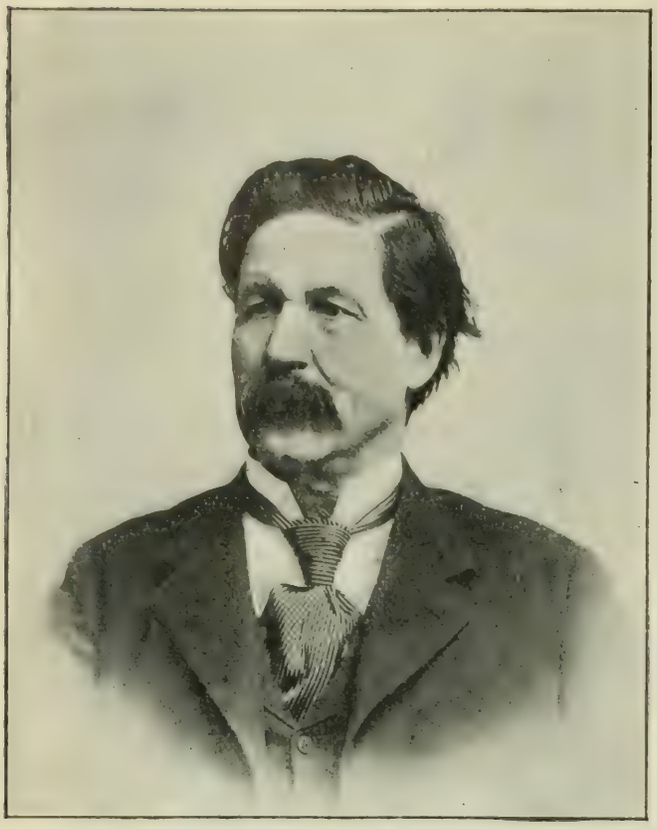
The Verdict of Maine.

A much wider national interest was focussed upon the campaign in Maine preceding the state election of September 14. Early in the season the situation in Maine was considered altogether problematical. A number of years ago the state was actually carried for the paper-money doctrine by a coalition of the Democrats with the third-party men then known as "Greenbackers" who were the prototypes of the present Populists. It was believed, therefore, that if a lively free silver propaganda were waged in that state this year, some sensational results might follow. This was the opinion of Mr. Arthur Sewall, the nominee for the vice presidency; and accordingly when Mr. Sewall and Mr. Bryan were discussing campaign plans at Chicago immediately after their nomination, Mr. Bryan accepted Mr. Sewall's invitation to accompany him to Maine from the notification meeting in New York, in



HON. JOSIAH GROUT,
Governor-elect of Vermont.

order to participate in an aggressive campaign which should stampede the "Pine Tree State" for the cause of free-silver coinage. In the midst of the enthusiasm of July at Chicago, all things seemed possible. There were at that time several free silver leaders of reputation for political sagacity who stood committed to the view that Vermont itself might be won over to the support of Bryan if a determined canvass were made. As for Maine, these leaders, early in the season, were not merely hopeful but were well-nigh confident. To Senator Gorman of Maryland is attributed the prudent advice which caused Mr. Bryan to change his plans and to give up his intended trip to Maine. Mr. Gorman did not believe that anything could prevent a Republican victory there, and he argued that Mr. Bryan's participation in the preliminary



HON. LLEWELLYN POWERS,
Governor-Elect of Maine.

campaign would result in a harmful sacrifice of prestige. The free silver men, however, did not neglect their work in Maine, and from six hundred to seven hundred speeches were made by their orators throughout the state. The election was held on Monday, September 14. The Republican candidate for governor, Mr. Powers, received 87,249 votes, while his Democratic opponent, Mr. Frank, received only 34,288. The Republican plurality considerably exceeded 48,000. This very greatly exceeded any Republican majority ever won in previous years. Every single county office in the entire state was gained by the Republicans. As for the legislature, Republicans have secured absolutely every seat in the Senate, and all but a half score more or less in the House of Representatives.

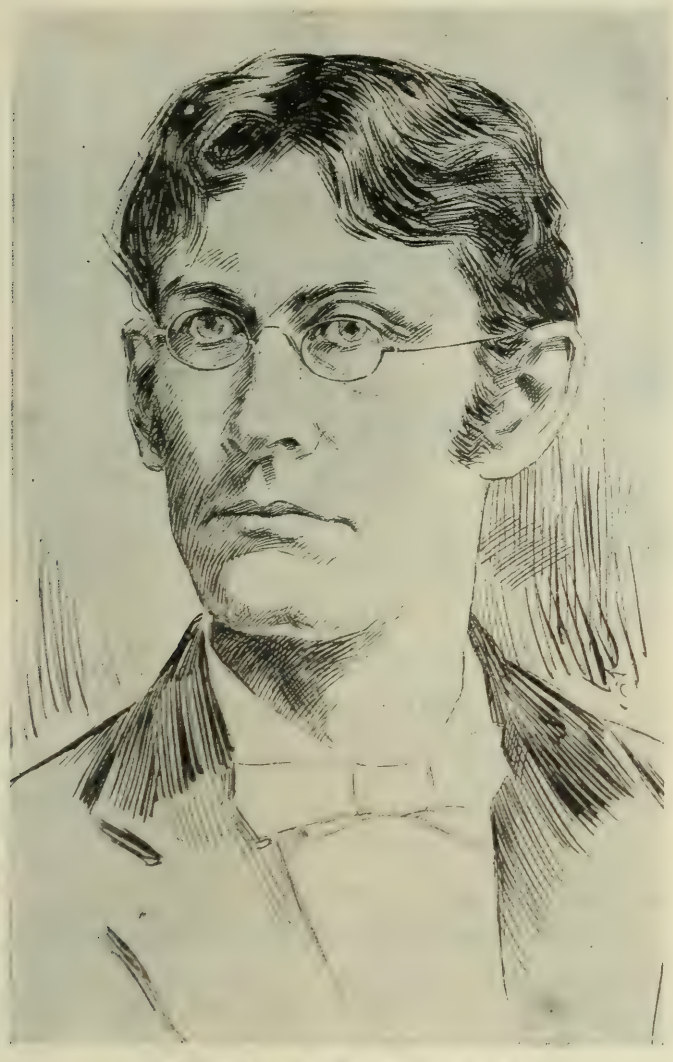
Maine's Influence at Washington

Maine, like Vermont, has for a long time given the country an object lesson in the best way to exercise a great influence over national affairs. She has simply adopted the plan of sending good men to Washington, and of keeping them there long enough to gain commanding places in Congress. Thus, in the present Congress, Senator Frye of Maine holds the place of president *pro tem.* of the Senate; Mr. Reed of Maine is Speaker of the House; Mr. Dingley of Maine is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and the other two representatives in the House, namely, Messrs. Boutelle and Milligan, occupy very important chairmanships. Maine's population entitles her to only four seats in the House, yet her moral influence in Congress is greater by far than that possessed by the state of New York, which has thirty-four seats in the same body. Maine's four members of the House, Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken, are all re-elected this year to the seats which they have occupied with credit for numerous terms. Each of the four received a majority in his district of over ten thousand votes. Their campaign work was all notable, while Mr. Reed's speeches, which were widely reported throughout the whole country, were especially brilliant and incisive. If the Republicans should control the next House, as now seems altogether probable, no one will question Mr. Reed's title to another term in the Speaker's chair. The Speaker wields an immense power and has a heavy burden of responsibility to bear. No man is ever elected Speaker who has not proved his worth by a long term of service in the House. In our opinion there ought to be some special compensation provided for the Speaker, beyond the $5,000 salary of a member of Congress. A good argument might be made to show that there ought to be attached to the Speakership of the House emoluments as great as those of the Vice-President, whose function is to act as presiding officer of the Senate. It was reported several months ago that Mr. Reed had decided that he could not afford to devote any more time to public affairs at Washington, and that he would retire in order to



(From a copyright photo by E. Chickering, Boston.)
HON. THOMAS B. REED OF MAINE.

practice law and gain a larger income. It is always unfortunate for the country when a man of great ability and high character, of whatever party, who has served through a long apprenticeship in public affairs, retires to private life in the prime of his strength and usefulness. Mr. Reed's acceptance of another term in the House is therefore a matter for public congratulation.



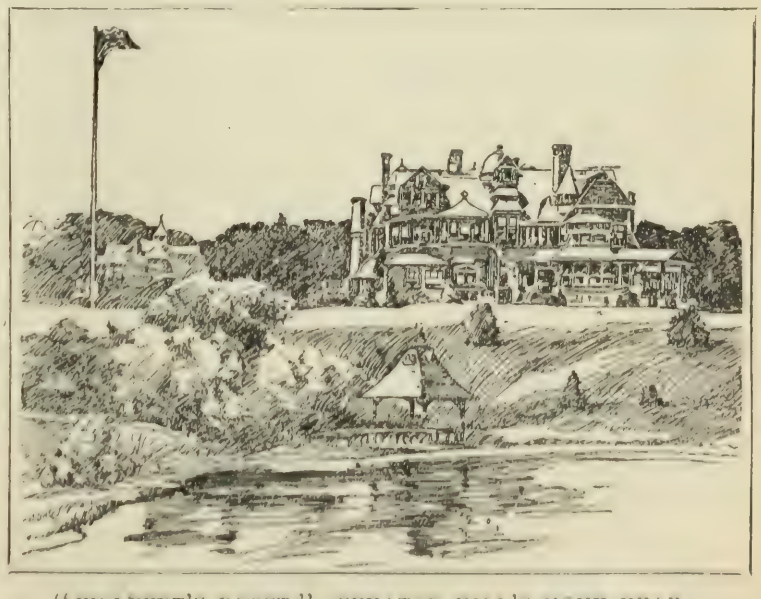
HON. FRANK S. BLACK OF TROY,
Republican Nominee for Governor of New York.

The New York Republicans.

Elsewhere in the East the Republican prospect seems to be growing brighter from day to day. Nobody has the slightest doubt as to the outcome in the six New England states, and those few persons who have continued to say that New York could be carried for the Bryan ticket have come to be looked upon as eccentric rather than as persons well informed or of good judgment. And yet, after all, the situation is so extraordinary that all old-fashioned methods of forecasting must be condemned as worthless. The Republican party in New York is in excellent form, and it seems easy to make up great mass-meetings composed in large part of men prominent enough to be recognized as persons of consequence when their names are printed in the newspapers. Not only are the Republicans highly satisfied with their prospects and proud of the exceptionally harmonious and well ordered condition of the party, but most of the men who have been conspicuous heretofore as Democratic leaders are either openly supporting the Republican ticket or else are nominal adherents of the Palmer and Buckner ticket with the intention on election day of voting straight for McKinley. Republican harmony in New York has been promoted by the nomination for governor of Mr. Black, a young lawyer of Troy, who had won local fame and secured a seat in Congress through his prosecution of the corrupt gang which had committed ballot box crimes and had murdered Robert Ross at the polls in Troy several years ago. Mr. Black's selection came unexpectedly, and was in large part due to the fact that the avowed and long-standing aspirants for the nomination were so numerous and so determined to defeat one another that none of them could possibly secure the prize. Finally it appeared that Mr. Platt had intended to take the nomination for himself. Inasmuch as the convention was under his control, he could have had the honor; but candid friends, it is said, made it plain to him that the people of New York would under no circumstances elect him. Whereupon he made a virtue of necessity and declared that after all he "would rather be a plain, simple boss than be governor." Mr. Black, meanwhile, had made an eloquent speech in the convention, and circumstances favored his choice. Mr. Platt, also, having consented, the thing was done. Mr. Black will receive the united support of both wings of the Republican party, and it seems likely that the mugwump element will support him to a man, while the reform Democrats will also to some extent give him their ballots.

The New York Democrats.

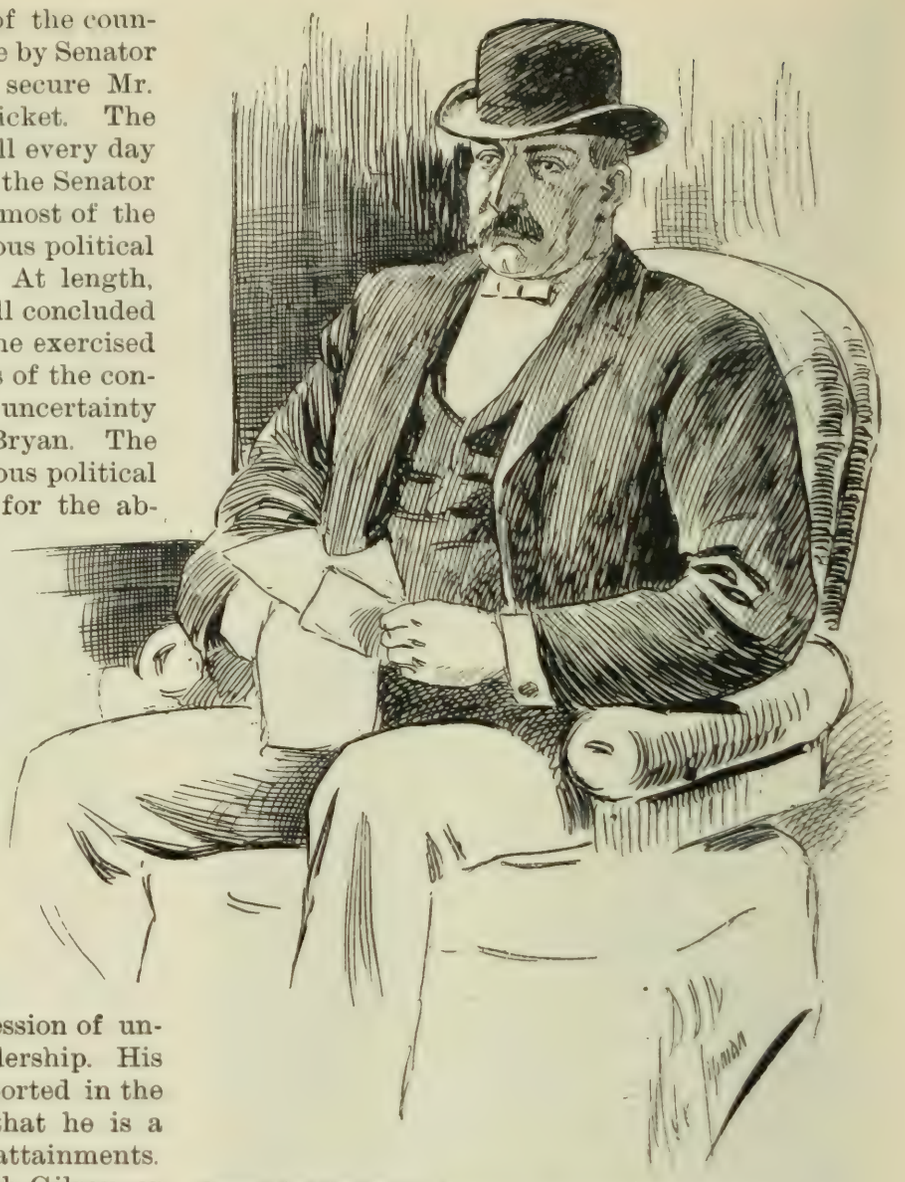
The Democratic convention of New York assembled at Buffalo on September 16. For many days and even weeks prior to this convention, the one question in Democratic circles was, what Senator Hill would do. The question was not asked in local circles alone, but



"WOLFERT'S ROOST." SENATOR HILL'S HOME NEAR ALBANY.

agitated the Democracy from one end of the country to the other. Every effort was made by Senator Jones and the Bryan organization to secure Mr. Hill's indorsement of the Chicago ticket. The newspapers had a different story to tell every day as to Mr. Hill's intentions. Meanwhile the Senator kept himself in mysterious retirement most of the time at his home near Albany, the famous political retreat known as "Wolfert's Roost." At length, when the convention assembled, Mr. Hill concluded not to attend. Through his henchmen he exercised some measure of control over the doings of the convention, but left it still a matter of uncertainty whether or not he would support Bryan. The Buffalo convention was certainly a curious political occasion. It was conspicuous chiefly for the absence of every man of eminence in the entire party. The dominant personality in it was that of Mr. John C. Sheehan, who has succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Sheehan came to New York City from Buffalo three or four years ago. He had held a political office in Buffalo. He left that city under charges of defalcation. It is not for us to decide whether the irregularities in the management of his Buffalo office were due to carelessness or incompetency, or to something worse. His rapid rise to power and authority in the councils of Tammany Hall must indicate the possession of unusual political skill and capacity for leadership. His various speeches and addresses as reported in the newspapers make it clear, however, that he is a man of very inferior education and attainments. In those respects he compares badly with Gilroy, or even with Croker. It would seem strange that the Democratic party of the great state of New York should submit itself to the rule of such a man as John C. Sheehan. The logical candidate for the gubernatorial nomination was a young Tammany brave named William Sulzer, who is the local leader of the free silver Democrats, and who went to Buffalo very earnestly urging his title to "bear the standard." But Mr. Sheehan and the Tammany leaders frowned upon Mr. Sulzer's ambition and gave the nomination to the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany. Mr. Thacher is a public man of literary tastes and pursuits, whose ambition to be governor of the state has been well known for a number of years. He had not, however, been regarded as a supporter of the principal doctrines of the Chicago platform; and his nomination at Buffalo seemed a rather anomalous proceeding in view of the fact that the convention had just adopted a platform of its own which began with the following complete indorsement of the Chicago convention:

The Democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the National Convention held in Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nominations there made; pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896.



Drawn for the *Journal*.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN, LEADER OF TAMMANY.

The fact was that Tammany Hall, and the city delegates in general, while not enthusiastic for free silver, were determined at all hazards to maintain their vantage ground of Democratic regularity. They were obliged, therefore, to accept the results of the Chicago convention. The country delegates at Buffalo, on the other hand, were full of conviction and zeal on the silver question. Mr. Sheehan and his Tammany crowd, therefore, who held the balance of power, made a compromise by giving the country delegates everything they wanted in the platform, while refusing to put a free silver man at the head of the ticket as candidate for Governor. Mr. Thacher was nominated as the only "sound

money" Democrat of distinction who was known to be willing to assume the candidacy on such a platform. Whatever Mr. Thacher's attitude may be on the silver question, the extent of his success or of his failure as a candidate is sure to be measured precisely by the number of free silver men who go to the polls on the third day of November. Whether or not the free silver sentiment is growing among the farmers of the state of New York is a disputed question.

Mr. Bryan's New Radical Party.

Mr. Arthur Sewall's contention after the election in Maine was, that to begin with there were only about 5,000 free silver men in his State ; and that the result of a few weeks' active missionary work had been to add about 30,000 more votes to the original 5,000. This is an original way to put the case, inasmuch as it assumes that the Democratic party, by its action at



JOHN BOYD THACHER AS THE "JOURNAL'S" ARTIST SEES HIM.



HON. JOHN BOYD THACHER,
Democratic Nominee for Governor of New York.

Chicago, had effaced itself, and that all its former adherents were to be won over again and rallied about a new standard which had only the free silver mark to distinguish it. The Chicago convention was as fair and frank a political assembly as was ever held in this country, and its candidates and platform have the fullest right to hold the Democratic party name. But although the name has been fairly captured and is rightfully held, the fact cannot be disguised that the success of free silver at Chicago meant the birth of a new party. It is not the old traditional Democracy that the Republicans are meeting in this contest, but an entirely different opposing force. This new force is not as yet definitely organized ; and inasmuch as it has found no way to compute its own strength, it is not strange that its opponents are unable to measure its possibilities. Almost the only link which connects it traditionally with the old Democratic party is the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Sewall of Maine. The Populists, ever since their convention at St. Louis, have been trying, as the price of their support of Mr. Bryan, to secure the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall from the Democratic ticket and the substitution of the Populist candidate for Vice-President, Mr. Tom Watson of Georgia. Mr. Watson himself has made the country ring with his oft repeated demands for Mr. Sewall's retirement. If Mr. Watson had maintained a calmer exterior and assumed a more conservative and dignified position, his object would have been more likely of attainment. With Mr.

Watson substituted for Mr. Sewall, the fusion between the Bryan Democrats and the Populists would be complete enough to give some promise of permanency ; and thus the emergence of that great radical party which the newspapers are already barbarously calling the "Popocracy" would be followed by a general break-up and re-alignment of party forces.

Are Appearances Deceitful in New York?

The situation lends itself to ordinary calculations almost as little as did that of 1860, when the approach of the war crisis was obliterating old party lines. The general opinion is that the state of New York will give a large Republican majority, and that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio will follow the example of the New England states and increase their Republican votes. But for the simple reason that the banks, the capitalists and the representatives in general of property interests in these eastern states are almost unanimous in supporting the gold standard, it is the more difficult to estimate how many workingmen may conclude to array themselves on the other side. It has not been popular in New York to be recognized as a silver man ; and it is undoubtedly true that great numbers of workingmen, rightly or wrongly, would think themselves in danger of injuring their standing with their employers and imperilling their permanence of tenure if they should wear the Bryan badges. Enormous flags by the hundreds, with the names McKinley and Hobart attached to them, are suspended from wires stretched across the streets of New York City, while, so far as we are aware, there is not a Bryan and Sewall flag in any prominent place in New York except at the headquarters of Mr. William P. St. John, who is treasurer of the party's campaign committee. To the casual observer everything would seem one way ; and yet those who know how to find out the real sentiment of the workingmen report an apparently general intention to vote for Bryan.

The Railroad Sound-Money Clubs.

Among the men who work for wages, the strongest organized movement that has arisen against the free coinage of silver is that of the railroad employees of the country. Many of Mr. Bryan's supporters have been taking the ground that the railroad men's sound money clubs are the outcome of intimidation on the part of railway managers. But the facts do not seem to sustain such a charge. The movement has grown out of the plain presentation to railway employees of a very clear and simple argument They are told that all the railway properties of the country are covered by huge mortgages, and that the interest for this vast volume of bonded indebtedness is for the most part payable in gold. If the gold standard is abandoned by the United States, the railroads will still have to provide gold or its equivalent to meet their fixed charges. The rates which the railroads are permitted to charge for carrying passengers and freight are in many of the States so fixed or



(Copyrighted, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.)

A SCENE AT MR. ST. JOHN'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK.

From a drawing for *Harper's Weekly* by the late C. S. Reinhart.

controlled by law that the companies would practically be compelled to continue doing business at the old rates, even though prices in general had greatly advanced, as measured in terms of the standard silver dollars. A much larger proportion, therefore, of the earnings of the roads would be required to meet interest charges. Our railroads would then be in the position in which the Mexican roads have recently found themselves,—with one important difference. The Mexican roads receive Mexican silver dollars in payment for the carrying of passengers and freight. But they are obliged to pay the interest on their bonded indebtedness in American or English gold. And it takes nearly two dollars of their Mexican receipts to pay one dollar of interest in Boston. This has made a difficult financial situation for the Mexican railroads. The difference to which we refer lies in the fact that the Mexican roads, unlike most of those in the United States, are not strictly held down by law as to their maximum scale of charges. Consequently, as silver depreciates they are able in some measure to recoup themselves by increasing their freight rates. Since the American railroads could not readily equalize the situation by advancing their rates to compensate for the loss incurred by the premium on gold, they would have to economize in some other way. And they have notified their employees that in all likelihood they might be forced to a *régime* of economy which would reduce the number of men employed, even if it did not scale down nominal wages. Real wages, they assert, would inevitably be scaled down; because the adoption of a silver standard would greatly diminish the purchasing power of money, so that a given number of dollars would not go nearly so far, in paying for necessary and desirable articles, as at the present time. The sum total of the argument, therefore, is that railway employees have nothing to gain and much to lose by any change in the currency system which would substitute a cheaper dollar for the present gold standard.

American Railway Indebtedness.

The railroads of the United States are mortgaged to the extent of about $6,000,000,000, and they have other indebtedness (which it costs them as much or more to carry, and which must sooner or later be covered by bonds) to the extent of nearly $1,000,000,000 more. It must cost them at least $300,000,000 a year to pay interest on their indebtedness. There is no way to escape any of this burden of debt, except through the door of bankruptcy, with the sequel of receiverships and reorganizations. Already, within a few years, a great part of the railway systems of the United States have gotten rid of portions of their indebtedness by this very process. Otherwise, the total volume of railway bonds mentioned above would be considerably greater than it now stands. At present, the railroad companies of the United States are obliged to make each mile of road in the whole country earn and pay interest on an average fixed debt of about $40,000,—wages and other operating expenses having been met,—before anything can be given to the stockholders. The obligations to which we have been referring of course do not include the voluminous issues of stock, which represent the ownership rather than the indebtedness of the roads. It is hardly to be wondered at that the stock market has been agitated during these past weeks, and that the common shares of railways have been selling at the lowest panic prices, while bonds and preferred securities, even those usually listed exceedingly high, have suffered unheard-of declines. The world of investment and finance is not talking for political effect. Undoubtedly it is the opinion of a majority of the ablest railway financiers that the election of Mr. Bryan, followed by the withdrawal of gold from circulation and a drop to the silver basis, would not only precipitate the most fearful panic of the century as its immediate consequence, but would also lead to the inevitable bankruptcy and complete reorganization of the greater part of the railway companies of the United States.

A Gloomy Forecast.

On the other hand, the silver men of the West take the ground that these railroads must go into bankruptcy sooner or later anyhow. They declare that our American railways were extravagantly built and corruptly financiered, and that the volume of bonds and stocks upon which they are trying to earn interest aggregate a sum several times as large as would suffice to-day to construct anew the entire railway system of the nation. These men hold that a huge volume of indebtedness has been piled up,—in these railway enterprises chiefly, but also in other directions,—that can never be repaid. The process of liquidation must, therefore, inevitably be faced. Some of the more thoughtful of these men admit in private if not in public that the triumph of their own free-silver party would be followed by a great panic; but they declare that in any case the panic must come, and that the victory of silver would make the revolutionary readjustment of securities and values a quicker and easier process for the nation at large. Neither horn of the dilemma affords a very comfortable resting place.

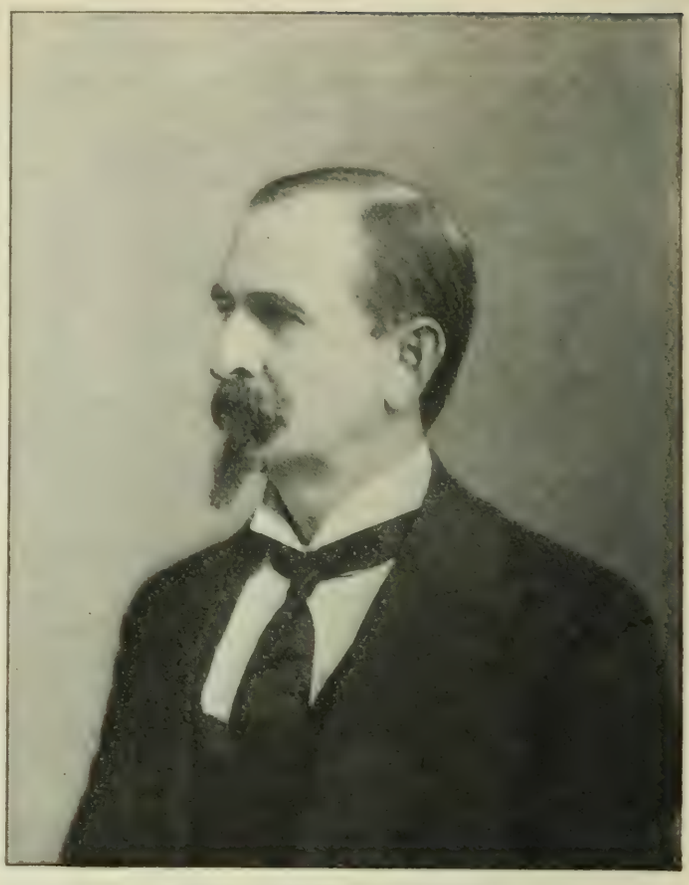
The Campaign for Wage-Earners' Votes.

Whatever the facts may be, the arguments presented by the railway managers seem likely to be effectual with a majority of the railway employees. These men constitute a very influential and superior class of workmen, and they are distributed through every part of the country. The general argument in favor of a dollar of high purchasing power is being used among wage-earners of all classes, particularly in the large cities, with apparent success. There is, however, so strong an undercurrent of sentiment in favor of the Bryan movement as representing the cause of the people against the money power, that it is doubtless true that many a workingman will gratify his feelings by voting for Bryan, even

though more or less strongly convinced that his own interests would be furthered by the retention of the gold standard. The attempt throughout the West to drive the wedge between the farmer and the wage-earner (including the farm laborer), is bound to have some important results, though no one can say how completely effective it will be. From this time to the end of the campaign, each side will devote itself chiefly to the task of persuading the wage-earner that he has everything to expect in the end from its success, and that the triumph of the other side would be his destruction.

The Battle in the South and West.

As already said, all attainable evidence points to the strong dominance of the gold sentiment in the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and it may be added that the great manufacturing state of Ohio also promises to give a large majority for McKinley and the gold standard. Up to date, there is nothing on the other hand to indicate any serious break in the solidity of the South for free silver, and in the dominance of the silver sentiment throughout a vast area of the far West. The battle must be fought out—lost and won—in the great states of the middle West, that is to say, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. The Pacific coast may be set down as doubtful. There is held to be some fighting chance for the Republicans in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri; but Illinois is in the very centre of the real debatable ground the capture of which must decide the issue. Several recent elections in the far South have only served to make it clear that the free silver majority will hold its own in that section without fail. The state election of Alabama on August 3d resulted in the election of the free-silver Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Joseph F. Johnston, by a majority of 30,000. In Arkansas on September 7th the state election resulted in a majority of about 45,000 for Mr. D. W. Jones, the free silver candidate for Governor. An interesting contest in the Democratic primaries of South Carolina has settled the question as to who will be Mr. Tillman's colleague as United States senator. Tillman desired the selection of his friend and supporter, Governor Evans, and it was believed that Mr. Tillman's will would still be as good as law in his province of South Carolina. But the people have successfully rebelled against the dictation of the fiery Benjamin, and the choice for senator has fallen upon Judge Earle, who belongs to the conservative wing of the Democracy. Practically everybody in that state is for free silver, including Judge Earle himself; so that the contest did not turn primarily upon the money issue. Nevertheless in the long run the decline of Tillmanism in South Carolina will be likely to make for the revival of conservative monetary views; for it should be borne in mind that the different wings of the Democratic party in the South adhere to the silver doctrine with very different degrees of devotion.



HON. DANIEL W. JONES,
Governor-elect of Arkansas.

The Fourth National Convention.

The most significant turn in the political situation since our last month's number went to press has been the emergence of the National Democracy, so called, as a distinct party movement with a sound money platform and a strong ticket of its own. The Indianapolis convention proved to be a brilliant assemblage, and everything connected with it evinced a high type of intelligent, disinterested citizenship. Whatever hard things the political speakers and writers may find themselves tempted to say about their opponents in the heat of the campaign, it is nevertheless true that the historian of the future will pronounce all four of the political conventions of the present season as remarkable for their comparative freedom from the office-jobbing, spoils-getting spirit, and for their exhibition of candor, their freedom from the dictation of bosses, and their deference to the prevailing opinion of the masses of people represented by the delegates. The Republican convention at St. Louis, in its methods and results, was thoroughly creditable to the great, constructive party of high tariffs and strong federal policies. The Chicago convention was dominated by sentiment and enthusiasm rather than by logic and cool reason, but it was magnificent in its sincerity and directness, and in its freedom from the sway of machine politics. The Populist convention at St. Louis, derided though it has been in some quarters, was, as Mr. Henry D. Lloyd described it in our issue of last month, a very remarkable body of plain and sincere

men of intense earnestness, willing to endure much buffeting and tribulation for the sake of cherished convictions. But in some respects the Indianapolis convention was the most noteworthy of the four, considered as a sign of the times. It contained a remarkable number of men of high culture and attainments who are versed in politics and affairs, whose motives are above suspicion, and whose political action is free from any taint of self-seeking. The sound money Democratic movement is described at length in this number of the REVIEW by a contributor whose knowledge has been exceptionally intimate from the beginning. Senator Palmer of Illinois, who heads the presidential ticket, is in his eightieth year, while his colleague, Mr. Buckner of Kentucky, is well along in the seventies. They have spent their whole lives in the very heart of the region where the campaign strife is thickest. They will of course poll no enormous vote, but it is confidently believed by their supporters that the movement will divert enough Democratic votes from the Bryan ticket in several of the doubtful states to turn the balance and give a plurality to McKinley. If by any chance the Republicans should carry Kentucky or Missouri, it would probably be due to the fact of the Palmer and Buckner ticket, while it is not impossible that the balance may be turned in Indiana and Illinois, possibly in other states, by virtue of this movement alone.



From a drawing for the *Journal*.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER OF ILLINOIS.



GEN. S. B. BUCKNER OF KENTUCKY.

The Career of General Palmer.

General John McAuley Palmer's four score years have been crowded with interesting events, and the story of his career as a typical American would make a fascinating volume. He was born in Kentucky, and went with his family to Illinois while still a lad. He worked his way partially through a western college course, and then pursued various temporary vocations in pursuit of a livelihood. Finally he became acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas, afterwards so eminent in the politics of Illinois and the country, and Douglas persuaded him to study law. One of the first acquaintances he made at the bar when he began practicing was Abraham Lincoln, with whom, through many long years, he was closely associated. For a while he was a political opponent of Lincoln in the Illinois legislature; but subsequently, after the birth of the Republican party, he became Lincoln's loyal supporter. Mr Palmer participated in the National Republican convention

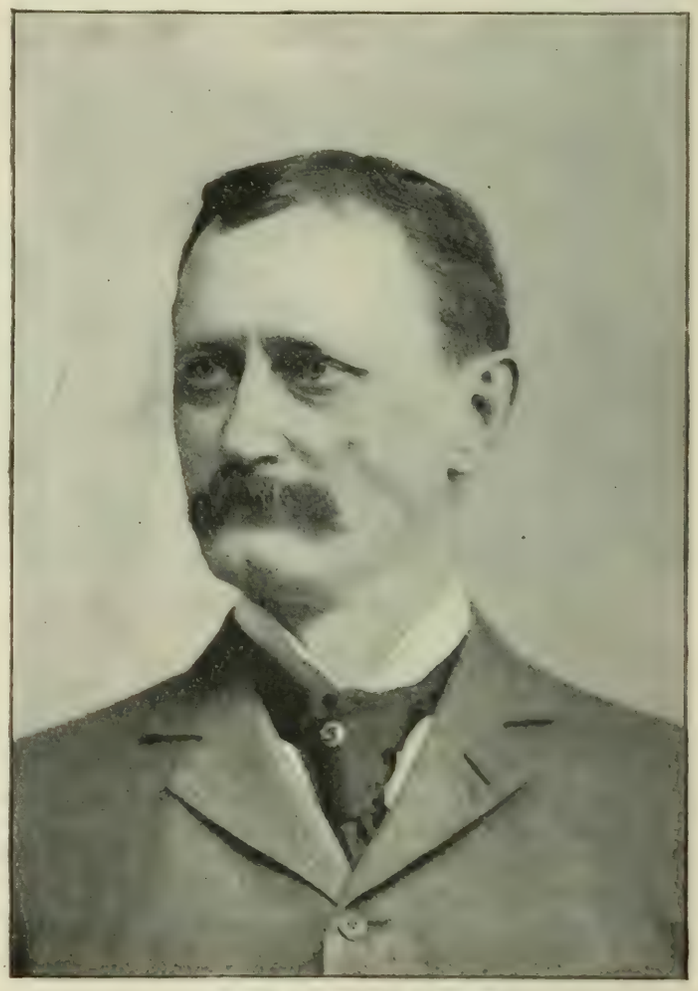
that nominated Fremont in 1856, was one of Lincoln's most zealous adherents in the great senatorial contest between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, and was again a strong supporter of Lincoln in the presidential contest of 1860. Apropos of General Palmer's intimacy with both Douglas and Lincoln, and his activity in promoting Lincoln's canvass for the United States Senate in 1858, it is well worth while to remark that Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, is to hold a great celebration on October 7, in honor and commemoration of that stirring contest, the Galesburg people having at the time espoused the cause of Lincoln with great enthusiasm. At the outbreak of the war Palmer at once raised a regiment of volunteers, which he commanded as colonel; and by rapid promotions he became a major-general in the course of a year or more. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Springfield, Illinois, and in 1868 was elected governor of the state. In 1872 he was one of the large number of eminent Republicans who bolted the nomination of Grant and placed Greeley in the field. He never returned to the Republican ranks, and since the Greeley campaign he has been identified with the Democratic party. Nothing but the continued ascendency of the Republicans in Illinois kept him from the Senate and other high offices in which the Democrats of his state would gladly have placed him. In 1890 he stood as a candidate for the United States Senate before the people of the state, and the members of the legislature were chosen largely upon the question of his candidacy. He was successful in a campaign of great vigor and brilliancy, and has been prominent since that time in the United States Senate. General Palmer is a large man of fine presence, who at eighty has the vigor of many a man of fifty-five or sixty. His father retained until his eighty-ninth year his full bodily and mental powers, and his death came not as a consequence of old age, but through some violent accident. The son has evidently inherited that father's splendid vitality.

General Buckner.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner is, like General Palmer, a native of Kentucky. He is six years younger than General Palmer, though quite as old in appearance. He was educated for the military profession, and graduated from the Academy at West Point in 1844, where he was subsequently a professor. He served with distinction through the Mexican war, and afterwards entered upon various enterprises, among other things practicing law for a time. At the outbreak of the war he became very prominent in the affairs of Kentucky, and was perhaps the most energetic advocate of the confederacy in that state. He was one of the conspicuous leaders in the Southern army and became a major-general. Since the war he has been constantly prominent in the affairs of his state, and has filled the office of governor. Recently he has been quite as influential in Kentucky as Secretary Carlisle in combating the free-silver doctrine. He is undoubtedly the finest living exponent of everything that is attractive in the typical old-fashioned "Kentucky Colonel."

Mr. Cleveland and the Cabinet.

The division in the Democratic party has had no seriously disintegrating effect upon the administration at Washington. President Cleveland has given his open endorsement to the Indianapolis movement and the Palmer-



HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS,
New Secretary of the Interior.

Buckner ticket, and his cabinet is supposed to be with him practically to a man. Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, while not accepting the free silver plank of the Chicago platform, decided that he would give his support to the Bryan-Sewall ticket; and soon after this decision was announced he resigned his position and returned to Georgia, where he is actively working for the Chicago candidates. His place in the cabinet was filled by the appointment of Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri. Mr. Hoke Smith's conduct of the department has been regarded by men of all parties as exceptionally efficient and businesslike.

Methods of the Campaign.

Happily this memorable campaign of 1896 is not destined to be gained or lost by the astuteness of managers or the size of campaign funds. It may fairly be expected that there will be less purchasing of votes and less fraud at the polls than in any presidential election since the

reconstruction period. The so-called "campaign of education" is the only kind that either of the great parties in the contest is attempting to wage. There has thus far been no damaging abuse of the candidates by their opponents. The free silver men have quite generally treated Mr. McKinley with great respect and consideration. The gold men have not perhaps intended to be malignant toward Mr. Bryan personally, for most of them know that he is a man of worth and character. But they have been altogether too prone to typify him by logical deductions from the Chicago platform, and make him out constructively an anarchist and in general a dangerous character. The cartoonists on the gold standard side have in many cases made the mistake of attacking the silver candidate with too much venom. The cartoons that are really effective and influential are the ones which convey a lesson with some touch of humor, without appealing to angry passions. The Republican campaign, so far as it has been officially conducted under the direction of Mr. Hanna, Mr. Quay and their associates, has been largely devoted to the publication and distribution of millions of pieces of "literature" bearing upon the money question and the tariff question. Public speaking has also, of course, been elaborately organized and provided for. But the Republicans are undoubtedly accomplishing more through the use of the printing press than by mass meetings and oratory. The silver men, on the other hand, while also making large use of the printing press, are giving their principal attention to public speaking and direct canvassing. They have been distributing their printed matter through the West and South for two or three years past; and they are now engaged in exhorting and encouraging their disciples.

The Candidates at Work.

Mr. McKinley receives each week a number of delegations of visitors who come to pay their respects from various localities, in some instances from great distances. These occasions are carefully planned in advance, and Mr. McKinley receives each deputation with a well prepared speech which is intended for the whole country and is printed in all the chief newspapers from Maine to California. By this means, while staying quietly at his home in Canton, he is able to get the attention of the whole country from day to day, with much better effect than if, like Mr. Bryan, he were traveling rapidly from point to point and speaking off hand to all sorts of audiences. Mr. McKinley's brief addresses have thus far been remarkable for their terseness and force, and have been characterized by an unfailing dignity and an exceptional freedom from attacks upon his opponents. Mr. Bryan has been constantly on the road in the West, South and East, having "swung round the circle," addressing thousands upon thousands of people, sometimes speaking many times in a single day. Such a programme would put any man to a severe test. While speeches made under such circumstances may influence those who hear them, it is not to be expected that they read as well in New York or San Francisco as they sounded in Kentucky or Virginia. Mr. Bryan seems thus far to have been sustained in his arduous campaign by an unshaken faith in the absolute certainty of his approaching victory. The month has had its full share of formal notifications and long awaited letters of acceptance, in keeping with an old fashioned custom which, though harmless, has become rather absurd and meaningless. The various candidates, in letters that have filled several newspaper columns, have all of them said precisely the things they were expected to say. Elsewhere we publish some contributed characterizations of the three men who are at the head of the campaign organizations respectively of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties, with some allusion to their methods in the contest.

Affairs Abroad—Spain's Rebels.

The intensity of the political campaign at home, together with the prevalence of financial depression and business unrest, has made it easy for us in America to ignore affairs that are absorbing the attention of the rest of the world. Otherwise we should have realized more fully that the latest atrocities in the Turkish empire,—undoubtedly due to direct instructions from the Sultan,—have surpassed in extent and horrible cruelty any massacres of modern times. We should also have felt more interest in the state of British politics, particularly in the newest phases of the Irish question. We should have found it worth while to keep our attention fixed upon the situation in Cuba and the generally disordered condition of Spanish affairs. To begin with the case that comes nearest home to us, it should be said that the net result of the long summer's inaction in Cuba has been upon the whole favorable to the cause of the insurgents. The Spaniards have in all about 150,000 troops in Cuba, this being the largest force of soldiery ever transported to so great a distance in any war, ancient or modern. But this great army is accomplishing nothing against the insurgents, and meanwhile its maintenance is costing Spain more than a million dollars a week. The hospitals of Havana and the other Cuban towns are full of fever-stricken Spanish soldiers, and the net loss from disease during the summer season has been very considerable.

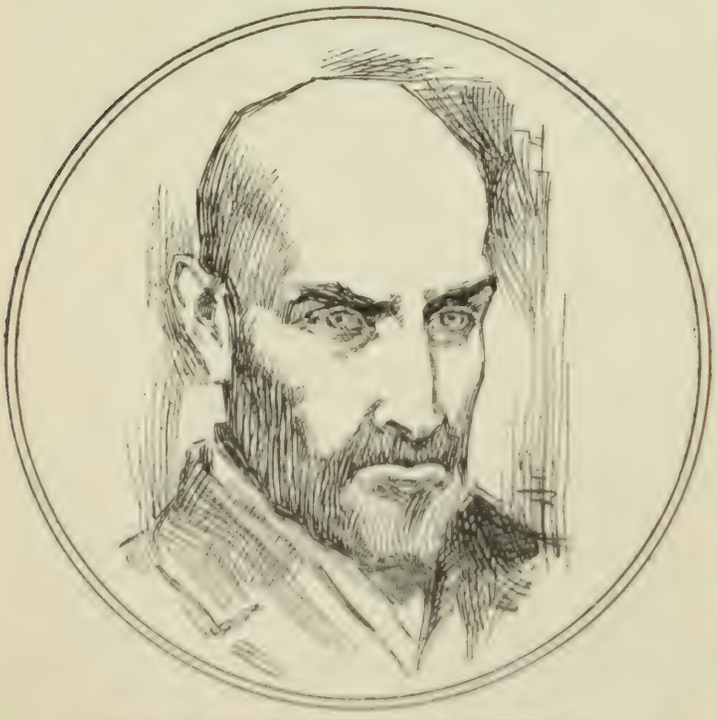
Paper Money Troubles in Cuba.

One of the most arbitrary and ill-considered acts of Captain General Weyler's administration in Cuba has been the attempt to compel the circulation of Spanish bank-notes at par with gold, while in open trade gold commands a premium of 12 per cent. over all Spanish currency. The recent decree provides that obligations contracted before its enactment may be discharged in bank bills at par. There is no guaranty for the new paper money. Three million dollars has been issued by the Spanish Bank in bills of various denominations, from five cents to $50.

The issue is to be increased to $10,000,000. An endless amount of trouble between the wholesale and retail merchants of Havana has resulted from this decree. Retailers, it is said, offer to pay the wholesale merchants in paper money, but the wholesalers refuse to accept it at par. If the retailers get an order from Spanish headquarters requiring the acceptance of paper, in accordance with the terms of the decree, the wholesalers retaliate by refusing to sell their goods at any price, and thus trade—the little that was left—is paralyzed.

The Philippine Islands Seeking Liberty.

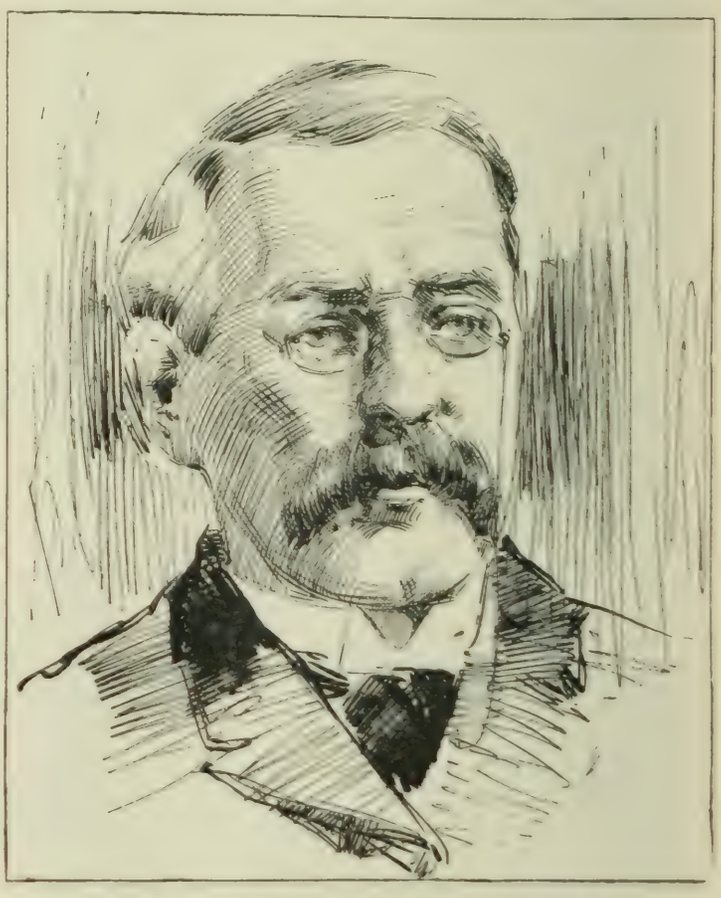
Meanwhile Spain has been obliged to send troops to quell an uprising in another quarter of the world. The Philippine Islands belong to Spain, and they are in revolt. Spanish administration in those islands has been one long story of oppression and plunder. The Japanese, having secured the great Island of Formosa from China, and having reduced it to something like order, have made up their minds that sooner or later the Philippine Islands also ought to be theirs. This group of marvelously productive tropical islands lies directly south of Formosa. It seems that the Japanese have been quietly taking notes upon the situation in Cuba, and have conceived a great contempt for Spanish inefficiency. It is not supposed to be the intention of Japan to attempt any avowed conquest of the Philippine Islands, but rather to encourage the natives in their rebellion against Spain by very much the same kind of moral aid and comfort that the Cuban insurgents receive from the United States. The financial and political situation grows constantly more difficult in Madrid, and the secret revolutionists are watching for an opportunity to overthrow the dynasty. The feeling against the United States in Spain does not tend to become less bitter.



DR. THOMAS GALLAGHER OF NEW YORK.
(Released after 13 years in a British dungeon as an Irish dynamiter.)

Several Matters Concerning Ireland.

The "Irish Race" convention, which was held in Dublin in the opening days of September, does not seem to have accomplished much in the direction of healing breaches and harmonizing discordant factions. The London *Times* remarks that now the convention is over the Parnellites and Healyites are both expressing their contempt for it. About two thousand



P. J. TYNAN, THE IRISH "INVINCIBLE."

delegates were present; and although many distinguished men whose participation was hoped for were conspicuous by their absence, it is true, nevertheless, that the convention was a noteworthy affair and that it called forth immense enthusiasm and was productive of some brilliant and impassioned oratory. For many years the British government has been constantly besieged with petitions for the pardon and release of a number of the men confined in the dungeons of Portland prison for complicity in Irish dynamite outrages against the British authority. At length last month four of these prisoners were released. Long years of confinement had completely undermined the health and fatally shattered the minds of all these men. Perhaps the best known of them was Dr. Thomas Gallagher, whose arrival in New York attracted great attention from the newspapers and whose unmistakable signs of insanity made it necessary to place him in an asylum. Another has since arrived in a mental condition almost as deplorable. The British government

has explained that these men were not released through any desire on its part to exercise clemency, but wholly on the ground of their decayed health and broken mental condition. At the very time the newspapers were discussing the release of these dynamiters, and the pros and cons of the "Irish Race" convention, England was thrown into the wildest state of hysterical fear through the alleged discovery of another dynamite plot, followed by the arrest of Mr. P. J. Tynan at Boulogne on September 13, and of Mr. Edward Bell at Glasgow on September 12. Tynan has lived in the vicinity of New York for many years, and has always been regarded by the British government as one of the most dangerous of the Irish Invincibles, and as connected in some way with the Phœnix Park outrage. It remains to be seen what are the real facts as to the new plot. Mr. Tynan having been arrested in France, the British government was at the time of our going to press endeavoring to prove charges against him to justify his extradition for trial in England.

The Death of Prince Lobanoff.

The gravity of the crisis in Europe that has in the past month arisen on account of Turkish affairs is due to the new dominance and the new policy of Russia, together with the fact that the author and master of that new policy has stepped off the stage at the very moment when his presence was most essential. And so it is that Europe once more stands in the presence of the unknown. For the last two years there had dimly outlined itself in the fog which lies over the Russian steppes the image of a man. At first the features were nebulous enough. But as the days passed the outline became clearer, and the sovereigns and statesmen and the peoples of Europe felt that they could at any rate recognize some living ruler, could realize some actual personality of whom they could think, and with whom they could deal when they had to do with Russia and the Russians. Now, the sudden death of Prince Lobanoff dissolves the stately figure which loomed so large through the gloom, and all is bewilderment once more. The young Czar is almost as much an unknown quantity as his unborn child; and, in place of Lobanoff, of all the millions of Muscovites there is no one whose name would be a key to his policy. De Witte some time ago said he had a man ready for every portfolio in the ministry excepting Prince Lobanoff's, and lo! it is Prince Lobanoff s which is now vacant.

The Prince's Achievement.

The sudden death of the Prince is a reminder of the perils which old men must face when, after a long period of leisure and inaction, they are suddenly summoned to strenuous exertion. Old men who stand the strain are men who, like the Pope, Mr. Gladstone, and Prince Bismarck, have never let the chain get slack. Prince Lobanoff pursued the other course. He conserved his energies by a persistent restfulness which earned him, perhaps unfairly, a first-class reputation for indolence. But no sooner was he established at the Foreign Office than he became a very demon for work. Not even De Witte himself, it is said, worked harder. Responsibility for the great Empire stimulated him to unremitting exertion. Success after success lured him on; and now that he has fallen dead just after arranging the *rapprochement* with Austria, one may marvel that he lasted so long. He lived long enough to establish a record which his successor will find it hard to match. He re-established Russia's ascendency over the Slavs of the Balkans at the very



THE LATE PRINCE LOBANOFF.

moment that he succeeded in making the Sultan the grateful *protégé* of St. Petersburg. He ripened the French *entente* into an alliance, at the same time that he made alliance with Germany and China, opened up a way to friendship with Austria, and even arranged good relations with Italy. At the time of his death he had steadied Russia on the pinnacle of power, where she had been established by the late Czar. Russia at this moment is virtually over-lord of China and of Turkey, the heeded adviser of France and the suzerain of Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria. Yesterday Russia was Prince Lobanoff. To-day,——no one can say.

His Policy in Armenia.

The one crime which lies at the door of the dead minister was his cynical acquiescence in the butchery of the Armenians. But when called to answer before his Maker for a complicity which has wrung anathemas from the aged lips of Mr. Gladstone, Prince Lobanoff may at least make an excuse for his conduct which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury could never offer for theirs. To deliver Armenia meant a Russian occupation of Armenia; which, with the Anglo-Turkish Convention still signed and sealed by the continuous occupation of Cyprus, meant risk of war with England, certainly of war with the Turks, and probably war elsewhere. The path of coercion being thus

barred, the only other road was that of coaxing the Sultan so as to use his authority for checking the outburst of Moslem fanaticism. There may at least this be said for his policy that it is that which successive English governments doggedly adhered to for half a century. That there remains an Armenian question to-day is due to England's interference in behalf of Turkey in 1878. Prince Lobanoff but adopted England's methods to minimize the consequence of England's crime. The excuse may be unavailing before the Great White Throne, but it ought at least to have saved some English journalists from their unseemly exultations over the corpse of this latest imitator of Lord Beaconsfield. England ought in gratitude to remember that she owes to him the revelation of the supreme infamy of her own traditional policy in the East.

Armenian Dynamite at Constantinople.

By one of the ironies of history, the newspapers which reported the death of Prince Lobanoff were full of details of the ghastly massacres in Constantinople, which were the latest commentary upon the criminality of the old English policy which Prince Lobanoff adopted as his own. The occasion which precipitated this latest massacre, in which at least 5,000 luckless Armenians are said to have perished in the streets of the capital, under the very guns of the guardships, was sensational enough for a penny dreadful. A band of twenty-five Armenians, armed with revolvers and dynamite, quietly strolled into the premises of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, exploded a bomb, fired their revolvers, and having driven some of the clerks from the bank, imprisoned forty others and two directors as hostages, while they planted a dynamite mine in the cellar, and swore they would blow the bank into smithereens if their demands were not conceded. The Imperial Ottoman Bank is the financial heart of the Turkish Empire, and there was something magnificent in the daring which delivered it over for several hours to these dynamitards of Armenian despair. The revolutionary leaders wounded nobody, neither did they steal a piastre. It was a protest they wanted to make, like the "American Petition in Boots" of the Coxey army, only one better suited to the latitude of the Bosphorus.

The Massacres.

For several hours the desperadoes held the bank. The troops outside blazed away at the windows, killing promiscuously any one whom they could sight; but the dynamite in the cellar kept the soldiers at bay. After a time, the sensational advertisement having scared the Sultan and given a thrill to all Europe, the daring conspirators offered to retreat if they were secured a safe conduct out of Turkey. Sir Edgar Vincent, negotiating under the revolvers of the revolutionists, guaranteed their safety, and all that were left of them were conducted to Sir Edgar's yacht. So far as they were concerned, their enterprise had been brilliantly successful. But they had forgotten that every Armenian in Constantinople was as a hostage in the hands of a fanatical and savage mob. No sooner was the dynamite removed than the reprisals began. Armenians were clubbed to death at sight, and left in bloody heaps where they fell. Day after day the hideous carnage went on, until at last the Ambassadors computed the slain at 5,000 men. The women and children were spared, apparently by order, although there was at least one shocking exception to this rule. Shuddering bystanders by the side of these disemboweled and skull-smashed victims of Turkish fanaticism wondered whether Prince Lobanoff's arrangement with Austria included a license in perpetuity for such atrocities as these. And lo! even as they wondered, the Angel of Death summoned Prince Lobanoff into another world.

The Use of Crete.

Before the sudden effervescence of Armenian despair, edged with dynamite, and Turkish savagery armed with long white clubs, provided with careful forethought in advance by the authorities, the news from the East had been improving. England had checkmated Russia's proposal to draw a ring-fence round Crete, within which the Turk was to be allowed a free hand. All the nonsense talked about the Foreign Enlistment act in the London press did not obscure for a moment the central fact of the situation—that the Greeks of the kingdom were morally bound to do what men can do to help their unfortunate kinsmen of the island struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free. Therefore England refused to enforce the International Foreign Enlistment act suggested by Russia and Germany, and insisted that the "Dr. Jims" of Hellas should have a fair chance in Crete. Such a jewel is consistency that no one applauded this decision more heartily than those who had been foremost in execrating the raid that ended at Dooroknop as "the greatest crime of the century." Foiled



ENGLISH JACK TAR (loq.): "A terrible Turk is he! And yet don't care to tackle him! Well, sirs, just leave him to me!"

From *Punch* (London).

in the attempt to maintain peace by providing for the speedy suffocation of the victim, the powers consented to try the other tack by putting restraint upon the assailant. Here it is believed Lord Salisbury took the initiative, and it was announced with a pardonable flourish of trumpets that the powers had agreed, that the Sultan had given way, that Crete is henceforth to be a semi-autonomous province under a Governor virtually appointed by the powers. We are all very glad to hear it. But we rejoice with reservations, if not with trembling, and wait to see whether the Sultan has actually submitted to permit Crete to be wrenched from his fangs.

The Storm Band of East Africa.

The East Coast of Africa, from Cairo to the Cape, has been in unrest this summer. In the Soudan the rise of the Nile has at last rendered an immediate advance on Dongola possible. The river steamers have arrived safely, and the short railway would have been in working order but for a deluge of rain that sponged out twelve miles of the permanent way, as a schoolboy effaces the figures on his slate. With the beginning of this month we may expect to hear that the frontier of civilization has advanced on powder carts to the southern boundary of Dongola, where it is hoped it will be ready for a further lift southward as far as Khartoum. On the Red Sea littoral a settlement is reported to have been arrived at between the Abyssinians and the Italians on the basis of some indemnity to be paid to Menelek for the maintenance and subsequent safe delivery of the Italian prisoners. It is only hoped that the establishment of better relations between Rome and St. Petersburg—of which the betrothal of the Prince of Naples and the Princess of Montenegro is the outward and visible sign—may ere long put a full and final period to the troubles of Erythræa.

Police Duty at Zanzibar.

The sudden death of the late Sultan Halim of Zanzibar, which occurred on August 26, gave the signal for one of those outbreaks of personal ambition which it is necessary to curb by the stern persuasion of shot and shell. A nephew of the deceased Prince, Khalid by name, seized the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan of Zanzibar without so much as saying by your leave to the power which is Lord Paramount of Zanzibar. Indeed, he went further, and declared by the forcible eloquence of military and naval preparations that he meant to assert his pretensions despite English protests. Now, as England is responsible for Zanzibar, and all its Sultans reign by virtue of British permission, it was deemed necessary to reduce this rebellious upstart to submission. Due notice was given him; ample time of grace was afforded him for surrender, and then the gunboats opened fire on the palace. The Sultan replied both from his one man of-war, the converted merchant steamer *Glasgow*, and from the mainland. Whereupon, as with a tap of his finger, the British commander sent the *Glasgow* to the bottom, and continued to shell the palace. At last the Pretender could stand it no longer. His palace was in flaming ruins. Five hundred of his followers were killed or wounded. He took refuge in the German consulate. English bluejackets were landed to establish as the rightful heir on the vacant throne, Hamoud, the brother of the late Sultan. This sudden and violent eruption of willfulness cost the English one man wounded. Civilization in executing her mission of maintaining order among the semi-civilized is at last becoming invulnerable, at least within range of deep water.

The Anarchy in Madagascar.

Further south in this storm belt the French are discovering that in Madagacar their work is but begun. The island, say the most recent visitors, is in a condition of anarchy from one end to the other. The French rule in the capital and in a few large towns. But outside the range of their batteries their authority does not exist. The aboriginal elements of Malagasy savagery, the haters of foreigners, the haters of missionaries, and the disbanded troops of the Queen's army, have united in a sort of patriotic heathen brigandage, and are levying a war of massacre and pillage all over the island. They have already burned some three hundred or four hundred churches, and slain many church officials. Free thinking Frenchmen will not feel many pangs over this Malagasy variant upon the anti-clerical campaign which commends itself to the Third Republic; but the success of this heathen Jacquerie in France's new possession will sooner or later compel them to undertake in serious earnest the subjugation of the country. At present the robber bands have it all their own way Suddenly emerging from a forest, they surround a Christian village and summon the inhabitants to choose between submission and death. In either case its worldly goods are put at the disposition of the marauders The old native administration has been destroyed, and the French have so far put nothing in its place.

The Bicycle in Uganda.

Inland, the Germans in their sphere of influence are having no little trouble as the result of Major Lothaire's unpunished murder of Stokes in the Congo State. The news of that abominable outrage upon the rudimentary laws of white civilization in Central Africa led at once to an organized attack upon the German and French settlements on the Lake. After some inevitable massacre, three German expeditions were dispatched against the lawless chiefs. The ringleader was killed, his ally was banished, and peace reigns once more in the German possessions. From Uganda the news is all of peace and progress under the British flag. Civilization, in fact, is invading Uganda, not in its powder cart, but in a brougham for King M'Wanga, dog carts for his officials, and the ubiquitous bicycle for the British residents. The natives are even said to be building two storied houses with glass windows for their chiefs in place

of their old grass huts, while the Prime Minister has furnished his office with table, chairs, stationery cases, and the like. All this veneer may peel off suddenly some day ; but for the present it testifies eloquently to the surface tranquillity which has followed the British advent.

Mr. Rhodes in the Matoppos.

Further south, in Matabeleland, the rising is officially reputed to be suppressed. The closing scene of their rebellion was the most picturesque incident recently recorded in South Africa. Mr. Rhodes, who was unarmed, with but three attendants, entered the stronghold of the Matabele Indunas in the Matoppo hills, and asked them whether they were for peace or war. They had been debating in secret what should be done. They were afraid to come into the open for fear of the white troops but they had sent word they would like to see Mr. Colenbrander and Mr. Rhodes. When Mr. Rhodes arrived, they raised a white flag and ushered him and his companions into the semi circle, where for four hours they discussed the questions at issue. At last the Chief Secombo arose and laid a gun and assegai at the feet of Mr. Rhodes. All the other chiefs did the same. "We submit," they said. "We trust you, Mr. Rhodes, for you have trusted us. You have come into our stronghold unarmed. If you had known our troubles we should never have been forced to rise. If Mr. Rhodes will stay and care for us we will not fight." So ended the palaver and with it the war. A prominent government official, who Secombo declared was only fit to keep a canteen in the Transvaal, was complained of, and the whole Matabele council prayed for his banishment. They also complained of their ill treatment at the hands of the native police. Mr. Rhodes replied that the official had gone south and was no longer in government employ. As for the native police, its appointment had been a mistake and it was now disbanded. But the Matabele, whatever their grievances, ought not to have massacred women and children. Ultimately, the terms of the surrender were arrived at, and Mr. Rhodes riding back, brought news of peace to Bulawayo. Note that Mr. Rhodes has no official status. He is not even a managing director of the company. But to the Matabele he counts for more than all the officials put together. For Mr. Rhodes, when face to face with the aboriginal forces of the situation, is more than High Commissioners and great functionaries in all the bravery of cocked hats and letters patent.

Kruger and His Counselors.

The position of affairs in the Transvaal shows little or no improvement. The Boers are importing material of war in hundreds of tons from France and Germany, and there is little indication of any intention on their part to readjust their old institutions to the new situation. The two uitlanders who refused even at Mr. Chamberlain's solicitations to make terms with President Kruger, are still kept under lock and key. Mr. Chamberlain himself has been taking a mournful holiday in the United States, pursued across the Atlantic by the menacing shadow of the coming inquiry. In South Africa the Rev. John Mackenzie, from his retreat at Hankey, has addressed President Kruger a letter such as an old prophet of Israel might have written to one of the kings of Samaria Mr. Mackenzie appeals to President Kruger in his own theological dialect to do justice to the Uitlanders and so lay the foundation of a united community. Note in this connection a curious prophecy made in Natal last month to the effect that the President's career will come to a violent end in the month of December—his murderer, it is predicted, being a Dutchman. Threatened men live long ; and the publication of this prophecy, which was at once communicated to President Kruger, will probably be the best means of preventing its realization.

The Royal Commission on Vaccination.

Fifteen men were appointed seven years ago to inquire into the working of the British Vaccination acts. Of the fifteen, at least ten were confirmed advocates of vaccination. The doctors predicted that the anti-vaccinationists would find that they were hoist with their own petard ; and that a report strongly recommending compulsory vaccination and revaccination might confidently be expected. The Royal Commission reported last month, but not in that sense. While strongly affirming the advantages of vaccination, they unanimously condemn the present practice of sending to jail parents who have conscientious objections to the vaccination of their children, or even of subjecting them to fines for non compliance with the act. And they do this in the interest of vaccination itself. "When the law imposes a duty on parents, the performance of which they honestly, however erroneously, regard as seriously prejudicial to their children, the very attempt to compel obedience may defeat the object of the legislation." Therefore they recommend that no one should be punished for not vaccinating his children if he has satisfied a local authority that he honestly objects to vaccination or if he has made a statutory declaration to that effect. This recommendation will probably arrest all prosecutions now pending, even before the law has been altered. It is a notable utterance, which will have influence, doubtless, in other countries.

The Increase of Lunacy in England.

The Jubilee report of the Commissioners of Lunacy records an unprecedented increase in the numbers of officially certified lunatics. Of those not so certified—including, it is to be feared, no small proportion of the officials themselves—no record exists. In England and Wales on January 1, 1896, the number of officially certified lunatics was 96,446, an increase of 2,365 in the twelve months. In the last twenty years the number of pauper lunatics has increased by 53 per cent. From these figures some misleading conclusions have been drawn. It is extremely doubtful whether lunacy is

really increasing in England. What is increasing is the disposition on the part of poor people to send their insane relatives to an asylum. And as the asylums are year by year becoming more comfortable, he would be a lunatic indeed who would keep his demented relatives at home instead of sending them to be much better looked after in a public institution. Yet this growth of humanity on the part of the authorities, and decay of irrational prejudice on the part of the poor,—both indications of increasing sanity,—combine to produce what is a statistical demonstration of the increase of lunacy.

The Improvement of British Workhouses.

The Local Government Board has issued a circular to the Boards of Guardians of the Poor throughout the country, intended to stimulate the present tendency to make the workhouse a desirable refuge for desirable inmates. The board are desirous that special attention should "be given to this matter by the Guardians and their officers in order that, as far as possible, those persons whose circumstances have compelled them to enter the workhouse, but who are known to be of good conduct and to have previously led moral and respectable lives, should be separated from those who from their habits of speech or for other reasons are likely to cause them discomfort." It is suggested that they should have a separate day-room for men and women, that they should be allowed more visits from their friends, that they should have special privileges in paying visits outside, and that they might be permitted to attend their own place of worship on Sunday. The board do not favor any difference in dietary or in dress—and therein the board are "a day behind the fair." The dietary should be "adequate and suitable" for all, no doubt, but for the worthy it might be a little more varied. Also it might be most advantageous to make a distinction in dress.

New Legislation.

When members begin talking, there will be of course the customary exaggeration in eulogy and in depreciation of the legislative output of the session. It may therefore be as well to put on record the summary from the Queen's speech of the measures placed on the Statute Book this year:

I have given my consent, with much pleasure, to measures for completing the naval defenses of my Empire, for lightening the fiscal burdens which press upon the agricultural population, and for protecting the flocks and herds of these islands from the importation of disease. Important measures have also received my sanction for the settlement of trade disputes, for the prevention of explosions in mines, which have caused the loss of many valuable lives, for amending the Truck act, for the construction of light railways, for the amendment of the Irish Land laws, and for facilitating the creation, by purchase, of a larger class of occupying freeholders in Ireland.

Of these measures, the Irish Land act narrowly escaped involving the Government in a contest with the House of Lords. It was, indeed, a curious spectacle, that which the early days of August presented to the world. The Unionist Administration—which, through Lord Lansdowne, had humbly recommended the Irish Land bill to the House of Lords as being very, very much less objectionable than Mr. Morley's Land bill—found itself confronted by a revolt of the landlords, who carried amendment after amendment in a fashion which seemed at first to threaten the measure with extinction. Even the Unionist press was scandalized at this display of class interest posing naked and unashamed in the Upper Chamber. Ministers could only command their own votes and the votes of the devoted Liberal remnant, fifteen strong, and about as many Independent Unionist peers. The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Londonderry did as they pleased, being masters of the big battalions, and for a time it seemed as if they would make hay of the bill. But when the amendments came to be considered in the House of Commons, it was discovered that they did not amount to much after all. Some were rejected, others were accepted, and ultimately an arrangement was arrived at, by virtue of which the bill as amended received the royal assent.

Arbitration In Trade Disputes.

Among the measures of the session one of the most important, although the least noticed, is the Conciliation (Trades Disputes) act. It authorizes the registration of every Board of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Board of Trade Rules—a provision owing its importance solely to the security which such registration gives the state that it will always have a full record of the proceedings of such boards. But its most important clause is that which gives the Board of Trade a mandate to stimulate the establishment of Conciliation Boards in places where they do not exist, and to take such other steps as they deem fit to promote peace between employers and employed. It is hoped that the Board of Trade may be able to interfere to prevent the strike that threatens to paralyze the whole engineering trade—over a dispute as to the employment of one non-union workman in the yard of one of the associated employers. In 1893 thirty million days' work were lost by strikes and lock-outs, to say nothing of the permanent loss of work entailed by diverting British trade to the foreigner. Another gigantic strike is threatening in the docks, one of the premonitory incidents of which has been the arrest of Mr. Tillett and Mr. Sexton by the Belgian government for taking part in a strike of the Belgian dockers.

Li Hung Chang.

The "yellow man with the white money" has ended his European and American tour, and gone home to China. Li Hung Chang's visit to England had as its object permission to double the useful duties now levied by China on foreign goods. The duties are fixed by treaty, and can only be increased by British consent. Lord



MR. GLADSTONE AND LI HUNG CHANG.

A photograph taken at Hawarden, by Webster, Chester.

Salisbury, it is said, promised to give the proposal a favorable consideration, and Li had to depart with that. During his stay in England he was taken about to see everybody and everything, and in his train traveled a swarm of newspaper correspondents whose chief function was to report Li Hung Chang's interviews with his hosts. The Chinese Grand Old Man paid a visit to the Grand Old Man of Hawarden; went as far north as Glasgow, where he bought a sewing machine; and journeyed as far south as Osborn, where he was received by the Queen, and inspected the fleet. On the whole he is said to have been much impressed (1) with the extent to which this small island of Britain had become the work shop of the world; (2) with the ease of traveling in a first-class railway carriage; and (3) with the man ner in which the English artillery carry their batteries at a gallop over hedge and ditch. He left an agreeable impression on the British public, which hopes much but expects little from his progressive tendencies on his return to Pekin. The visit of Li Hung Chang to the United States seems to have had no diplomatic significance, although it was an inter esting event on many accounts. Here as in Germany, France, and England, the eminent Chinaman was greeted with every mark of attention. He was received by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney and entertained to the fullest possible extent. The newspaper men besieged him for interviews, and some of his remarks gave evidence of great knowledge and sagacity He bore himself with dignity, and upon the whole left behind him the impression of a statesman. He made a plea for the repeal of the Geary law which excludes Chinese laborers, and he paid an evidently sincere tribute to the value of the work of American missionaries in China. It was hoped that his presence here might result, sooner or later, in the placing of Chinese orders in American shipyards. Similar hopes were entertained in every European country that the astute Li visited;



CHINA IN THE BULL SHOP.

CHORUS OF RIVAL SHOPKEEPERS (outside): "Wonder if he is going to buy anything here? We havn't got any orders out of him."—From *Punch* (London).



CHINA'S CHIEF STATESMAN.

but he committed himself to nothing. Apropos of the desire of Europe and America to sell things to China through the influence of Li Hung Chang, we reproduce an amusing caricature from *Punch*.

The Month's Obituary Roll.

Each month unfailingly provides its fresh list for obituary comment. We have alluded, on an earlier page, to the death of Prince Lobanoff, the most eminent of all the names in this month's register of the dead. The death of the Sultan of Zanzibar occasioned a short decisive war, which we have mentioned in a preceding paragraph. In our own country, two distinguished professors of Harvard University have passed away, Professor Child and Professor Whitney; the eminent Baltimore philanthropist, Enoch Pratt, who gave the free public library, has died at a ripe old age; ex-Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio is gathered to his fathers at the age of 86; Dr. George Browne Goode of the Smithsonian Institution, an eminent scientist, passed away after a short illness from pneumonia, at the early age of 45; C. S. Rein hart, the American artist and illustrator, who was only 42, died in New York. By permission of the Messrs. Harper & Brothers we have in this number of the REVIEW reproduced from recent numbers of *Harper's Weekly* three of Mr. Reinhart's remarkably effective portrayals of scenes at political headquarters. These names are only a few of those recorded in our obituary list.



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SCENE AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY.

From a drawing made by the late Charles S. Reinhart.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(*From August 19 to September 20, 1896.*)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 19.—The first session of the eighth Canadian Parliament meets at Ottawa; J. D. Edgar is unanimously elected Speaker.

August 20.—The gold-standard Democrats of Kentucky nominate presidential electors and choose delegates to Indianapolis.

August 22.—The resignation of Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior is reported in Washington.

August 24.—President Cleveland announces the appointment of ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri as Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Hoke Smith, resigned.

August 25.—Ninth annual convention of Republican League Clubs in Milwaukee....New York Republicans assemble at Saratoga....Candidate Bryan dines with Senator Hill and delivers a political address at Albany.... The "National Democrats" of Illinois nominate Gen. John C. Black for Governor and choose delegates to Indianapolis...."National Democrats" assemble in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Florida and California, and choose delegates to the Indianapolis convention....Harris, the candidate of the half breeds, is elected Governor of the Chickasaw nation in Indian Territory.

August 26.—Major William McKinley accepts the Republican nomination for the Presidency in a formal letter....New York Republicans nominate Congressman Frank S. Black for Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor, and Irving G. Vann for Judge of Court of Appeals....The Populists, silver men and Bryan Democrats in Michigan reach an agreement on State and electoral tickets....The "National Democrats" of New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa and Washington choose delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

August 27.—Ex-President Harrison addresses a mass meeting in New York City....Washington Republicans nominate P. C. Sullivan for Governor...."National Democrats" in Alabama, Missouri, Virginia, Michigan and Louisiana choose delegates to Indianapolis; in Michigan a full State ticket is nominated, headed by Rufus C. Sprague for Governor.

August 29.—"National Democrats" in Virginia choose delegates to Indianapolis and nominate presidential electors...The State Democratic Committee of Massachusetts by a vote of 22 to 14 indorses the candidacy of Bryan and Sewall.

August 31.—Gold-standard Democrats in New York and Arkansas choose delegates to Indianapolis.

September 1.—Republicans carry the Vermont election by a largely increased plurality over that of 1892.

September 2.—The "National Democrats" assemble in National Convention at Indianapolis, ex-Governor Flower of New York is made temporary chairman and Senator Caffery of Louisiana permanent chairman....

Connecticut Republicans meet in State Convention in Hartford.

September 3.—The "National Democrats" at Indianapolis nominate Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois for President and Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President, and adopt a gold-standard platform.... New Hampshire Republicans nominate George A. Ramsdell for Governor.

September 7.—Democrats carry the Arkansas election by a large plurality.

September 8.—W. J. Bryan is notified at Lincoln, Neb., of his nomination for the Presidency by the National Silver Party.....Colorado Populists nominate ex-Governor Davis H. Waite for Governor.. In the South Carolina Democratic primaries for the Senatorship, Judge Earle is chosen by a small majority over Governor Evans.

September 9.—Candidate Hobart's letter accepting the Republican nomination for Vice-President is made public; Mr. Bryan makes public his letter accepting the Chicago Democratic nomination for President.

September 10.—North Carolina Republicans and Populists agree on a plan of action.

September 12.—Senator Palmer and General Buckner are formally notified at Louisville, Ky., of their nomination by the "National Democrats" for President and Vice-President; President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle send messages of sympathy with the "National Democratic" movement.

September 14.—In the Maine election the Republicans win by a plurality of nearly 50,000.

September 17.—New York Democrats nominate John Boyd Thacher for Governor

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 25.—Hamed bin Thwain, Sultan of Zanzibar, dies and Said Khalid seizes the palace and proclaims himself Sultan.

August 26.—The Italian Government orders the suspension of emigration to Brazil....Serious riot in Constantinople; appalling massacres of Armenians, 2,000 killed....Italians in Rio de Janeiro are attacked by mobs....Mr. William C. Green appointed British agent in the South African Republic.

August 27.—The Armenian revolutionists who captured the Ottoman bank in Constantinople surrender.

August 28.—A ministerial crisis in Japan results in the resignation of Premier Ito and other members of the cabinet; the Emperor appoints Count Kuroda acting Premier.

August 31.—The rebellion against the Spanish Government in the Philippine Islands is renewed....An Italian Atlantic Squadron is formed to protect Italian interests in South America.

September 3.—The Chilian Congress by a vote of 62 to 60 proclaims Errazuriz President of the Republic for the term of five years.

September 6.—The Spanish elections for members of the councils of Madrid and other provinces result generally in favor of the government candidates.

September 7.—The Spanish Cortes adjourns without date.

September 9.—Fifteen hundred troops leave Spain for the Philippine Islands.

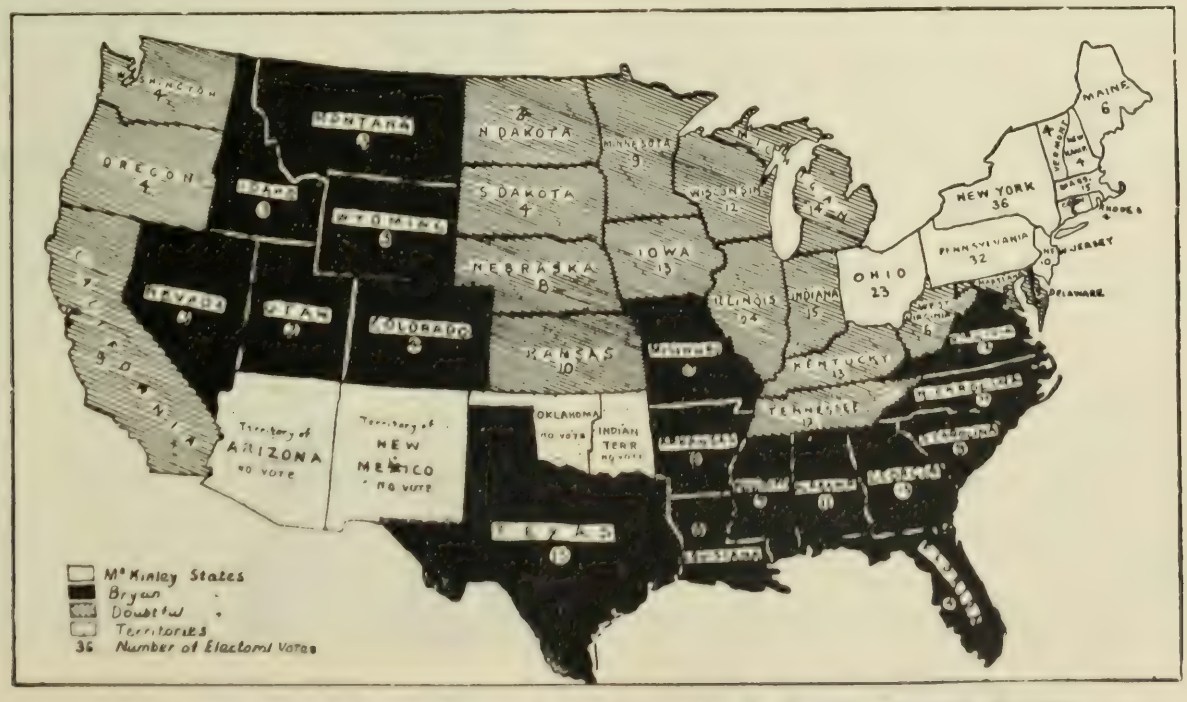
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 20.—The State Department at Washington forwards to Spain the petitions for pardon addressed to the Spanish Government by the friends of the men arrested on the *Competitor*.

August 22.—The International Copyright Congress opens at Berne....A new scheme of reforms is sent to the Porte by the Ambassadors of the Powers.

August 26.—The British Consul in Zanzibar sends an ultimatum to Said Khalid demanding his surrender.

August 27.—British warships bombard the palace of the Sultan in Zanzibar; Said Khalid flees to the German Consulate....The Czar and Czarina of Russia visit



THE CAMPAIGN SITUATION,—THE CONTEST RAGES IN THE SHADED STATES.

Vienna and are greeted there by the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

August 28.—The British Consul in Zanzibar asks the German Consul to surrender Said Khalid.

August 29.—The Brazilian Government promises Italy that steps will be taken to punish the persons who recently insulted the Italian flag....Ambassadors of the Powers warn the Sultan that he endangers his Empire by suffering the continuance of the existing anarchy under the connivance of the Imperial troops.

August 31.—Houses of Americans are attacked near Constantinople; all the Armenian servants are murdered.

September 2.—It is announced that the recently negotiated Franco-Russian treaty provides only for defensive co-operation, making no provisions for joint offensive action.

September 5.—The Czar and Czarina are the guests of Emperor William at Breslau.

September 6.—The Porte makes reply to the collective note from the Powers in regard to the recent massacres, putting all the blame upon the Armenians.

September 9.—The text of the Powers' protest to the Sultan is made public.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

August 19.—The directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, New York City, vote to increase the capital stock from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000.

August 24.—The Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind., is placed in the hands of a receiver; the company is capitalized at $1,500,000....The Linthicum Carriage Company of Defiance, Ohio, incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000, fails.

August 25.—Engagements of more gold for importation are announced.

August 26.—Hilton, Hughes & Co. of New York City close their store and make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors; about 1,700 employees are thrown out of employment.

August 27.—The George H. Taylor Company, paper dealers of Chicago, fail with liabilities estimated at $150,000.

August 31.—The Clyde and Belfast shipbuilders concede to their employees the advance in wages demanded.

September 1.—The Furness, Layland & Wilson Steamship Companies consolidate their interests in the carrying trade between the United States and England, forming a new company with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

September 2.—Captain-General Weyler, at Havana, decrees the compulsory circulation of bank-notes at par with gold, which now has a premium of 12 per cent.

September 4.—The First National Bank of Helena, Mont., closes its doors.

September 7.—Meeting of the Trades Union Congress in Edinburgh.

September 9.—The Union National Bank of New Orleans closes its doors.

September 11.—The suspension of the fourth New Orleans bank within a few days is announced.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 20.—Lord Chief Justice Russell of England addresses the American Bar Association at Saratoga on international arbitration....News is received from Dr. Nansen's exploring steamer *Fram*....Charles H. Lanson makes a successful experiment with an air ship at Portland, Me.

August 26.—Fire at Ontonagon, Mich., destroys property to the value of $1,500,000, and renders 2,000 persons homeless.

August 27.—The United States cruiser *Brooklyn*, on her official trial trip, makes an average speed of 21.91 knots an hour, thus earning a premium of $350,000 for her builders.

August 28.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang arrives in New York City....The Catholic Congress at Dortmund, Prussia, passes a resolution warning German Catholics against emigrating to the United States under present economic conditions.



MR. GEORGE GIFFEN

(Of the team of Australian cricketers now in this country.)

August 29.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang is presented to President Cleveland.

August 30.—Li Hung Chang visits the tomb of General Grant in New York City.

August 31.—The American Social Science Association meets at Saratoga.

September 1.—An international convention of representatives of the Irish race meets in London.

September 2.—The new British armored battleship *Cæsar* is launched from the Portsmouth dock yards.

September 3.—The thirtieth national encampment of the G. A. R. is opened at St. Paul, Minn.

September 4.—Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Nebraska is chosen Commander-in Chief of the G. A. R..... Dr. Gallagher, the released Irish prisoner, arrives in New York City.

September 6.—By the fall of an opera house wall at Benton Harbor, Mich., during a fire, eleven firemen are crushed to death and several others injured.

September 10.—A cyclone does much damage in Paris.

September 13.—P. J. Tynan, known as "Number One," is arrested in France on the charge of being concerned in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin in 1882.

September 14.—Several dynamiters are arrested in Europe, and the London police assert the existence of a general conspiracy.

OBITUARY.

August 19.—Josiah Dwight Whitney, professor of geology at Harvard, 77....Ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham of Chicago, 58....Dr. Charles Lotin Hildreth, poet and story writer, 40....Hon. William Douglas Balfour, Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government. ....Curtis Coe Nichols of Boston, one of the early Massachusetts Republicans, 82.

August 20.—Prof. Alexander Henry Green, the distinguished English geologist, 64....M. Julius Lange of Copenhagen University, 58

August 21.—Dr. Charles G. Raue of Philadelphia, a leading homœopathist, 76.

August 24.—Nicholas Rüdinger, professor of anatomy at Munich, 64....Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby, second Baron de Mauley, 81.

August 25.—Hamed bin Thwain bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, 40....Benoni Irwin, a well-known New York portrait painter, 56.

August 26.—Sir Robert Stuart, 80.

August 27.—Lewis Steward, an Illinois pioneer, 72.

August 28.—Wordsworth Thompson, the well-known American genre and historical painter, 56....Baron Jérome Frédéric Pichon, French author and bibliophile, 84.

August 30.—Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 71.. Charles Stanley Reinhart, American illustrator and painter, 52.

September 1.—Charles E. Warburton, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, 61.

September 2.—Prof. Lorenzo Niles Fowler, phrenologist, 85....Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., historian of Cambridge, Mass., 94.

September 3.—Commander John Stark Newell, U. S. N.

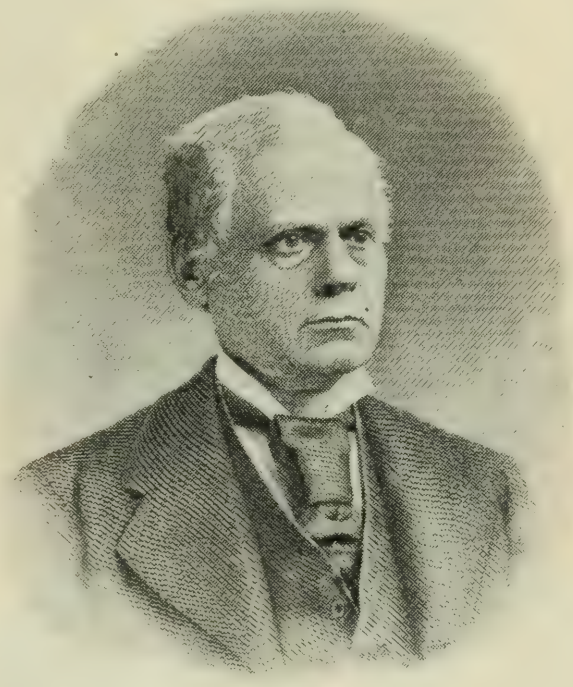
September 4.—Joseph Remi Léopold Delbœuf, Belgian savant, 65.

September 5.—Percival Gaunt, American song writer and composer.

September 6.—Dr. George Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and director of the National Museum at Washington, 45.

September 7.—Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, English journalist, war correspondent, diplomatist and author, 71. ....Captain A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., 60.

September 9.—Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Cleveland, O., 86.



THE LATE ENOCH PRATT OF BALTIMORE.

September 10.—Prof Luigi Palmieri, the celebrated Italian meteorologist, 89....James Lewis, American comedian, 57.

September 11.—Prof. Francis James Child of Harvard, 71.

September 12.—Gen. James D. Morgan of Illinois, 86. ....Prof. J. E. Munro of Manchester, England.

September 14.—Charles L. Chapin, one of the first operators of the Morse system of telegraphy, 69.

September 16.—Ex-Congressman James N. Ashley of Toledo, O., 72.

September 17.—Enoch Pratt, the millionaire philanthropist of Balimore, 88.

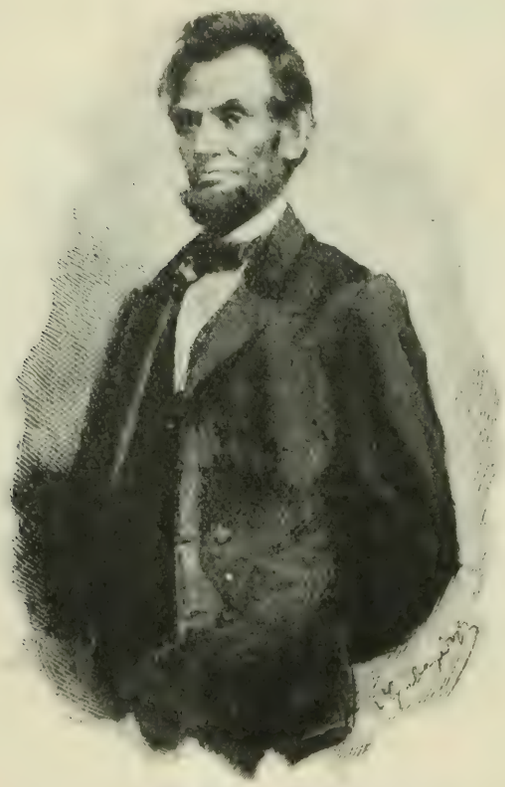
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE PRINCETON SESQUICENTENNIAL.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the susquicentennial celebration of Princeton University, October 20 to 22, 1896, the first charter of the old College of New Jersey having been signed October 22, 1746. In another part of this magazine will be found a description of "Princeton After One Hundred and Fifty Years." Undoubtedly this will be one of the most important college anniversaries that have occurred since the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth birthday of Harvard in 1886. Many distinguished guests are expected.

THE GALESBURG CELEBRATION OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.

One of the most interesting events of the autumn will be the celebration by Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., of the anniversary of the debate at Galesburg, October 7, 1858, between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The exercises will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of October 7, with an oration by Chauncey M. Depew of New York, followed by addresses from

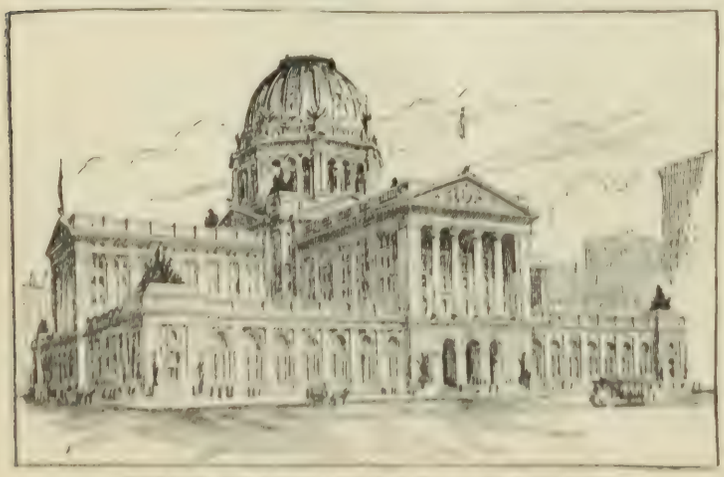


ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Governor Horace Boies, and other distinguished men The debate which is to be thus commemorated at Galesburg was one of the most important in the famous series which took place on the occasion of the joint canvass by Lincoln and Douglas for the United States senatorship. Many persons who heard the original debate are still living in the vicinity of Galesburg, and will doubtless be present at this anniversary celebration.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

The general convention of the Christian Church (commonly known as "Disciples") will be held at Springfield, Ill., October 18 to 23, 1896.

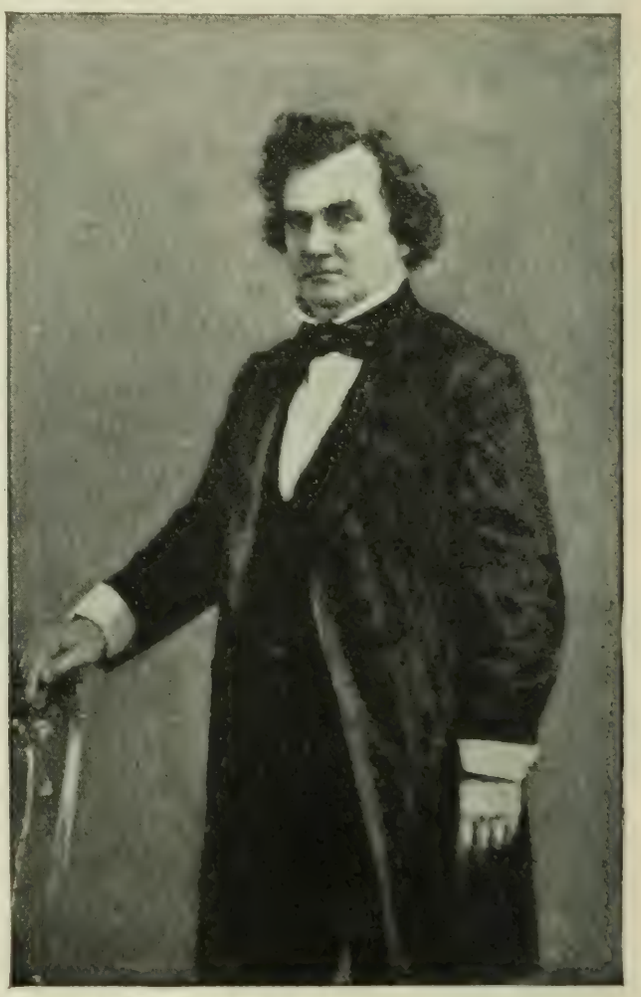


DESIGN OF CHICAGO'S NEW POST OFFICE.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held at Toledo, Ohio, October 6 to 9, the annual sermon being preached by the Rev. Edward M. Packard of Syracuse, with the usual address by Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, president of the board.

The American Missionary Association will hold its annual meeting in Boston, October 22, and will be addressed by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court and other prominent speakers.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet at Pittsburg, October 10 to 14.



Courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

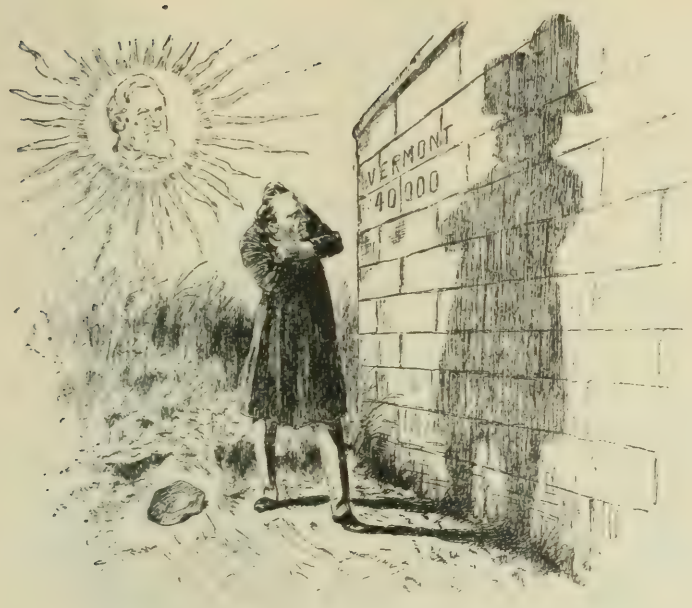
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

This meeting will probably be attended by about one thousand laymen from different parts of the country.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF LIBERAL RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

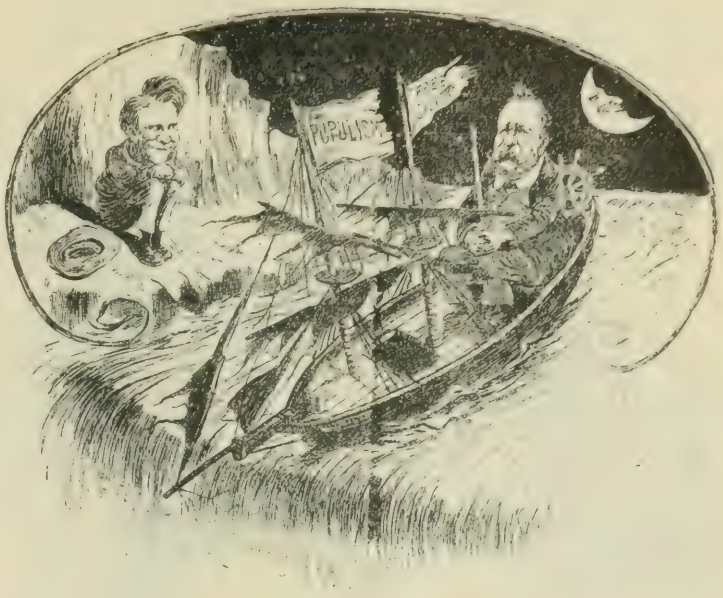
This organization, of which Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago is president, Col. T. W. Higginson, Drs. Hirsch, Savage, Heber Newton and William M. Salter are vice-presidents, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago secretary, will hold its third annual meeting in Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, November 17, 18 and 19. Rev. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass., preaches the opening sermon. Among other speakers are: Edwin D. Mead of Boston, Revs. Reed Stuart of Detroit, William C. Gannett of Rochester, Drs. Hirsch, Canfield and Thomas of Chicago, Dr. Rexford of Columbus, Ohio, and many other prominent representatives of various denominations. The Congress is a direct outcome of the Parliament spirit, the initiatory step being taken during that meeting.

CURRENT POLITICS IN CARICATURE.



COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

From the *Herald* (New York).



ANOTHER SHIP PASSES IN THE NIGHT.

(It is Watson on the bank and Sewall on the ship.)

From the *Telegram* (New York).



THE TEMPTATION OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A propos to the rejection of the free silver party at the recent elections in Vermont and Maine.

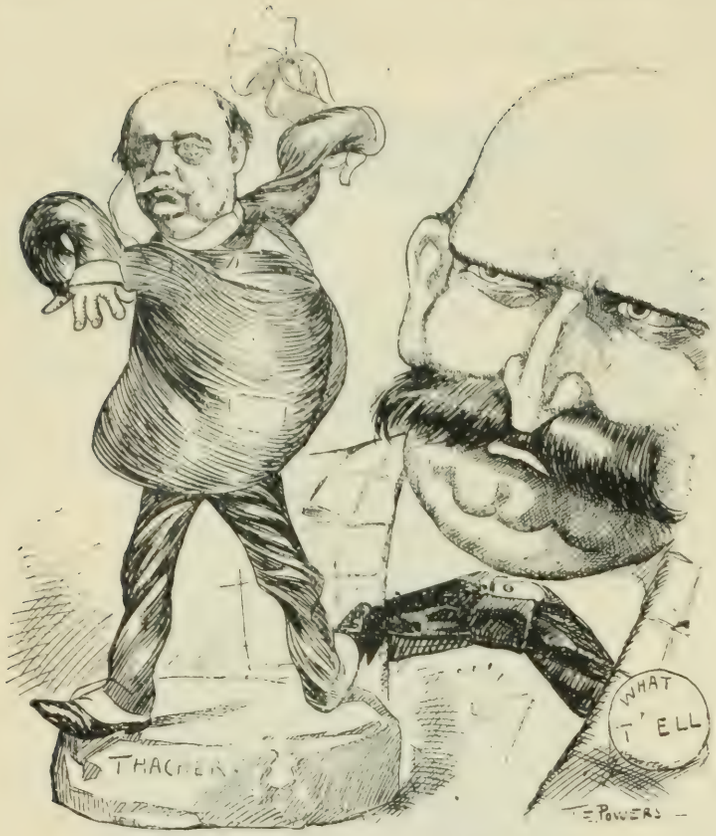
From *Judge* (New York).



THE THREE (DIS) GRACES.

Past, Present and Future of Democracy.

From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



POLITICAL PRESTIDIGITATION UP TO DATE.

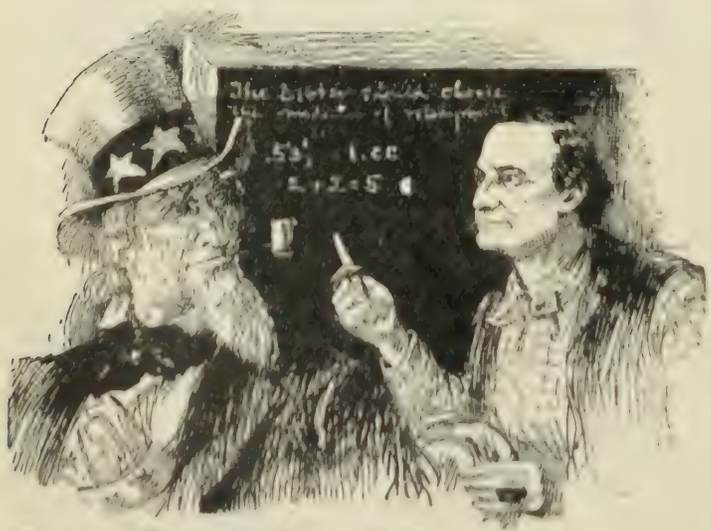
I am the Mayor of Albanee,
I am a man of propertee,
I'm a twisting, contortional trick acrobat,
Gold-entomological freak Popocrat,
A rapid-change artist, a straight Democrat,
And the Tammany nominee.

My position is all askew,
I'm a kaleidoscopic view;
Though I make all my speeches in favor of gold,
For Bryan and Sewall I'll work as I'm told—
You may not see how both opinions I hold—
Though it's queer how I do it, I do.

You think I am mixed, I suspect;
I'll demonstrate I am correct:
You can't but agree when the fair moon is bright,
That a free-silver sheen it spreads over the night,
Yet that sheen is derived from the golden sunlight,
Which the moon does simply reflect.

Now that is my plain, honest view;
I think both positions are true;
And though it may give me a terrible twist
To try to walk both ways, yet, still I insist
That my argument's one that you cannot resist—
And that's why I act as I do. N. A. J.

From the *World*, Evening Edition (New York).



BRYAN: "Want a hired man, Sir?"
UNCLE SAM: "I want one that can cipher better than you."

Copyright, *Life* (New York).



SCRAMBLING BACK.

Senator Hill returns to his position on the fence.

From the *Journal* (New York).



FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

WORKMAN: "If the cry of free silver will cause that, what would not free silver itself do?"

From *Judge* (New York).



MISS DEMOCRACY: "That donkey had one he d and two tails yesterday; to-day it's got two heads and three tails. I wonder what it will have to-morrow."

From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



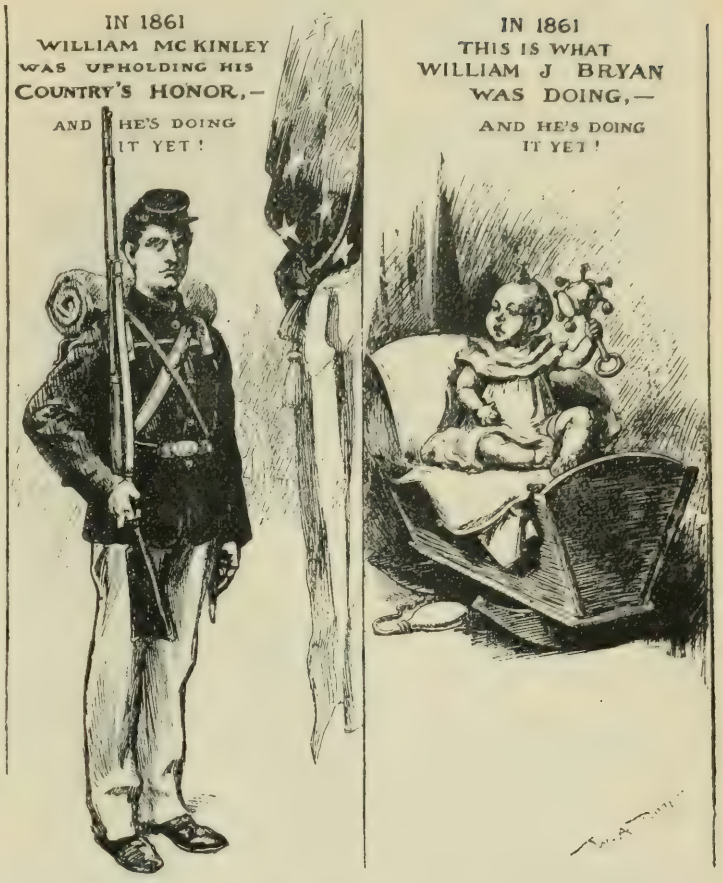
SILVER MINE OWNER: "Vote for free silver and I will be able to get all this bullion of mine coined into dollars."
FARMER AND MECHANIC: "That's all right for you, but where do we come in?"

From the *Press* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Only abnormal swelling of the head and dyspepsia, due to undigested facts, Madame."

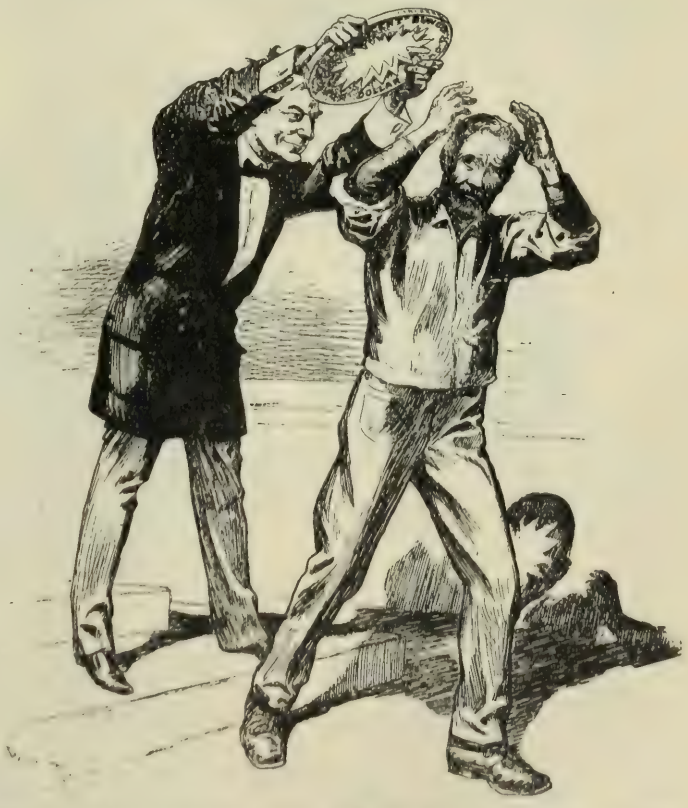
From the *Herald* (New York).



THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

(Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers).



"YOU SHALL NOT PRESS DOWN UPON THE BROW OF LABOR THIS CROWN."

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MARK HANNA'S PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW OPENS AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

From *The Republican* (Denver).



"SAVING AT THE BUNG AND WASTING AT THE SPIGOT."

UNCLE SAM (soliloquizing): "I'm going to fix this hole so these foreigners can't plunder my barrel."

J. BULL (aside): "Except at this end!" (Left chuckling.)

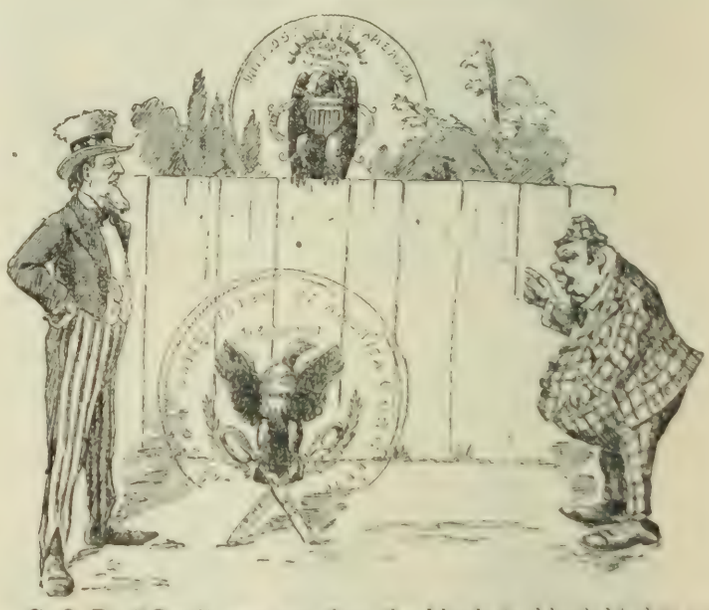
From the *National Bimetallist*.



A SUGGESTION TO HON. E. O. WOLCOTT.

"If we are to place emblems before principles, let us picture those emblems to suit the changed conditions of the times."

From *The Republican* (Denver).



G. O. P.: "Don't you see that the blankety-blank bird is no good; why don't she get up there with her mate?"

UNCLE SAM: "You're a consistent old party, you clipped the bird's wings and now condemn her because she can't fly."

From *The Republican* (Denver).



THE HELPING HAND.

(With apologies to the artist and the publishers of his well-known print.)

From the *Chicago Dispatch*.



A FEW REALLY PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

VICEROY LI HUNG CHANG TO VICEROY HANNA:

How rich are you?
Did you make any of your money reducing workingmen's wages?
If the free coinage of silver would, as you say, tend to reduce the wages of workingmen, why are YOU opposed to it?

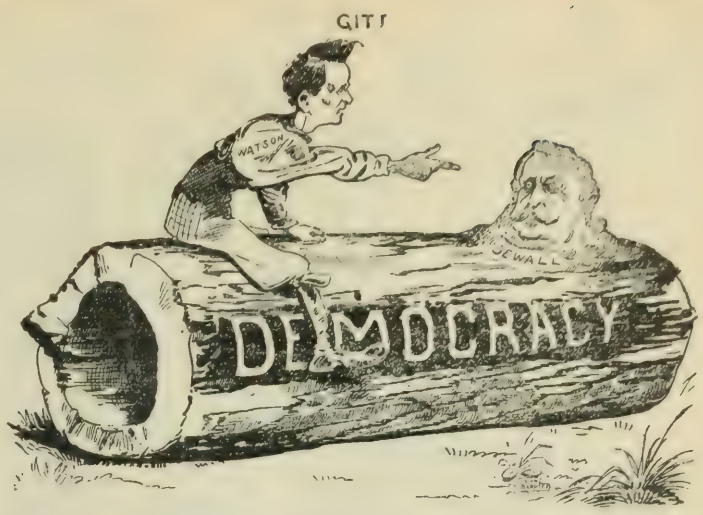
* * *

Who gives you all the money you are spending now?
What do you promise in return for it?

* * *

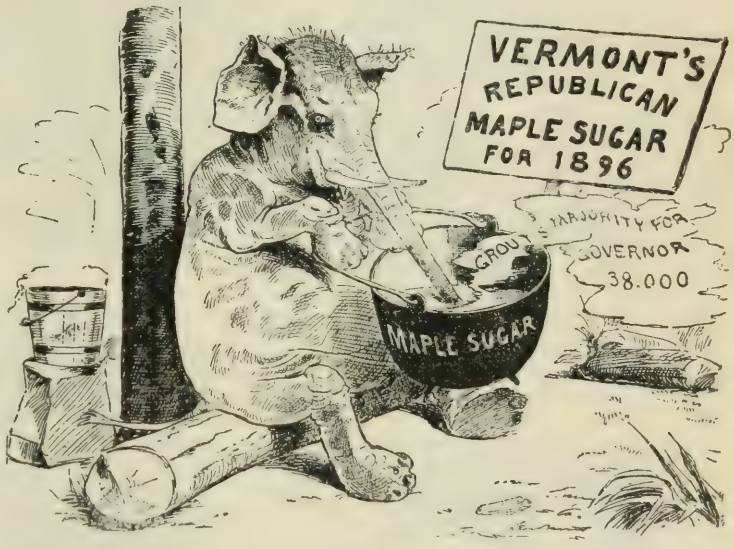
How do you make Mr. McKinley do what you tell him?
Will he keep on doing it when he is President?
How did you get hold of him first?
Do you consider that those notes are a good investment?

From the *Journal* (New York).



WATSON (in a speech at Dallas): "Sewall cannot carry the ward, town or state in which he lives. He is a dead weight—a knot on the log."

From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



G. O. P.: "It's sweeter than ever and has a rich golden hue."

From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



WHERE MR. HANNA STANDS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

From the *Journal* (New York).



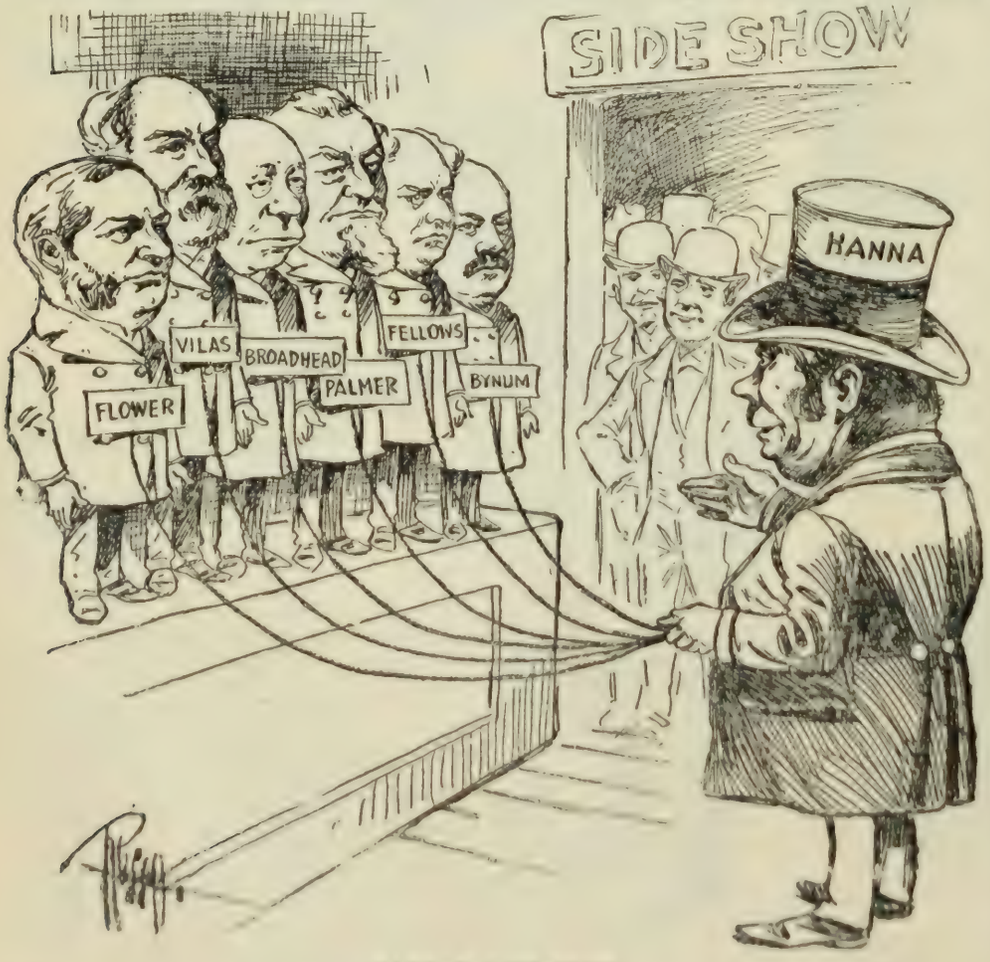
"SHE'S ALL RIGHT!"

From the *Post Dispatch* (St. Louis).



GEN. PALMER MAKES ANOTHER CHANGE OF COATS.

"This is John M. Palmer's sixth bolt. The first was from the Democratic party. The second was from the Illinois Republican Senatorial Caucus which had nominated Lincoln for Senator. The third was from the army of the United States, in front of Atlanta, from pique at General Sherman. The fourth was from the Republican nomination of Grant in 1872. The fifth was from the Populist platform he indorsed at Springfield in 1891."—From the *Post Dispatch* (St. Louis).



HANNA'S SIDE SHOW.

HANNA: "Walk up, gentlemen, and see the waxworks. This is only part of the great McKinley Circus, but I desire all to see the precision with which the dummies do my bidding."—From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis).



ON THE WRONG STREET.
From the *Post Dispatch* (St. Louis).



FORBEAR.

SHADE OF LINCOLN: "Stop! How dare you try to revive a war of sections? Remember 1861."
From *Judge* (New York).



BALKED.

The old fashioned Jefferson Democracy refuses to pull the Popocrat chariot.
From *Judge* (New York.)



ARTHUR SEWALL DOESN'T APPRECIATE "TOMMY" WATSON'S PULL.

Mr. Bush here portrays a thrilling scene on the Free Silver road that leads up Salt River

From the *Telegram* (New York).



TILLMAN PITCHFORKED BY EARLE.

What the defeat of the Tillman Senatorial candidate in South Carolina means.

From the *Telegram* (New York).



THE 16 TO 1 BARGAIN COUNTER OF THE (BRYAN) FUTURE.

Shopping as it will be in the good times of high prices and cheap silver dollars

From the *World* (New York)



THE DISTRACTED DONKEY.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).

(The four cartoons on this page are selected from a series appearing in *Leslie's Weekly*,—the originals, which are very large, being made from photographs of clay models by Max Bachmann, an artist of very striking and unique talent.—EDITOR.)



THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



A SURE WINNER IF BRYAN IS ELECTED.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



THE LAOCOON UP TO DATE.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



FISHING FOR SUCKERS.—From *Judge* (New York).



It is asserted that Greece has in connection with the Cretan affair been given a basket by the Powers.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



CAUGHT NAPPING.—From *Punch* (London).
Germany's encroachment on England's trade.



ENFORCED RELEASE.—From the *Freeman* (Dublin).

DEATH. "If you don't release them I will."



Mr. Gladstone impressed with costume of Li Hung Chang adopts the Oriental fashions and begins writing an essay in Chinese on the Philosophy of Confucius.—From *Punch* (London).

THE THREE STRATEGIC CHIEFS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

I. MARCUS A. HANNA, BY MURAT HALSTEAD.



MARCUS A. HANNA.

THERE is a new man in our politics—a recognized power—well known in spite of his novelty—not a professional statesman but a man of affairs—a business man, one of the most famous politicians—a quiet man, but making a noise in the world; a national personage with international reputation; a man of simple manners and broad shoulders, who has tested his strength in matters material and bears golden sheaves from harvest fields—but he has not reaped where he has not cleared the ground and plowed and sown. He is a stalwart man, unpretending but potential, and his conservatism is somewhat aggressive. He is a laborer on large lines, and he conducts a presidential candidacy as he has conducted fleets and managed mines, on the great lakes, developing resources and applying them with courage and capacity and with honorable distinction and affluent success. As he has not been cast down by defeats, he has not exulted in victory. He is easy in hard work, for he has masterful ways and means. He musters men in martial array for the purposes of peace, and fights for pacification,—and when he has made a conquest his policy is conciliation. Though much misrepresented he is but little misunderstood. He withstands slander with equanimity, and his resentment is without violence. The stream of his life bears many burdens, but flows with a calm, broad current. He deals in his private business in those mighty stores of energy and strength, coal and iron, and in public life he has the glow of the furnace and the fibre of steel. There is no name in all the land more familiar, and he accepts conspicuity with complacency, because it is unavoidable in the business; but he avoids ostentation, and when weighty cares permit the indulgence of his preferred enjoyments, they are in the retirement of his beautiful home. He has not sought to draw the public gaze and he does not shrink from it. He is without the perturbation of vanity or the affectation of indifference. There is no experience that is lost, to an intelligence that absorbs that which is in the air, or to the will that executes the conceptions of the intellect.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 24, 1837, and so he has just entered his sixtieth year. Columbiana County, Ohio, borders on the eastern line of the state, and on the west adjoins the County of Stark, the home of McKinley, and on the east is bounded by Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the home of Senator Quay. Mr. Hanna may be fairly described as an evolution of the public demand often so earnestly made, but when answered realized with misgiving, that citizens should not allow themselves to be so incessantly occupied with private business as to neglect public duty. His blood is that of Virginia Friends and Vermont Presbyterians, and there are in it eminently the qualities that yield vigor and tenacity, and a solemn, sombre, fiery perseverance. One of his gifts is that of continuance. There is no better blood, and when brains are born with it the combination is excellence—and Hanna inherited ability and was educated in business. Next to the efficacy of good brains and blood in making up a man comes his environment—the circumstances surrounding the boy and man—the conditions upon which are opened in his neighborhood the golden gates of opportunity. We have said Mr. Hanna was educated in business, but we must not neglect to say that he had a high school education, and a year in one of the multitude of Ohio colleges that prevented the growth of a great school that



Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*.

MR. HANNA AT HIS DESK.

would rank with the first universities. However, there are many who think the thirty colleges in Ohio forty years ago produced as many strong men as would have been turned out of a single institution engaging the advanced educational advantages to be found in the united facultiess and facilities of the state. Mr. Hanna was born, as Major McKinley was, in the heart of the region richest in natural resources of any in the country—and unsurpassed in the world—western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

The coal beds are there deep and rich. There oil was struck in unparalleled rivers of wealth, and natural gas was at length revealed—and the same opulent territory, provisioned from the beginning of a barbarous world for manufactories, extends south into the marvelous mountains and mines of West Virginia,—the land that was so admirable was supremely attractive to George Washington in youth and advanced years. The people of the Pennsylvania and Ohio regions of the imperial endowment of coal, which is cheap power, were in the days of the boyhood of McKinley and Hanna living in adjacent counties, deeply interested in manufactures, and the question whether the United States gave adequate protection to those who had invested in industrial enterprise was one of vital interest and the greatest familiarity—a part of domestic life and discussed by candle light and the fireside. The young men of this part of the country were not indoctrinated with free trade by the Scotch professors who had a general mission to teach the theories of political economy as was done in the British island and turned up in every college, but they got their instruction in a practical way where

the forges flamed and the wheels went round. Protection meant, then as now, prosperity; and the want of it too great a proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, a lack of the diversity of industry that was the policy of the fathers when they enacted the law, avowedly for protection, that was the industrial declaration of independence, and practically abolished the colonial system that lingered after the war. The manufacturing towns of Ohio west and north of Columbiana and Stark counties are among the finest examples on the continent of the enterprise, the hardihood, the skill, the inventive and mechanical ingenuity, the genius for organization, the cunning hands, the competent heads of the American people. This was the environment of McKinley and Hanna, in their most impressionable days, and their association in after times may be traced to the sympathies of their earliest contemplative years. It was but natural that while one became a lawyer and statesman and the other a business man who plowed "the unsalted seas," and delved in the unsalted mines of the majestic northwest, they should come together in a common cause regarding which the sentiments of their boyhood became the convictions of their manhood. It is a silly sort of slander that attributes to such men only sordid motives. Such selfishness as they have is enlightened, and their first lessons taught them that the enactment into national law of the principle of protection was the indispensable foundation of the higher prosperity of the people of their native land—that indeed it seemed to wield an enchanter's wand. Mr. Hanna is a man of large estate, but he has no idle hours or dollars. He is active in capital and labor, and an example that head and hands may work together with profit and show each other fair play. As there are several thousand men employed in the various enterprises in which he is influentially interested, he has not escaped incidents of differences of opinion between employers and employed that passed into a stage of warfare, but it is only since he has aroused political animosities that his well won reputation for tempering justice with generosity has been vindictively assailed.



"HONEST MONEY."
(A typical caricature of Mr. Hanna.)
New York *Journal*, Sept. 12.

He holds the respect of workingmen because he treats them with respect, and he gains their good will because he is fair, and in nothing does he show them greater consideration than in never trying the blandishments of demagogues with them. He has no ability nor inclination in that direction.

Mr. Hanna's father, on removing to Cleveland, became a wholesale grocer and provision merchant, and the son at twenty years of age was a clerk in the store, and in 1861 his father died and he succeeded to the business. Young Hanna had traveled extensively and formed a valuable acquaintance. In 1864 he married Miss Augusta Rhodes, the daughter of his senior partner, D. P. Rhodes, who retired a few years later, when the existing firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. was organized. The business of the firm required a great deal of transportation on the lakes, and Hanna, after being interested in several vessels, became the proprietor of one named for his father, Leonard Hanna, and he is now a large owner of ships on the lakes and the head of the Globe Iron Works Company of shipbuilders. He is active in his personal affairs and has them so organized that when he takes a turn in politics he has only to say "yes" and "no" a good deal touching matters not public, and they go as he says. The course of his business is plainly marked as a system of progression. First a grocer, then a shipowner,—the ships growing out of and sailing in the requirements of trade; then, as he wanted ships, he became a shipbuilder, and as he consumed iron he developed ores. His handsome residence is famous for hospitality, and it is administered with a geniality and liberality that gain and give pleasure. He has a charming family—a son with a home and household of his own. He values too highly the blessing of health to neglect it, and takes exercise regularly.

His good humor and courtesy disarm even hostile reporters, and they are soon convinced of the cleverness of friendliness, and commune with him in the manner of confidential affection; but he never by chance tells them anything he does not intend they should find out. The artists who have exerted their

capacities for caricature, and who do not hesitate to portray him as a monster, find it aids their art with a touch of nature to draw him with a smiling face. Whatever they do they do that, and they are at a loss to know how their arrows, that they have tipped with rancor, fail to inflict a wound or a sting.

In the same corner of the state of Ohio where Hanna was born and has always lived are the homes of John Sherman, James A. Garfield and William McKinley. Sherman was born in another part of the state, but through all his professional and public life he has lived at Mansfield, which is within an hour's ride of Canton. Garfield lived closer to Cleveland than the others, and in behalf of these three neighbors of his Mark Hanna, the business man, became Hanna the politician; not that he cared for the excitement or was fond of display, or thought that there was anything but hard work and the general good in it for him. He was in agreement with Sherman, Garfield and McKinley in principle, and has believed of each of them that his election to the presidency would be the elevation of the standard of dignity, honor and prosperity of the country. He was Garfield's friend, but had little to do with the nomination of the second martyr President, and took a serious but not extravagant or absorbing interest in his election. It was Mr. Hanna's judgment, and it was justified, that John Sherman's services to the country in his financial policy, through which was achieved the resumption of specie payments, were not recognized as they should be, and he is still of that opinion. He was of the persuasion that with John Sherman in the presidential chair his equipment for the place would be so extraordinary that the nation would thrive and grow in strength of character and universal credit. McKinley was always Sherman's friend, but his first striking appearance in a national convention was as the Ohio leader for James G. Blaine, and he thought, as did others, that it would be a great help to the Republican party if Sherman and Blaine could get together; and this was so far accomplished in 1888 that Sherman sent word to Blaine if he cared to be a candidate he should have a clear field.

It was in the national convention of that year that Mr. Hanna had an extraordinary chance to study Major McKinley under revealing conditions, and formed an admiration for the personal traits and public capacity of the Major that abides. Both were ardent supporters of Sherman and leaders in his advocacy, and they were the two friends to whom, more than to others, Sherman gave his confidence. They were the joint managers of the Sherman campaign, though Governor Foraker was the most powerful man in organization and executive ability in the delegation, and making the nominating speech held Ohio solid for Sherman to the last. However, as on many other conventional occasions, the harmony of the Ohioans was not absolute. The "big four" were McKinley, Governor Foster, Foraker and Hanna. There was a sensitiveness among the Ohio delegates on account of the feeling that existed, and the controversy as to the nomination of Garfield for the presidency while he was the Sherman leader, a circumstance that was easily misapprehended; and yet there were scattering delegates approaching both Foraker and McKinley and urging them to consent to be nominated, making a merit of such tentative suggestions and proposing to be first in the procession if it started, and to pick up the distinction of President making. There is much more of this sort of thing in national conventions than reaches the public.

There are sharp eyes looking out on all such occasions for presidential timber, and "fool friends" unable to contain themselves. There are rumors from far off delegations rushing to and fro, telling how arrangements may be made to stampede the convention by throwing in a few votes here and there at the proper time, and producing the effect upon the states, like the mountains that Byron describes in his Thunderstorm in the Alps: "Every mountain now hath found a tongue, and Jura answers through her misty shroud, back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud." Foraker, in this convention, was distressed by a floral offering paraded on the platform as he was speaking for Sherman, and would have kicked it off if it had not occurred to him that he would be accused of participating in a concerted theatrical performance. McKinley was beset by the class of managers who do what they are pleased to call the "quiet work" in times of confusion, and are trying to hitch themselves to a President. Their first point was, of course, that Sherman could not be nominated, though they took care to say he was the best equipped man in the country for the place, but could not possibly get it, and McKinley might have it by consenting. Whenever these people approached the Major and gave him a chance to respond before flitting he remonstrated sharply and told them they were asking of him the impossible, and he visited one delegation, hearing they were holding a meeting at night in his favor, and gave them a little talk so clear and conclusive as to his position and the demands of his sacred honor that he should not only not countenance, but could not permit such proceedings,—they hesitated and adjourned. And yet the same notion possessed others, and here and there were votes for McKinley in the open convention. He did not care to take notice on the spot of this, fearing he might be misinterpreted and considered advertising for the place that he was certainly not then seeking, but he concluded he might put it so that there could be no mistake, and he did so decidedly. He arose from his seat and with a pale face and a deep tone in his voice, in which appeared that note of sincerity that makes his speeches so convincing, ended the McKinley movement for that time. He and Hanna then, as the most active of the friends of Sherman, had adjoining rooms, and a wire to Washington for conversation with their candidate, and formed in that contact and relation a feeling for each other and an intimacy that have endured.



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MR. HANNA AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

and a faith each in the reliability and force and integrity of the other, that has continued; and this is the friendliness that has been so distinct since the pending presidential canvass began before all their countrymen, and has been the living force behind the history that has been made.

The proceedings preliminary to the convention of 1888 brought McKinley and Hanna often together. They were in consultation many times and it was a labor of zeal for them to canvass the country for Sherman and muster his forces. McKinley had abandoned the hope of seeing Blaine President, and turned to Sherman, whose last chance for the great office was pending. Sherman's friends were doomed to disappointment, but they were never so near success as for one hour this time. The destiny of the convention was to be known by the name of Harrison. There were just barely enough opponents of Sherman at the apparently auspicious moment for him to bar his way. During the convention the scenes were often swiftly shifted, and there were several days of the trying excitements of unusual uncertainty. With the Presidency held out to him as a temptation, and assured that he offered the better solution of the problem that perplexed the convention, as he was the friend both of Blaine and Sherman, and was stronger than either, McKinley stood by his honorable duty as he saw it, sustaining Sherman inflexibly, without a moment's hesitation. The keen eyes of Hanna were upon him, and found his nature that of the simplicity and nobility of manly sincerity. The X rays are not more penetrating than Hanna's glance, and his hearty respect for his friend was converted to warm regard and admiration. With McKinley's frankness and clearness, his transparency revealed his probity; and in his turn he rejoiced in the strength of the strong man by his side. There was no compact between them, they were of the same mind.

Their friendship was welded during this convention. They formed the liking of the unlike, that is an attachment greater than is given to those cast of like metal in the same mold. Through the subsequent career of McKinley, Hanna has been his powerful friend. Gerrymandered out of Congress, McKinley was called to run for Governor, but there were in the Republican ranks apprehensions that his protective policy might be too "high" to be popular in the state at large, but that turned out a mistake, for the Gubernatorial victories of the Champion of Protection were of exceptional and increasing splendor, and the jealous were disarmed by generosity, as antagonists had been overcome by superior power and address. The influence of Hanna at this time was not wanting or stinted, and had all the freedom and force of good will not limited by any selfish purpose. When Governor Foraker's friends made a contest for Sherman's seat Hanna

was the predominant factor in the struggle, and Sherman won ; but Hanna valued correctly the immense ability to organize and execute, and the many striking qualities of the man who has been elected to succeed Brice in the Senate; and while the corps of Ohio correspondents of Democratic and Mugwump newspapers were prolific in the treatment of their favorite theme, the quarrelsomeness of the Republican leaders in the State, the hand of Hanna was stretched forth as a peacemaker, and it was accepted in the same spirit it was extended. It was in mind then that the time was close at hand when McKinley should be the President of the United States, and the beginning must be peace in Ohio. That peace was made naturally, openly, happily, triumphantly. The veteran Sherman was with Hanna, McKinley's friend. and Foraker, whom General Sherman held in the highest estimation and once in the Music Hall in Cincinnati nominated for the Presidency, is United States senator-elect, and his close friend Bushnell is Governor of the state.

Call this an arrangement—it was an adjustment according to the attraction of gravitation. It would have been shirking an obligation, the outgrowth of sympathy, association and common principles, and an attempt to evade destiny, if Mark Hanna had not consented to manage the presidential campaign of McKinley. He was not seeking that occupation. His health he knew would have to be guarded to enable him to go through without damage the strain that he appreciated; and his great affairs, all the more because so important, needed in this time his watchfulness, but he weighed the job and grasped it. He was not in error when he made his original estimate of McKinley's popular strength, but the problem was to nominate McKinley with such manifestation of his representative character and popular support, that he would be elected without limitations upon his liberty and go to the White House free and untrammeled, as he had entered the House of Representatives and the Governor's room in the Capitol at Columbus. The nomination of McKinley was, and his election will be, on these lines. If any one presumes that McKinley is subordinated by the will of Hanna, that is a mistake, for McKinley's consciousness of that which is due to himself is acute, and his self-respect enforces his self-assertion. The assumption that he, a man trained in the camp, the courts, the Congress, the executive chair of his state, is any person's possession is absurd. It is a blunder on the part of those who assail Mr. Hanna to hold that he is exclusively or exceptionally a man of dollars. He has had enough of them long enough to know the weakness as well as the power of money, and his primary advantage in his political activities is his responsibility—not in the collection of contributions or application of funds, but in the potentiality with which he can refuse the demands that are unreasonable and reason to conclusions. There is economy in his ability—and the accusation that he is a professional purchaser of men is an exaggeration of an imagination. So far as the opinion prevails at home or abroad that this is a campaign in which the use of money as well as the abuse of the money question is characteristic, it is unsupported by truth; and as for those interested in the protected industries, they have had three years of hard lines, so that they have not money to give. The men of money have steadfastly, immovably regarded the success of the silver crusade impossible, and the rumors that they are investing lavishly are far away wrong.

Serene in the midst of the confidence that all is well, Mr. Hanna in his smiling, clean shaven and clear eyed composure, more apprehensive of an overdrawn sense of security than of alarms, vibrates between the city of commerce and the city of conventions, collected and vigilant as the engineer who manages the engines of a twin



PALMER AND BUCKNER, in chorus—

"Since 'tis so soon that I am done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

—From *The Republican* (Denver).

screw steamer, confident that if there is no relaxation in well doing no tempest can come out of the skies south or east or west, to stay the course of the ship safely to the port that the chart and compass tell is right ahead. Mr. Hanna is the new man in politics, the man of affairs of his own, finding time for unofficial business. This is not of evil: there is not a better sign of better things. The element of which Mr. Hanna is a type is needed to stand firmly for the balances of power with which the fathers conserved the Republic—and this representation of the ancient civic and national pride in our government under the Constitution as it is, has not come to us without cause, or appeared too soon ; and when the contest is over and won Mr. Hanna will deserve well of his country that he is serving for the sake of principle with motives and for considerations, that contemplate only his fair share, as a laborious and faithful citizen, of the general welfare.

II. JAMES K. JONES, BY WILLIS J. ABBOT.

IN the following fashion Senator James K. Jones, who now has upon his sturdy shoulders the responsibility for the conduct of the Bryan campaign, fulfills in the dispassionate pages of the *Congressional Directory* the task of an autobiographer:

James K. Jones of Washington, Hempstead County (Arkansas), was born in Marshall County, Miss., September 29, 1839; received a classical education; was a private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; lived on his plantation after the close of the war until 1873; was a member of the State Senate when the Constitutional Convention of 1874 was called; was re-elected under the new government, and in 1877 was elected president of the Senate; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed James D. Walker, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1885; was re-elected in 1890 and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Some of the gentlemen who write their lives for the *Congressional Directory* manage to put into them a little more of their own personality. Senator Jones may feel—and, indeed, has said to eager reporters—that the sketch of his life in the *Congressional Directory* ought to satisfy all legitimate public curiosity; but it doesn't. It's pleasant, to be sure, to know that there is one Southern Senator who can't be described as a "Confederate brigadier," but who contentedly avows himself a private; yet this avowal, while throwing some light on the modesty of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is not quite enough to give a clear idea of the character of the man who can do much now to make a President.

The question is asked often, and with good reason, "Why Jones at the head of the Democratic National Committee?" Though long in public service he has not been conspicuous. Though successful in politics it has been in a state always reliably Democratic. He has had no such repute for political astuteness and for skill in the more devious processes of scientific politics as Senator Hill or Senator Gorman. His home and his political strength are not in doubtful territory, as was the case with his predecessors, Don M. Dickinson, W. L. Scott or W. H. Barnum. He is not rich, nor has he unusual facilities for touching the hearts and the pockets of rich men. Naturally, therefore, people have questioned the reason for his selection.

Perhaps the question may best be answered by reference to the character of the Chicago convention by which he was chosen. The people who call that body a revolutionary gathering are not wholly incorrect. It did portend a revolution in political methods, because from it, for the first time in thirty years, proceeded an announcement of principles without quibble or evasion, without effort to befog or deceive the voter. The Democrats at Chicago said to the country: We believe in these principles and we invite all who believe with us to vote for our candidates. They offered nothing which might be read in more than one way; they asked no support which might be given under a misconception.

Now James K. Jones is as outspoken and as frank as the most radical of the Democrats who gathered at Chicago. Indeed there have been times during the campaign when there was reason to fear that his frankness would injure the cause he was chosen to advance. But to the National Committee his firmness of conviction commended him. They remembered, too, that he has been a long time silver man, though coming from a state in which not an ounce of silver is mined. And about his devotion to the cause of free silver a story is current which gives evidence of his sincerity and which helps to explain his selection to lead a campaign in which the cry is "No compromise!"

When the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act was pending in the United States Senate, Senator Jones was one of its bitterest opponents. Like other bimetallists, he knew that the law was unscientific and illogical, and that under it silver was degraded to the position practically of token money. But he saw as most representatives of Southern and Western communities saw, that the law prevented any very grave contraction of the currency, and he sturdily refused to aid in its repeal until some substitute, which would accomplish the same purpose, was assured. It is a curious commentary on the way in which, of late years, the constitutional barrier between the executive and legislative departments of the government has been broken down, that negotiations for that substitute were conducted not with representatives of the majority in House or Senate, but with representatives of the President, Mr. Cleveland. There have been charges and countercharges made concerning the good faith of the President in these negotiations. Enough now to say that after fighting the repeal for three months, Senator Jones at last signed a compromise which he thought was approved at the White House. The repudiation by Mr. Cleveland and his followers of that compromise and the passage of an unconditional repeal law so embittered the Arkansas Senator that he declared he would never again be a party to a compromise on the silver question.

A very great majority of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, and certainly a majority of the National Committee, believed that this campaign would be essentially an agrarian one. They saw, or thought they saw, the farmers arrayed against the rest of the people. They held that it would be a struggle of the West and South against the East.

Few were as frank as Senator Tillman in characterizing the situation, but practically all held that the new sectionalism would find its expression in November's vote. From the East the votes of workingmen were expected, but there was no expectation of anything from the monied classes except the bitter, the virulent hostility they have shown to the Chicago platform. Senator Jones is, therefore, the logical incarnation of the spirit of the campaign. His state is both Southern and Western. It is essentially an agricultural state and he, in record and in manner, is the ideal representative of a farming community. He is a big man, given much to the flowing frock coats of Southern statesmanship; handsome of face, with a noble brow, a beard just whitening and blue eyes that would be kindly except that they seem to be always seeking for the purpose of the visitor. In speech, he is gentle and polite—when he wants to be—and bluff and decisive when the need arises. His method of conducting a campaign is diametrically opposed to that of his distinugished opponent, whose character is sketched elsewhere in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The activities of Chairman Hanna are not paralleled by Chairman Jones. The latter is imbued with the fullest confidence that the people are with his candidate and that little need be done in the way of stimulating enthusiasm or in those doubtful ways which politicians describe as "bringing out the vote." It is, perhaps, a fortunate trait of character, this serene confidence in the ultimate triumph of a good cause, for this year the man who conducts the Democratic campaign must make bricks without straw.

A politician once said to me, speaking of a man who aspired to leadership, "Yes, he is a shrewd man, but he makes the mistake of letting people see that he is shrewd." Senator Jones doesn't make this mistake. The man who meets him casually will, without doubt, question his shrewdness. His manner is open and frank, his speech disarms suspicion. One says that he is not the man to meet and to defeat the efforts, usually underhanded, of brilliant politicians of the type of Senator Quay or Mr. Platt. His demeanor is that of a man who is playing a game which can be won by main strength, not by chicanery. He conceals his plan of campaign as little as the man at bat conceals his purpose ho hit the ball as hard as he can. And yet the men who know this bluff, hearty, outspoken chairman best wonder if beneath it all there is not some quiet concealment of his real activities in the campaign.

We who urge Mr. Bryan's election as the best exemplar of a financial policy for which Senator Jones has stood as the sturdy champion throughout his public life look to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee with perfect confidence. We who are Democrats recall the astuteness and the sagacity with which he averted the danger of leaving the Democratic party in 1893, with Presidency, House and Senate in its control, impotent to pass a tariff bill. The Wilson bill, in its final form, became a law only through his efforts. Probably it pleases him as little as it pleases any real tariff reformer, but he had the sagacity to see that failure to pass a bill reducing the McKinley rate of tariff taxation would be more disastrous to the Democratic party than passage of a bill which fell short of the promise of the Democratic national platform. To pass any tariff bill seemed at the time impossible. The House held to one theory, the Senate to another. The President, who was not slow to utilize his influence to dominate legislation, opposed bitterly the Senate plan and scarcely approved that of the House. Throwing down precedent and overriding the niceties of Senatorial etiquette Mr. Jones undertook to solve the problem. He was neither chairman of the Senate Committee having the work in charge nor near enough the head of that committee to properly assume authority. But he saw the need for work and undertook the work. He interviewed every recalcitrant Democratic Senator and noted the demands of each. He saw Secretary Carlisle and—perhaps mistakenly—accepted that gentleman's plan for sugar duties. He interviewed the President and gained—or thought he gained—Mr. Cleveland's adhesion to his plan of settlement. And so by hard work and shrewd diplomacy he accomplished the passage of a tariff bill. Some of us may think it was not a wholly Democratic measure, but nobody will question the political talents of the man who passed it.

And so, to sum up the capabilities of the chairman of the "new democracy," it is fair and just to say that he has proved his modesty, his sincerity and his shrewdness. Perhaps no political manager was ever confronted by so perplexing a problem as is now offered him. No chairman in a national campaign had ever so slender a campaign fund. No man in like position had ever so eager, so earnest, so clamorous a constituency. Senator Jones is probably not unaware of the condition which confronts him, but he has that placid, even stolid temperament which makes the many think that he is blind to the responsibilities of his position.

To the many who hold this view, a study of his fight on the repeal of the Sherman law and a review of his work for the Wilson bill may well be recommended. Nobody can investigate the work the senior Senator from Arkansas did in these two legislative contests and think for a moment that he will fall short of the most strenuous efforts to advance a cause in which he is enlisted.

III. MARION BUTLER, BY CARL SNYDER.

OF the three National Chairmen, Butler, the Populist, is by odds the most interesting. Both Mr. Hanna and Senator Jones are, to the country at large, new men, but they are not particularly new types. The Republican party has entrusted its fortunes to the millionaire-in-politics before. Senator Jones has thus far been chiefly notable from the mistakes he has made and the things he had better have left unsaid. Butler alone is novel and picturesque. A country editor, sprung from the plain people and reared on a farm, at 33 this young man finds himself in control of the party machinery of a political organization larger in numbers than that which elected Lincoln for the first time; an acknowledged leader, and a United States Senator to boot. In his brief and quite dazzling career he has shown himself a shrewd manipulator and a dexterous tactician, with a genius for success and an unusual talent for taking advantage of other men's necessities. There is a growing suspicion that he holds the key to the situation, if there be such a key, on the Democratic-Populist side, and that even now he has the key in the lock and is beginning to slowly turn it around.

All these things would of themselves make Butler quite worth while. But more than all this, he stands as the representative of that new force which has come in to change the face of American politics, to recast the lines of party divisions, to introduce new issues and new ideas and to re-locate the storm centres of our presidential struggles. No intelligent conception of the present campaign, in fact, is possible that does not take into consideration the thoroughly dominating influence of the People's Party. And inasmuch as the precise position of that organization in this contest is due, whether through luck or leadership I know not, to Butler's decisive action at the St. Louis Convention, it may be well to glance back a little way and note how events conspired to work out an opportunity for this unknown politician to put himself at the front.

A year ago the Democracy found itself between the Devil, as personified in Mr. Cleveland, and the dark deep waves of annihilation and sweet forgetfulness. Under the President's leadership, the party had been forced into positions antagonistic to its natural tendencies, and in much more important antagonism to the sentiments of its rank and file. The Populists, with a compact, earnest and aggressive organization, were forcing financial issues to the fore. The tariff, pensions, the Force bill, and their antique kindred were growing decrepit and decayed. As political issues they were back numbers. Meanwhile the Democracy had sustained heavy losses in the South and was quite fading from view in the West. Alarmed at the shadow of free silver, the business interests of the country were growing apprehensive and were turning to the Republican party as their natural ally. In spite of the frantic efforts of the Republican leaders to prevent it, the country was forming in two divisions, with the money question as the line of cleavage; the Republican party was forced to become the champion of gold; the champions of silver were the Populists. It was then that the Democratic leaders began to ask themselves: Where do we come in?

They did not come in. Divided on the single vital issue of the hour, and thrust into an anomalous position by their adherence to Clevelandism, the Democracy was simply being ground between the upper and nether millstones. To shift the metaphor, it was at this point that a new set of leaders boldly seized the helm and turned the party into a new course. The Chicago platform was their work. Revolutionary as it was, it was the single stroke which could save the party from total wreck. Had the Democracy taken an equivocal position upon the issue which Populism had made dominant, it would have lost the South, disappeared from the West and been spurned by the East. It would have found itself in the position of the Douglas wing of the Democracy in 1860.

But with this Napoleonic stroke the Populists, when they met in convention in St. Louis, found themselves in a quandary. The Democracy had seized their position and nominated one of the two men whom the Populists had already selected as their probable candidate. To indorse the Chicago ticket was to lose their identity as a party. To nominate a separate ticket was to divide the silver strength of the country. The most prominent leaders fought for the former action. The temptations of power which a united army seemed to insure were great. But the privates in the ranks, far more independent than the privates in political parties usually are, were not so fast.

It was at this juncture that Butler of North Carolina came to the front. His standing in the party was strong. He had made himself master of his own state; he was president of the National Farmers' Alliance; he had all the prestige that goes with success. When he arrived in St. Louis he had not committed himself. He had already learned the power that is often gathered from waiting until a decisive moment; he had won his leadership largely through his ability to gauge the feeling of the ranks and direct this feeling to his own end.

Made temporary chairman of the convention, in his speech he played skillfully upon the passions of the mass and the desires of the leaders. It was then that with the strength gained by his foresight in making himself, so to speak, the balance of power, he formulated his plan for the indorsement of Bryan and the nomination of a southern Populist for second place. The chief leaders, Weaver, Allen and others, fought his plan bitterly. But the Tar-heel statesman carried the convention.

with him by an overwhelming majority; his programme was put through and Butler found himself at the close of the struggle the foremost man of his party. As a logical result, he was put in charge of the campaign.

This at 33 years of age.

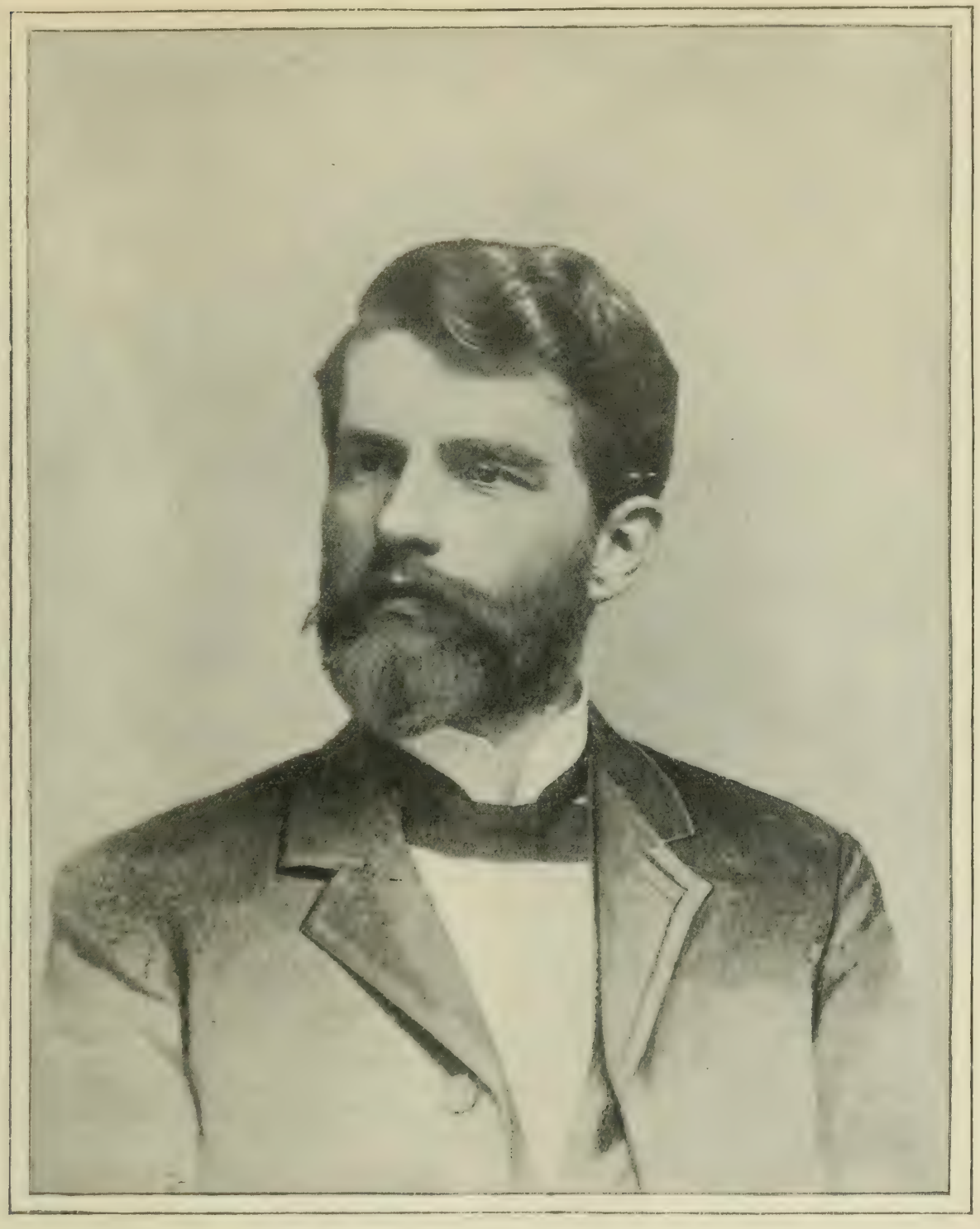
Up to this time it is certain that Butler had, outside his own state and party, been misjudged and underrated. His advent in the Senate had tended to obscure his political talent and craft. He had stepped from the editorship of the Clinton *Caucasian* to the Senate—a long stride. It is a matter of history, I believe, that on the gray December day when this proprietor of a village weekly newspaper dawned upon Washington, the dead leaves rustled and the resistance spirals of the Weather Bureau registered a fresh wind. What connection there was between the two is not clearly established. But it is certain that on the day mentioned the venerable traditions of the Senate, faithfully upheld by the picturesque old gentlemen who roam about its halls without being stopped by the doorkeepers, suffered a rude shock, like unto the advent of the weirdly wonderful Tillman. The voice of the new member was rasping, his chest capacity large, his style of oratory that of the hustings of his state. And he had a mission. It was the last perhaps which pained most. The young man came straight from green fields and babbling brooks, and his manner was reminiscent; he was in earnest, and the Senate, it is regrettable to say is a sophisticated, and somewhat *blasé* body. As the day wore on, over the faces of many of its members crept a wearied look and they regretted that anything could have so disturbed the reveries of that delightful club.

It is only fair to say, however, that it soon became apparent that there was more behind the new member than the declamatory fustian, as they regarded it, with which he seemed to abound. After a brief season in which, like many others, the new Senator from North Carolina seemed to find debate as seductive and intoxicating as an elaborate collection of cocktails, he settled to his work. He began to give his antique colleagues the unpleasant task of thinking about new things, and for this he was not liked. In particular he raised his storm over a bill to prohibit the further issue of bonds, without the sanction of Congress. He had other measures designed to prevent a recurrence of the famous or "infamous" bond deal. He sought to have convened a constitutional convention which should reform the Supreme Court's conception of the validity of the income tax, and he raised another storm by his amendment providing for a trial by jury in such cases as that of the recent Mr. Debs in Chicago. In behalf of these measures, he spoke often and long, incidentally quoting from Jefferson, whom he took for his political master, in a way that gave additional weariness and pain to the comely old gentlemen who for years had been prattling of their Jeffersonian Democracy. Altogether, they were hot times, in which, nevertheless, I fear the young man from North Carolina experienced a deep and insidious joy. Butler is a fighter, and he has that pleasing quality which goes to make the thorny path of the innovator and revolutionist less irritating than it is to the most,—he does not know when he is thrashed.

A turbulent spirit in the Senate, in the St. Louis convention, as I said, he showed his craft. It was these two qualities which his political career up to this time had tended chiefly to develop. The political school in which he had been tutored was a stormy one. He entered the arena about at the inception of that movement which was to disrupt the old Bourbon *régime* in the South. This movement first showed its strength in South Carolina, where local conditions gave free play to the peculiar genius of the inexplicable Tillman. There it was a fight chiefly of the white farmers against the descendants of the old slave holders, the patrician class, on the one hand, and against negro domination on the other. In North Carolina this local color was lacking and the Populist movement there possessed more directly the character of the movement general over the South. It was simply the struggle of the newer element, the younger men, uniting with the farmers against the old oligarchy that had so long held the political power of that section in the hollow of its capacious and ambidextrous hands. There was no negro majority in North Carolina to forever frighten the white voter out of thinking and acting for himself. Reconstruction had laid its clumsy and harmful arms more lightly on that state than perhaps any other southward from Washington. The farmers were ripe for revolt and in the late Leonidas L. Polk they found a leader whose sagacity and skill in organization should have had the reward of which they were cheated by his inopportune death. But the uprising that he had fomented and directed lived after him, and the vacancy which his death created was young Butler's opportunity. He had been preparing for it and when the time came he seized it. He was then about twenty-eight years old and a member of the State Senate. He had been elected to that office when he was twenty-seven.

Mr. Butler himself says that his political career was entirely an accident, that it was not the one he had picked out for himself, and that it was due almost directly to the death of his father when the young man was attending college. He was born and brought up on a farm and received the larger share of his early education from his mother. From her, with the occasional aid of a neighboring academy—the free schools of North Carolina are a comparatively recent innovation—he received his preparation for the University of North Carolina. Graduated from the academic department of that institution, he entered its law school and was on his way to his chosen profession when he was called home by his father's demise to undertake the care of the farm and of a large and dependent family.

His intense and impetuous energies could hardly



HON. MARION BUTLER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

find full employment on the farm, even though he conducted an academy for the tutoring of his own family and that of the neighbors, and a little later became proprietor of the village weekly newspaper. He was twenty-five years old and proprietor and director of the Clinton *Caucasian*, when he joined the newly organized Farmers' Alliance. He very early developed a desire and a talent for holding first place by becoming chairman of the county organization. He was still a Democrat, though, and a supporter of Cleveland when he was elected to the State Senate. This was in 1890, and in that body he made himself leader of the Alliance wing. It was to his energy and determination that the bill creating a state railroad commission was passed, after having been regularly defeated in every legislature previously, back to the dawn of the railway era. The farmers remembered him for this, and a year later they chose him president of their state Alliance. A re-election followed, and in 1893 he became vice-president of the national organization. Another year, and Polk was dead, and the presidency of this now powerful organization was his.

A supporter of Mr. Cleveland in 1888, the latter's renomination in Chicago in 1892 drove Butler out of the Democratic party, and the Populist campaign of that year in his state found him prominently at the fore. Though Cleveland carried the

state, the Populists cast 44,000 votes, and a fusion with the Republicans would have been successful. But all overtures for a union that year were defeated by the obstinacy of the chairman of the Republican committee, who headed a faction of office-seeking Republicans who had descended from the carpet-bag era. Two years ago, however, Butler had not only become supreme in the councils in his own party, but succeeded in rousing the Republicans to the beneficent results of a combine, and the two parties "fused." The campaign that followed was anything but like a novel of Henry James, and Butler was in the thick of the fray. The Democrats had the counting machine, however, and relied upon their ability to work that machine in an appropriate and sufficiently industrious manner to forestall any evil results. But the day of the election found every polling place properly manned by two fusion watchers and three witnesses. Every fusion voter received his ticket from one of the witnesses, and cast it in their presence; his name was registered in a little book, and when the voting was done the accuracy of the books was attested by the witnesses, and they were mailed to the Central Committee. It was for this reason that the counting machine failed to develop its usual mysterious capacity for beautiful majorities. The manœuvre was a complete surprise, and before the machine had time to recover the Fusion ticket was declared elected. There were two United States senatorships for the legislature to choose, and of these Mr. Butler appropriated the long one and gave to a Republican ally, Jeter C. Pritchard, the short.

Such is the story of Butler from the earliest times down to the present day. Personally, he is a tall, broad shouldered, rather angular man, who swings down the street with that long stride that seems typical of his political career. He is a strider all over. He has a rather heavy head of hair, and a full beard, which keeps you guessing as to whether his face is a strong one. As he talks his deep set eyes shut narrowly as though they were looking out of the smallest possible space, after the manner of a man whose nature is essentially feline. If I emphasize the impression of craftiness and shrewdness which Butler gives, it is fair to add that save in a single instance I believe he has never been charged with bad faith. The instance I speak of is when he announced his opposition to the re-election of his colleague, Pritchard. The latter, however, is less a friend of free silver than of McKinley, and Butler in all his manipulations of parties and tickets has still never shown a disposition to sacrifice a principle for a point. The explanation of his antagonism to Pritchard therefore seems acceptable.

Butler has shown in his speeches unquestioned industry, and a considerable reading in the lore of the patriot fathers. The latter has often stood him in good stead. In the finished sense of the word he is not an orator, and his place in the progress of his party will, I fancy, be more that of a manager. For this work he has shown, judged by his success under many trying situations, really consummate ability. This being true, his estimate of what constitutes a good party manager is interesting. Unquestionably to many the supremacy and power gained by such men as Platt, Quay, Hill and Gorman indicates a superior order of brain and of political talent. I asked Butler what he thought of this, and he replied:

"It's absurd. Such men gain their power simply from the fact that they keep everlastingly at it, and there are very few other men who do. The secret of party power lies in wide acquaintance, in keeping in touch with the local leaders, following the drift of sentiment and taking advantage of it where you can. The actual power that such men wield is enormously less than they are given credit for, and the value of their work in a campaign like this is absurdly small."

Of Butler's work in the present contest, the public has heard but little. You will remember that the first brilliant blunder of Jones was to invite the Populists "to go with the negroes, where they belong." A little later Jones learned of his mistake. It is clear now that without the full strength of the Populist party, Bryan cannot be elected. To swing this full strength, to concentrate it, to fuse with the Democracy and free silver Republicans at every possible point;—in a word to make every free silver vote count, has been Butler's chief task. He had no party to educate. At the beginning of this campaign, the Populists were really the only men who actually knew what they were about. The Republican and Democratic committees report an enormous demand for literature for educational purposes. It is a part of the fact that this campaign is being fought on Populistic issues that the People's Party committees have felt no such demand.

But the work of fusion has been far from easy. It has had to deal with the most diverse situations, the strongest antagonisms, the most deep seated prejudices. For the task was required all that knowledge of human nature and ability to play upon its weaknesses and its passions which is allotted to the subtlest of men. In my interview with him in Washington, Butler gave me a graphic sketch of the situation. He said:

"You will understand that every different section, indeed almost every state, has presented a different problem. In the far West the Populist strength has been drawn from the Republicans; in the South from the Democracy, in the middle and northern states from both. More or less, in many sections, the man who broke with his old party and joined our ranks has been under a ban. He has been subjected to every sort of persecution, petty and great, that it was in the province of his neighbors to bestow. In the South it was social ostracism; in the West if a man had a debt he was harassed with it if he could be. Everywhere alike in

social and business relations the Populist has been at a disadvantage. He is only human if many times it has made him bitter. At any rate it has served to deepen the hostility natural to political contests, and when we have come to effect a union of all these estranged and antagonistic elements we have had to deal with the strongest passions of human nature. A man's devotion to his party may be great, but he is only human if his enmities prove stronger.

"Furthermore, the Populist has been a sort of political Pariah. To deal with us now and accord us the rights to which our present power and numbers entitle us is often a sore blow to the pride of political leaders, many of whom we have unhorsed and relegated to private life. In states like Alabama, Texas and Kentucky, we have been trying to bring together men who a year ago were fighting each other to the death. In some other states we have had similar difficulties. But on the whole, our success has been gratifying, and I doubt if we shall lose a single state through our failure to coalesce all the adherents of free silver.

"The result will, I think, prove a surprise. You must remember in the first place that we have lost a great many city papers. The impressions which the public has of the drift of the campaign have been gained very largely from our enemies. Thus in Illinois, where the combined Democratic and Populist vote gives a majority of 50,000, —a state which we will unquestionably carry by a heavy majority,— we have not a single great daily paper in Chicago with us. Then again, most popular calculations as to the result have been made without taking into consideration the power of the Populist vote when it is added to the Democratic strength. Let me run over a few states. There was such a combined or fusion majority in California four years ago of 25,000, and the Populist vote two years ago was 25,000 greater than in the presidential year. In Illinois, in 1892, we cast 22,000 votes; in 1894, 59,000. Similarly, in Iowa there was a gain in these two years from 20,000 to 32,000; in Michigan from 14,000 to 30,000; in Minnesota from 39,000 to 87,000; in North Carolina from 44,000 to 79,000; in Ohio from 14,000 to 52,000; in Washington from 19,000 to 24,000; in Montana from 7,000 to 15,000; in Nebraska from 83,000 to 97,000.

"Combining this splendid vote with the Democratic strength, we shall unquestionably carry every southern state below Washington. West of the Missouri there is only a single doubtful state, and that is Wyoming, with but three votes. In Minnesota a perfect fusion of Populists, Democrats and free silver Republicans, under the leadership of John Lind, has been effected and nothing can wrest the state from us. In Iowa the estimates of all parties is that the defection of free silver farmers, from the Republicans, is twice the strength of the gold Democrats, and if it were only equal we should still carry the state. Fusion is complete in Kansas, Nebraska and both the Dakotas, although we are not so strong in North Dakota as in South Dakota, where the Republican Senator Pettigrew is in charge of our campaign. In Michigan there has been a great revolt of free silver Republicans, equal to at least twice that of the gold Democrats. Here again, supposing the one should balance the other, we shall still carry the state. We shall have a majority in Indiana, and we shall carry Kentucky and West Virginia. In short, without any further claims, Bryan is elected by a handsome majority."

The prediction with which the Populist chairman closed his review, of which I give merely the pith here, was uttered not in a tone of bravado but rather from an apparently firm and serene confidence. He is in close touch with the leaders of the fight in each of the several states, and as we went over the list he indicated to me the various local conditions which, in his view, made success certain.

One sentence which he dropped in the course of his review was to me striking. He said: "Few people seem to understand that we have the most perfect organization of all the parties. We have no stragglers, no uncertain votes, and furthermore, the party machinery in each of the states where we have made any headway at all is much more compact and complete than that of any of the older organizations. This to be sure is due to no superior quality of leadership with us, but is simply natural to a new party. We could have gained the power we now hold, we could have cast close to a million and a half of votes two years ago, only through a more energetic, earnest and effective organization than the other parties possess. Our membership is not made up of voters who adhere to the party from tradition and who care little for what is represents, and often not a great deal more whether it succeeds or not. Every man who has left another party and joined ours has had a reason for doing so, and a reason strong enough to make him brave the odium and distrust of his neighbors which always attaches to a bolter. It is because of the earnestness, the sincerity and the zeal of our rank and file that the People's Party is to-day the strongest single force, and as this whole campaign and the issues upon which it has been fought demonstrates, the most positive force in American politics."

The remark with which the interview closed was significant and worth reflection. Said Butler:

"While I have not the slightest doubt, at the present time, of Bryan's election, his defeat would merely postpone our triumph to a still greater one four years hence. Meanwhile, we have a Senate solidly for free silver, and we shall unquestionably elect a free silver House, whether we gain a majority in the electoral college or not. In other words, the Republicans will be powerless to pass any legislation, and we shall simply have four years in which to demonstrate their incompetence and impotence. Either way, the future is ours."

THE RISE OF THE "NATIONAL DEMOCRACY."

THE MOVEMENT FOR SOUND MONEY AND THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

BY ELBRIDGE GERRY DUNNELL.

GOVERNOR JOHN P. ALTGELD of Illinois, in the so-called Democratic state convention held at Peoria just before the meeting of the Democratic National convention at Chicago, sounded the keynote of the convention that provoked, by its adoption of revolutionary theories and the nomination of a Populistic candidate, the most serious rupture of the Democratic party in thirty-six years. To the body of utterly subservient and unquestioning creatures of his political power, sharing with him a bitter hostility to the President and a policy of opposition to everything approved by the administration, Governor Altgeld appealed for support of the issue of free silver coinage as the only issue upon which the Democratic party could go to the people with any hope of success.



SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER OF ILLINOIS,
Nominee of the National Democrats for President

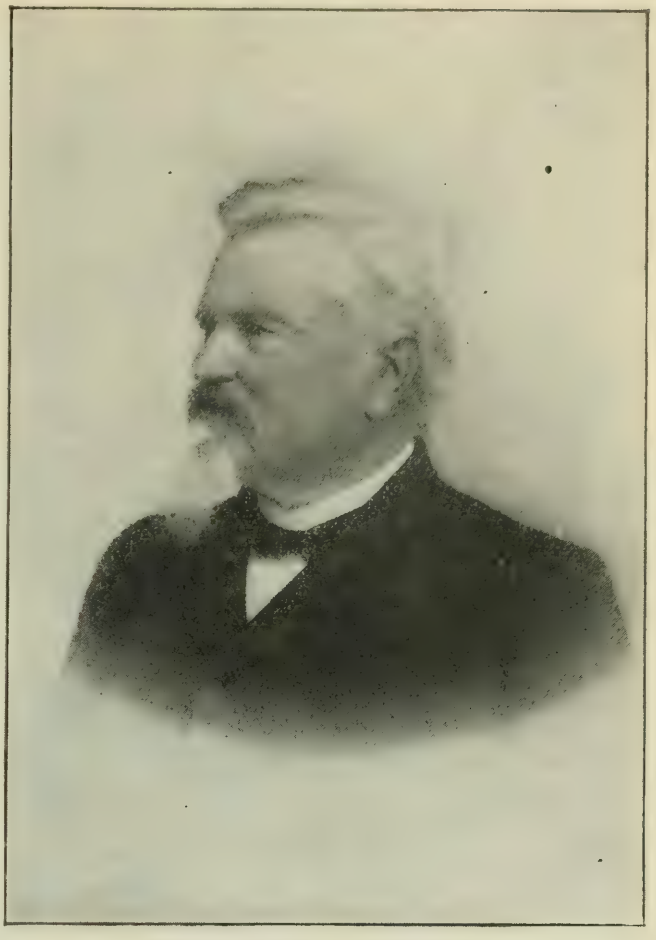
That spirit dominated the Chicago convention. The issue of free silver was the forlorn hope of the Democrats who followed the lead of Altgeld, Tillman, Hogg, Daniel, Jones, Bryan and other advocates of free coinage and kindred heresies. Burning with the belief that the work of the silver propagandists, maintained systematically and industriously for more than two years in the West and South, had prepared the way for a successful attempt to commit the Democratic party to a free silver policy, and having possessed themselves of the power to control the election of a majority of delegates to Chicago, the silver leaders used the power of a tyrant with tyrannical brutality, reckless of the warnings of men who relied upon the efficacy of conservative advice to stem a tide of fanaticism promoted by men inspired by mingled ignorance and hate.

The Chicago convention listened to the voice of Altgeld. It approved by implication the insults which Tillman demanded should be heaped upon the President, the only Democrat who had, in thirty six years, led his party to national victory. But a third of the delegates to the Chicago convention refused to sanction the Chicago abandonment of Democratic principles. A mighty revolt has followed. An army of Democrats who repudiate the Chicago platform and candidates is in the field. It cannot elect its President and Vice-President. Whatever measure of success it may achieve will

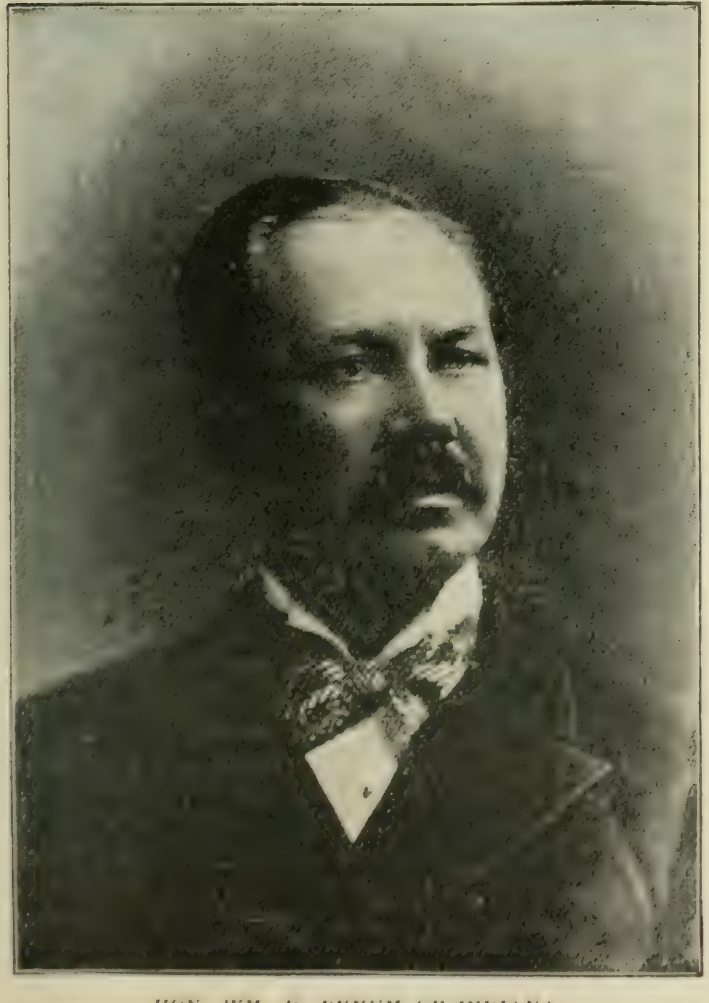
give it no assurance of spoils. But it is not, as some of its devoted adherents have thoughtlessly said, "a forlorn hope." Its maintenance, the earnest, active, effective support of its candidates and policies at the polls, is the only hope of the perpetuation for later and more glorious contests of the Democratic party of the United States.

I. THE MOVEMENT BEGINS.

The contest for sound money by Democrats began before the Chicago convention of 1896 sounded its challenge Early in 1895, when the effects of a vigorous but silent free silver campaign of education became apparent in the far West, a few Chicago Democrats who detected many symptoms of silver fever in the mountain country, and a tendency of the fever eastward across the Mississippi Valley, undertook to meet and grapple with the insidious foe of stability and national honor. At a meeting of the Wabansee Club, in February, Henry S. Robbins proposed that a banquet be given in Chicago to afford an opportunity for sound money men to be heard, and the proposition meeting with approval, a non partisan committee of 100 was appointed to make necessary arrangements, and an executive committee, consisting of Henry S. Robbins, William T. Baker, John A. Roche, George W. Smith, T. W. Harvey and David Kelly, was named to invite President Cleveland to attend the banquet and make an address. The invitation was extended to the President in April. The President, in replying, told the Committee of Invitation that he did not consider it consistent with the proprieties of his official position to make the oration asked of him, but in declining he distinctly and forcibly approved the objects of the promoters of the banquet. He wrote:



GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER,
Nominee of the National Democrats for Vice-President.

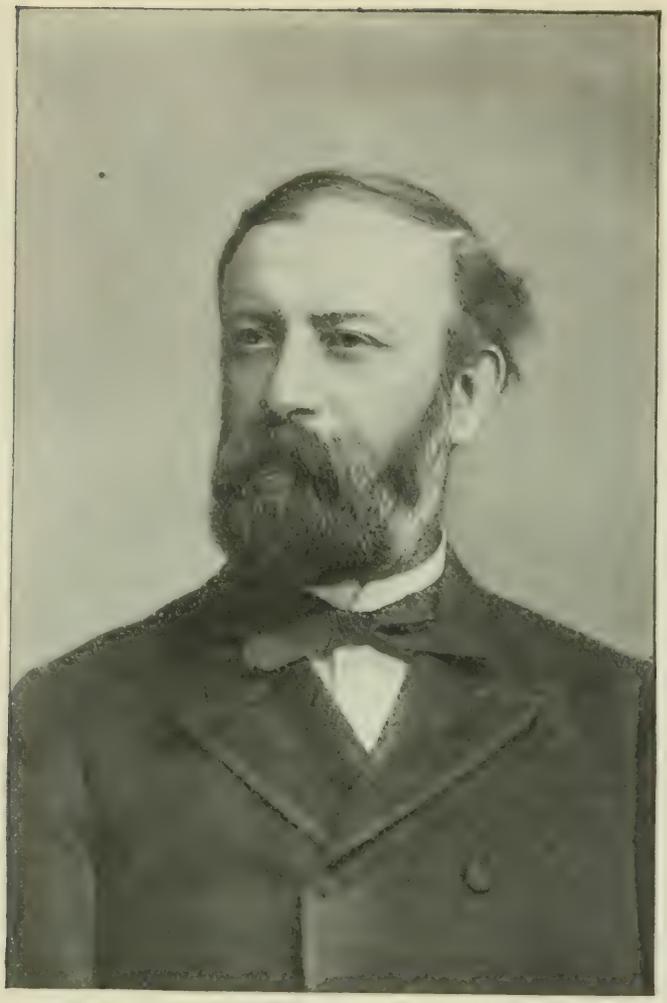


HON. WM. D. BYNUM OF INDIANA.

"If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought, they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundations of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government."

The publication of this letter was followed by the declaration of Governor Altgeld and the Democratic



SENATOR WM. F. VILAS OF WISCONSIN.



HON. JAMES H. OUTHWAITE OF OHIO.

State Committee under his control in favor of free silver. In the same month a call was issued for a state convention to decide upon a money policy. Everybody knew that Governor Altgeld, the undisputed dictator of the state organization, would pledge the Democracy of the state to free silver, in a convention to be held a year in advance of the time for holding the regular state convention. There were few sound money Democrats in sight, and these were out of favor with Altgeld and powerless to resist his willing machine. Responding to the call of Mr. Robbins, a few Democrats, including A. A. Goodrich, Washington Hesing, Jacob H. Hopkins, R. J. Smith, A. T. Ewing, W. T. Baker and others, organized the Honest Money League.

The Honest Money League lost not an hour of time in meeting, with sound money literature, the arguments that had been used by free silver advocates. But its organization was too late for an effective opposition to Altgeld. Through the compliant Central Committee "snap" primaries were held to choose delegates to the state convention. The result was that out of 136,000 Democrats entitled to vote 447 men voted to elect 700 delegates and alternates. The tyrannical course of Altgeld did not dismay the Honest Money League. It went right on with its work of education. On April 15, 1896, upon the urgent request of men representing many thousands of workingmen, Secretary Carlisle spoke, as the guest of the Honest Money League, to a magnificent audience gathered in the Auditorium. The speech was a superb argument for sound money, and its effect upon the cause was extremely beneficial. As the state convention was drawing near it was hoped to retain control of Cook County, casting one-third of the vote in the convention, and a meeting with that object, held at the Palmer House, enlisted the cooperation of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins and other practical politicians. A committee composed of 100 came out of the meeting. It was soon increased to 500 of the leading Democrats and business men of Chicago.

Resolute and energetic though this committee showed itself to be, it proved absolutely powerless to thwart the cunning and boldness of the Altgeld machine. Disregarding the law and its own constitution, the primary elections were held, under Altgeld's guidance, so as to absolutely suppress the opponents of free silver. This was done in spite of the most earnest and dignified appeals of the sound money men. The delegation chosen for the Peoria convention from Chicago was for Altgeld and free silver. The Democratic party in Cook County had split. The example set by the sound money men of Chicago and Illinois was far-reaching in its influence. Long before the separation into sound money and

silver factions had become complete it had sown good seed throughout the Mississippi Valley, and favoring circumstances promised, by midsummer, a harvest of results as abundant as it was to be wide spread and wholesome.

In other states the sound money Democrats made efforts to elect to the Democratic National Convention delegates who would resist the determination of the silver men to commit the Democratic party to silver monometallism. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, all of the eastern and middle states, declared for sound money and instructed their delegates, in almost every instance, to stand by the people of their states in upholding conservative Democratic doctrines and in maintaining the national credit. Fourteen states chose delegates for sound money. The other states and the territories, almost without exception, were caught in the sweep of the silver wave and went to Chicago resolved that the sound money Democrats should be silenced.

II. A PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Not until more than half the number of delegates to the Democratic National Convention had been chosen, and it was found that the advocates of free silver were largely in the majority, did the Democratic supporters of sound money believe that the party would be divided by the unreasonable devotion of a part of it to what ex-Senator Edmunds has described as "this immeasurable frenzy." Hoping that wisdom, or a selfish concern for party safety, might constrain the majority to a conservative course, the sound money delegates from eastern, middle western and western states trusted that a moderate spirit would be developed at the convention. But they did not know how furiously the silver fever raged in the West and South.

The New York and other sound money delegates who arrived at Chicago on July 3 found themselves surrounded by noisy and hostile crowds of silver men, who resented as insulting any suggestions of advice, ridiculed and scoffed at all sound money men as "Shylocks," "gold bugs," "money changers" and "bloated capitalists," and expressed a desire for an early opportunity to drive them out of the National Convention. To undertake the missionary work that had been performed in former conventions was more dangerous than to carry the Gospel to the Cannibal Islands. Upon the invitation of William C. Whitney, a conference was held on the night of July 3, at the Auditorium. Among those Democrats who were present were: Senator W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, Gen. E. S. Bragg of the same state, Senator George Gray of Delaware, Senator James Smith of New Jersey, W. F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, chairman National Democratic Committee; L. Victor Baughman of Maryland, ex-Governor David R. Francis and Fred. W. Lehman of Missouri, E. C. Wall of Wisconsin, Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, Daniel W. Lawlor of Minnesota, ex-Governor William E. Russell, John E. Russell and Dr. Wm. Everett of Massachusetts, Carlos French and Judge Lynde Harrison of Connecticut, and Senator David B. Hill, ex-Governor R. P. Flower, Charles S. Fairchild, Smith M. Weed, ex-Lieut. Governor W. F. Sheehan, C. R. Miller, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and James J. Martin of New York, John P. Hopkins, Ben. T. Cable, W. S. Forman and Washington Hesing of Illinois, and Hugh C. Wallace of Washington.



SENATOR DONELSON CAFFERY,
Permanent Chairman of the Indianapolis Convention.

This conference was really the first skirmish line of the states in the Democratic fight against repudiation, revolution and surrender to Populism and the progressive Anarchism sanctioned by the followers of Altgeld. Reports were heard from each state as to the inclination to make a fight, and the responses all favored protracted resistance. Bolting was suggested, but not declared by anybody. Next day the line was still firm, and it was determined in the conference of July 4 to regard the treatment of the case of the Michigan delegation as a test of the fairness of the convention. The delegation having

the *prima-facie* right to seats had been fairly elected, but a majority of its members were for sound money. As the unit rule prevailed in the state, the unseating of a part of the delegation would give the silver men a majority and so the twenty-eight votes of the state. After innumerable small conferences, in addition to the large one, the sound money men participated in a great mass meeting in the Auditorium Opera House, where speeches for sound money were delivered by ex-Governor Flower of New York, Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois, and ex-Governor W. E. Russell of Massachusetts.

By Monday, July 6, the sound money men had decided upon their plan of battle. In the National Committee they were successful, securing the selection of Senator Hill as temporary chairman, and holding on to the sound money delegations in Michigan and Nebraska, thus temporarily excluding William J. Bryan from the convention that afterward nominated him for President. While preparing for fight, many sound money delegates regarded resistance as futile. The gold men from New Hampshire, Texas and New Jersey were willing to bolt before there had been a vote. The first session of the convention found the sound money men shoulder to shoulder—more than a third of the whole body—for Hill for temporary chairman. But the silver men, with 556 votes against 349, rode down



MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY OF NEW YORK.

courteous custom and Democratic precedent, defeated Hill and elected Senator John W. Daniel.

Smarting with indignation at the ferocity with which every sound money man and every conservative proposition had been rejected, the opponents of free coinage of silver met on the night of July 7 to hear a great deal of talk about bolting. It was the most animated and impressive of the series of sound money conferences that had been held. More than one hundred delegates were present. Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts made an electrical speech, full of opposition to the Populistic tendencies of the convention. Senator Gray of Delaware presided and remarks were made by William C. Whitney, F. R. Coudert, ex-Governor Russell, ex-Governor Flower, Gen. E. S. Bragg, D. W. Lawlor, W. F. Harrity, and many others, all of whom saw that compliance with the action of the convention would be impossible. The "first firm, free step" toward the organization of a third party was taken in the adoption of the following resolution, proposed by Col. John P. Irish of California:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one or more be appointed from each state to confer with the people and report their temper concerning the organization of the sound money Democracy and how far such organization should go in independent action for the election next November."

The next day, being the second day of the conven-



HON. CHARLES TRACEY OF NEW YORK.

tion, the silver majority still further provoked the sound money minority. The Michigan sound money delegation was converted into a delegation for free coinage by the ruthless turning out of four sound money delegates, thus giving the control of twenty-eight votes to the manufactured silver majority. The sound money delegation from Nebraska was displaced, and the silver men, with William J. Bryan at their head, marched in to take the seats that were vacated. Sixteen states voted all or majorities of their delegates against this course. Wisconsin, strongly moved to stay or go upon the Michigan decision, at once resolved to take no further part in the proceedings. New York decided for "no vote and no bolt," and most of the sound money states followed the course adopted by the Empire State.

Promptly upon the adoption of the platform, before the candidates had been named by the convention, and while the delegates were still furiously contending for favorites, the bolt by newspapers came. Hour by hour the list expanded until it included the name of almost every Democratic newspaper of national reputation and local influence. The convention adjourned July 11. On Monday, July 13, the Honest Money League of Chicago issued an address to the Democrats of the country. It declared that the National Convention just held had violated party precedents in the rejection of the temporary chairman; that it had unseated the regularly elected delegation of a sovereign state; that it had refused to indorse a Democratic administration; that it had declared for free coinage of silver; and that it was not a Democratic convention and did not nominate Democratic candidates; and that there must be a new convention and a new ticket to afford Democrats opportunity to vote their protest and preserve their party. This address was signed by John M. Palmer, Charles A. Ewing, Franklin MacVeagh, Ben T. Cable, W. S. Forman, John P. Hopkins, Adolph Kraus, James M. Sheean, Charles H. Williamson, Lynden Evans and H. E. Spangler.

The conference of July 7, presided over by Senator Gray, had authorized-like action, but becoming impatient because of non action by the committee then chosen, the eager Democrats of the Middle West responded at once to the address of July 13. On July 23 a conference was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. Eleven states--Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Texas--participated in it. Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin was its chairman. This conference adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this conference that there should be a Democratic National Convention held, a Democratic platform enunciated, and a Democratic ticket nominated for the office of a President and Vice-President of the United States, such convention to be held not later than September 2."

Full of the spirit of outraged Democracy, the conference appointed as a committee to make arrangements for a further conference: John R. Wilson of Indiana, Henry Vollmer of Iowa, S. H. Holding of Ohio, W. R. Shelby of Michigan, George M. Davie of Kentucky, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri, Senator W. F. Vilas and Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin and Henry S. Robbins of Chicago. Senator Palmer, who could not attend, telegraphed to "count on me as a private in the front rank," ready to "fight Anarchy and Populism as defined in the Chicago platform and its candidates."



HON. WASHINGTON HESING OF ILLINOIS.

A day later the Chicago conference completed its work by issuing a call for a conference to be held at Indianapolis, August 7, to issue a formal call for a Democratic National Convention.

III. THE AUGUST CONFERENCE.

The determination of the Democrats of the middle western states to hold a convention did not at once command unquestioned approval in the East. Democratic disgust and resentment found expression, in many of the eastern states, in open declaration for the Republican candidates, as representing positive opposition, in the Republican platform, to the heresies enunciated at Chicago. But in the West it was found that there were many Democrats who could not so far forget their opposition to McKinley and McKinleyism as to vote for him, notwithstanding the temptation that was presented of effective re-

buke, by a vote for him, of the wickedness and foolishness at Chicago. The Executive Committee, through the correspondence maintained under the direction of ex-Representative William D. Bynum of Indiana, soon learned that the zeal of the South was as great as that of the Middle West. Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, West Virginia, at once hailed the movement for the perpetuation of the Democratic party with enthusiasm. In those states, as well as in others, the best men of the party, who had not been permitted to direct the course of the Chicago convention, offered their support in large numbers.

Less than two weeks intervened between the call for the conference and the day appointed for the meeting of the Provisional National Committee, at Indianapolis. This time was well employed. At the Chicago headquarters Mr. Bynum and Mr. Robbins were in constant communication with sound money Democrats in all the states except the mountain states, which were regarded as arid territory. In many of the states, notably in Texas, the interest displayed in the conventions to select representatives for the conference was surprising even to the most enthusiastic Democrats enlisted in the cause. The Chicago convention Democrats watched the growth of the revolt with increasing concern. To them could presently be traced the reports that the Indianapolis conference would advise the repudiation of the Chicago platform and the indorsement of McKinley and Hobart, and the often-repeated assertion that the conference would represent only the corporation and banking interests of the country, the "classes" against which the revolutionary Chicago platform directed its hottest shot.

The conference that met at Indianapolis on August 7 was not a large or boisterous assemblage. But it was in many respects the most interesting and impressive political gathering of the year. Thirty-five states were represented by committee men, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, West Virginia and several other states supporting their official representatives by groups of ardent supporters of the movement, who were determined that no effort should be spared to complete the work begun at Chicago by the sound money Democrats. In addition to the men who had been identified with the initial proceedings at Chicago, there were present such Democrats as Joel Sperry of Connecticut, L. M. Martin of Iowa, Eugene Hagan of Kansas, Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Massachusetts, Euclid Martin of Nebraska, James H. Outhwaite of Ohio, James C. Bullitt of Pennsylvania, M. L. Crawford of Texas, Henry C. Sims of West Virginia and Ellis B. Usher of Wisconsin. Usher had been a member of the Democratic National Committee from his state, so had Euclid Martin of Nebraska. Martin of Iowa and Hagan of Kansas had long been influential in the party councils of their states. Outhwaite had for years been an honorable, prominent and useful supporter of sound Democratic doctrines in the House of Representatives. Bullitt, one of the foremost men at the Philadelphia bar, for whom political work has had no magnetic fascination, had become the natural head of the Pennsylvania revolt out of public spirit and patriotism.

In the rooms of the Commercial Club the conference held two brief, business-like but enthusiastic meetings, and completed the task it had been expected to perform. A preliminary caucus, presided over by the venerable James O. Broadhead of Missouri, ascertained that there was almost absolute unanimity in the demand for a ticket as well as a platform; that the party organization should be called the National Democracy, and that the proceedings of the conference should be open to the press, which was represented by writers who had reported all of the conventions of the year. In the unavoidable absence of Gen. E. S. Bragg, chairman of the Provisional Committee, Mr. Bynum presided over the first session, which selected James H. Outhwaite of Ohio, Charles Tracey of New York, J. M. Falkner of Alabama, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri and F. W. McCutcheon of Minnesota, to prepare a call for a convention. Before the first session had adjourned, Indianapolis was selected as the place in which the convention should be held.



HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD OF NEW YORK.

Gen. John M. Palmer reached Indianapolis before the night session, and was at once elected to be

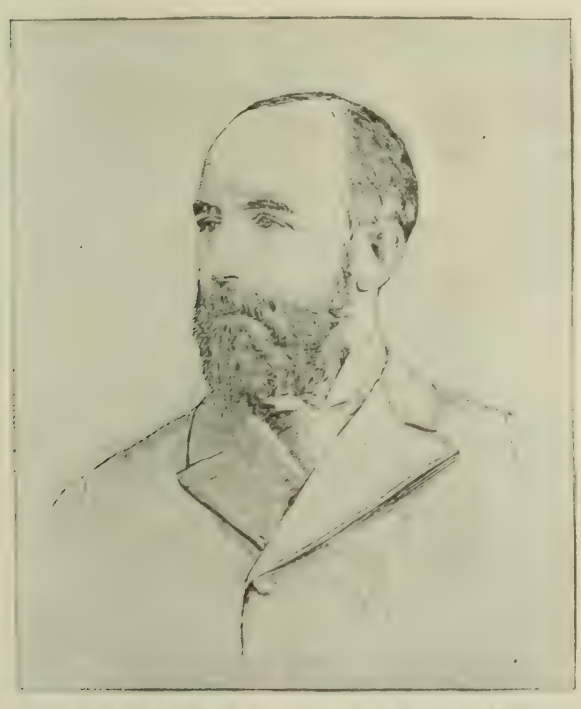
chairman of the National Committee, John R. Wilson of Indianapolis was chosen secretary and John P. Frenzel, for many years an undisputed leader of the Indiana Democracy, was made treasurer. Without any idle preliminaries, the chairman of the committee to draft the call made his report. Mr. Outhwaite read the call with an earnestness and thrilling emphasis that indicated the zeal with which the committee had applied itself to its task. The conference received it in a like spirit, applauding vehemently its rejection of the irregularity of the Chicago convention, its reassertion of sound Democratic doctrine, its tribute to the courage and fidelity of the Democratic administration, its unalterable opposition to the Chicago platform and candidates, and the request for the selection of delegates to meet on September 2 to issue a new platform and to nominate Democratic candidates.

The call was the result of earnest and sympathetic co-operation, terse, bold and stirring, and as the key to all that was afterward done it is worthy of production as a justification for radical action. It was as follows:

"*To the Democrats of the United States:*

"A political party always has been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principles held in common.

"The Democratic party, during its whole history,



MR. HENRY S. ROBBINS OF CHICAGO.

has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. It always has insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation, inviolate, of the institutions established by the constitution.

"These, its principles, were abandoned by the supposed representatives of the party at a national convention recently assembled at Chicago. The Democratic party therefore will cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to its fundamental principles. No majority of members of that convention, however large, has any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do so, that assemblage ceased to be a Democratic convention.



EX-GOV. FLOWER of New York.

"The action taken, the irregular proceedings, and the platform enunciated by that body were, and are, so utterly and indefensibly revolutionary, and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true Democracy, which should characterize a sound and patriotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the confidence or support of true Democrats.

"For the first time since national parties were formed there is not before the American people a platform declaring the principles of the Democratic party as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, nor are there nominees for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States pledged to carry those principles into practical effect. The faithful and true Democrats of the United States are determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered, nor the people be deprived of an opportunity to vote for candidates in accord therewith.

"Therefore, the National Democratic party of the United States, through its regularly constituted committee, hereby calls a national convention of that party, for the announcement of its platform and the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States and the transaction of such business as is incident thereto, to be held at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and hereby requests that the members of the party in the several states who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order, and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago, will select, in such manner as to them shall seem best, a number of delegates to the same, equal to twice the number of electoral votes to which such states are respectively entitled.

"Such delegates shall be duly accredited, according to the usages of the Democratic party. Their credentials shall be forwarded or delivered to the secretary of this committee with all convenient



DR. WILLIAM EVERETT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

speed, and this committee will make up and announce the roll of the delegates entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention."

Brief speeches were made, after the call had been adopted, by committeemen and visitors from different states. Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, who had only escaped re election as governor of his state because of a constitutional prohibition against a second term, made, perhaps, the most profound impression upon the conference of all the speakers, partly by his dignified, calm and earnest manner, but more largely by the unselfish and patriotic declaration that he was glad to be in the conference because "there are no spoils here." The Democrats who would follow the standard of the third party would march to certain defeat, but, said he, "their Thermopylæ will be the promise of many Marathons in the future." Already, before the conference had adjourned, General Buckner's name was on every tongue as the preferred candidate for Vice President. Gen. J. M. Palmer was promptly suggested as the ideal candidate for President, but the proposition met with so prompt a declination that a large share of the favor extended to Palmer was transferred to Gen. E. S. Bragg, the valiant soldier-politician who had refused, at Chicago, to allow his state to be disgraced by giving its sanction to a Populist platform or Populist candidates.

IV. THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Only those who have had experience in such matters can fully appreciate the task imposed upon Mr. Bynum and the Executive Committee named by the August conference to secure, in three weeks, the attendance upon a national convention of something like nine hundred delegates to be chosen by a party not fully organized. But the work at Indianapolis by the committee was confined to advising and instructing men willing and anxious to help on the Democratic sound money campaign. The responses in the states to the call for conventions to choose delegates were very cordial. From all the states came reports that the conventions were, in personal make up, in fullness of attendance, in enthusiasm, conspicuously the best state conventions of the year. In Texas the gathering was described as the best Democratic convention ever held in the state. The Illinois convention of more than a thousand properly chosen delegates was a proof, in its personal quality, that the best men of the party were everywhere moved by the same resentment, and its high and resolute spirit was assurance that sound money Democrats were deeply moved and determined to reassert the party traditions violated at Chicago. All doubt about the genuineness and depth of the Democratic revolt vanished before the list of delegates to the national convention had been completed. Friends of the movement and foes alike were surprised as the cumulative evidence rolled in.

At noon, Wednesday, September 2, the convention



HON. JAMES O. BROADHEAD OF MISSOURI

was called to order in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, by Chairman John M. Palmer. The day was fine; the hall—not too large—was gay with decorations; the delegates had learned that all were inspired by the same resolution to make distinct the protest that should justify the convention; there was a fine appreciation by everybody of the absence of sectional rivalry, and there had developed an admirable determination to avoid in the platform of principles any issue about which there could be any dispute between Democrats. General Palmer, strong in his ripe old age, ruddy, clear eyed, simple and genial, recalling, in many ways, "the grandest Roman," the late Senator Thurman, at once tested the convention when he demanded order with the remark that he had the honor to preside, briefly, over "the first National Democratic Convention in the year 1896." The reading, by Mr. Outhwaite, of the call for the convention aroused the convention as it had the conference that issued it. It was the key to all that was said and done, bold, defiant, independent and Democratic.

Forty-seven states were represented in the convention by 824 delegates, having the power to cast the full number of votes to which the states represented were entitled. With business-like directness and orderly promptness the temporary organization proceeded. Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower was made chairman. In a speech three quarters of an hour long he reviewed the events that had driven Democrats to repudiate the action of the Chicago convention, skillfully meeting and refuting many of the fallacies to which Democrats had been asked to subscribe, but which had proved too revolutionary and repulsive to be accepted. The committees named by the states bristled with the names of Democrats who had long and honorably served their party, and there was a strong infusion of the younger Democracy in the organization. The Committee on Resolutions included ex-Governor Jones of Alabama, Col. John P. Irish of California, the most brilliant orator of the party on the Pacific Coast; Louis P. Ehrich of Colorado, a keen, strong fighter for sound money in a strong silver state; ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, a sturdy sound money man: Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels of Illinois, George M. Davie of Kentucky, an enthusiastic, level-headed man, one of the ablest in the sound money contest; Henry M. Richmond of New York, Virgil P. Kline of Ohio, Congressman M. E. Kleberg of Texas, a gold standard man from a silver state; S. W. Fordyce of Arkansas, G. R. De Saussure of Georgia, Walter I. Babb of Iowa, Edgar H. Farrar of Louisiana, C. V. Holman of Maine, Alfred Caldwell of West Virginia and Senator W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin.

A permanent National Committee was named by the states represented in the convention. In addition to many strong men whose names had been prominent in the preliminary work, this committee included such men as Thomas F. Corrigan of Georgia, Ben T. Cable of Illinois, who had contributed largely to Mr. Cleveland's success in the Sucker State in 1892; the distinguished ex-Senator W. Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, Gordon Woodbury of New Hampshire, C. C. Mumford of Rhode Island and Joseph Bryan of Virginia, a stanch and conservative Democrat of the old school. The committee was full of men of experience in political affairs,



HON. FRED. W. LEHMAN OF MISSOURI.

the proportion of young and vigorous Democrats was liberal, and every man chosen was well known in his state. So high an average of ability, character and capacity in the state and national committees of a political party has perhaps never before been attained in the United States.

The second session of the convention, occupying less than two hours of the afternoon, brought the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana was made permanent chairman. His speech in taking the chair was a strong and effective denunciation of the course of the majority at Chicago, with the same defiant ring in it that was heard in the convention call. The convention was wonderfully stirred by the speech of Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts, a speech poured tumultuously out of a heart full of zeal and courage and glowing with resentment against political efforts to create class distinctions. He moved the delegates to vehement applause as he declared that the Democrats of Massachusetts and the country were opposed to Anarchism, Populism,

Paternalism and Sectionalism, and the convention rose to its feet to cheer his protest against the insult, at Chicago, to the man who had protected the credit and honor of the nation—Grover Cleveland. Another notable speech, the best, perhaps, in literary form, of all the speeches delivered before a convention that was not oppressed by one dull speech, was that of Col. John P. Irish of California.

During the evening of September 2 the convention, by conference of delegates representing most of the states, reached an agreement upon a candidate for President. Several names had been suggested after General Palmer had, in August, expressed an unwillingness to take the nomination. Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin had many cordial admirers; the friends of Henry Watterson urged the nomination of the gifted Kentuckian; Gen. Daniel W. Lawlor of Minnesota was discussed with great favor, and there was some Eastern mention of Senator George Gray of Delaware as a suitable candidate. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, as a constant friend of the administration, was assured of strong support if he would permit the use of his name; but he was already committed to the support of General Bragg of his own state, and would not consent that he should be considered.

Florida and Washington came to the convention determined to advocate the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The delegates from those states, strong in their loyalty to the President, regarded this course as proper and logical in a convention in which all the delegates were friends of the President. Some of the intimate friends of the President in New York were convinced that the President would prefer that the nomination should be given to one of the middle western states in which the sound money contest would be most closely fought out, and were confident that an inquiry addressed to the President would bring an answer that would promptly take his name out of the list of available candidates. D. W. Griffen, chairman of the New York delegation, sent the following message to the President at seven o'clock in the evening of September 2:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2, 1896.

Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts:

There has been manifested an unmistakable disposition on the part of the convention to nominate you for the Presidency. The New York delegation is anxious to hear your personal wishes, and would consider it an honor to vote for your nomination.

DANIEL W. GRIFFEN.

To this message there came, early on the morning of September 3, the following reply:

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS., Sept. 2, 1896.

Hon. DANIEL W. GRIFFEN, Indianapolis, Ind.

My public and personal inclination is so unalterably opposed that I cannot for one moment entertain the suggestion. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Anticipating this declination and strengthening the original determination to leave the selection of a candidate to the West, the eastern delegates readily encouraged the proposition from Illinois to urge upon General Palmer a reconsideration of his refusal to accept a nomination. General Palmer relented so far as to promise a definite answer on the morning of the 3d. There was some consideration of the name of Gen. John C. Black of Illinois as an alternative candidate in the event of the continued refusal of General Palmer. As the delegates were already unanimously in favor of the nomination of Gen. S. B. Buckner for Vice President, the agreement to select him for that place disposed of the proposition to name Henry Watterson for President. General Palmer's answer, made on Thursday morning, was favorable, but it was qualified by the stipulation that he should not be named by his own state.

In one session on September 3 the work of the convention was completed. Senator Vilas reported the platform for the Committee on Resolutions with noble rhetorical effectiveness. It was not long. It was not overloaded with theories and definitions. Accepting the call of August 7 as striking the keynote, it was in breadth and vigor an elaborated version of that stirring document. The cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party were set forth with vigor and directness. All the vagaries and heresies of the Chicago convention were utterly repudiated and condemned. Sound money; the maintenance of the gold standard of value; just taxation and tariff for revenue only; condemnation of the free coinage of silver; a liberal policy for American shipping; a uniform, safe and elastic currency; warm approval of the administration of President Cleveland; unqualified support of civil service reform, and denunciation of attacks upon the Supreme Court were its leading topics. The reading of the platform was interrupted by applause at every period, and it was adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote.

When the roll of states was called for the presentation of candidates, California introduced Lemuel L. Kilburn of Michigan, who named Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and gave the convention an opportunity to learn how popular was the really first choice of the sound money Democracy. The nomination was greeted by rousing cheers, the delegates rising in their places to join in the prolonged applause. Mr. Watterson was withdrawn without being named. General Bragg was nominated by Burr W. Jones of Wisconsin, under the instructions of the state convention. The roll was called. General Palmer received 769½ votes; General Bragg had 1181½. With fine soldierly gallantry, General Bragg moved the unanimous nomination of his opponent, promising, as he did so, that in the contest his voice and figure would be found where Wisconsin expected to find her soldier sons, "nearest to the flashing of the guns." The nomination was made unanimous with a shout.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky was presented

for Vice-President in a brief, appropriate speech by W. B. Brouder of Kentucky. The rules were suspended and he was nominated by acclamation.

In two days, without personal rivalries about candidates, and with substantial agreement in com mittee on all points, the National Democracy had taken the necessary steps to preserve a truly Democratic party organization and afford sound-money



HON. JAMES C. BULLITT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democrats an opportunity to protest against the revolutionary policies and candidates offered in Chicago.

V. THE HOPE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Nine days after the platform and ticket of the National Democratic party had been submitted for the approval of the Democrats of the country the candidates were formally notified, at Louisville, in the presence of a large, distinguished and enthusiastic audience, that they had been chosen to be the standard bearers. It was decided by the National Committee that this ceremony would be conducted in the state of Kentucky with greater political advantage than in any other state. At Indianapolis it was concluded, upon consideration of the reports brought from Kentucky, that the brightest prospects for the cause of sound money were held out by the Blue Grass state. General Buckner shared the opinion of his fellow delegates to Indianapolis that the sound money Democratic ticket would be voted by not less than fifty thousand Kentuckians. He admitted that this was conjecture, but he also maintained that the indications would justify him in assuming that the vote would be greatly in excess of fifty thousand, and that it would be large enough to shield the state from the degradation implied in approval of the blunders committed at Chicago.

Since the Indianapolis convention the National Democrats have gone on with the organization of the party in nearly all of the states represented in the convention. By election day it is probable that the Democrats of every state will be able to choose between Bryanite candidates and men pledged to the Democratic principles enunciated at Chicago. In some states the zealous leaders of the National Democracy are very sanguine that they will secure the electoral vote. That feeling may be justified by intimate acquaintance with the conditions in the states, but refusal to accept the prediction does not imply a doubt that the party will serve a righteous purpose in securing votes enough to prevent the capture of electors for the candidates repudiated at Indianapolis.

The reasonable expectation of the National Democratic managers is that Indiana will cast something like 10,000 votes for Palmer and Buckner, and assure the defeat of Bryan. In Illinois, it is asserted by competent judges that the Indianapolis ticket will get not less than 30,000 votes, and perhaps 50,000, and sanguine men estimate the Cook County vote as high as 30,000 for Palmer. In Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, where any division of the Democratic party must be regarded as a menace of success, the most insignificant strength that the Indianapolis ticket may command must impair the chances for victory to the Bryan party.

It is yet too early, at this writing, when the machinery of the National Democratic party is incomplete, and before the other parties, more fully equipped, have made polls of the states, to obtain even approximately correct information of the strength of the party organized at Indianapolis. That it is a reality, supported by a reasonable faith and by men of sense, honesty, fidelity to principles and to good men, there is no doubt. If the expectation of some of its leaders, that it will command the voting support of half a million of American citizens, is fulfilled at the polls, that result will be accepted as abundant recompense for all the time and labor that has been expended in promoting the patriotic cause.

PRINCETON AFTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.

BY WINTHROP MORE DANIELS.

THE approaching sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of Princeton suggests a review of its past educational work, its present status, and its future expansion and prospects. Much of Princeton's early history has national interest; much of it has an interest to Princeton men only. In this paper we shall confine ourselves to an exposition of Princeton's educational system. Like most early American colleges the College of New Jersey started as a sort of disguised divinity school, with a liberal arts attachment. It was by the terms of its charter unsectarian. That instrument provided that "those of every religious denomination may have free and equal liberty and advantage of education in said college, any different sentiments in religion notwithstanding." Still, for the first three decades of its history the greater part of its graduates received an education designed to fit them for the work of the ministry. The influence of the Revolution with its political ferment, and the nation's subsequent material growth, tended to increase the number of students seeking a purely liberal education as opposed to a professional training culminating in theology. This change in the *personnel* of the student body was recognized when in 1812 the Theological Seminary was founded and erected at Princeton. This institution has never had any legal connection with the college. It provided, however, for a technical theological education which the curriculum of the college no longer afforded.



"M'COSH WALK," SHOWING DR. M'COSH IN FOREGROUND.

From the beginning of the present century the course of study pursued in the college was the usual course then given in similar institutions. It comprised the study of Latin and Greek, mathematics, the elements of science, and philosophy, moral and political. Practically the same course of study was required of all the students, a goodly percentage of whom have always entered the theological seminary upon completion of their college course. The growth of the college up to the time of the Civil War was largely a growth in numbers, both of professors and students, and witnessed a deepening and broadening in the study of the branches pursued. This quiet and uneventful progress was violently checked by the outbreak of the Civil War. Prior to this time Princeton's southern constituency was relatively very large. The loss in numbers in 1861 amounted to about one-third of the whole number of students. Nor had the college repaired its losses or regained its normal size when, in 1868, Dr. McCosh entered upon his eventful presidency, and began the history of contemporary Princeton. The development of Princeton's educational system under Dr. McCosh and under his successor, Dr. Patton, may be the best viewed under the following aspects :

First, the growth of the college is objectively evidenced by the large number of new structures erected, the enlargement of the library, the acquisition of valuable collections, the equipment of laboratories, observatories and a general liberal increase in endowment and current funds.

Second, the development may be traced in the growth in numbers, both of the faculty and of the student body. At Dr. McCosh's accession in 1868 the number of students was 264 ; at present the total number is 1100. Moreover, the growth in recent years has been as great as that of the early part of this period. The following statistical table will show the increase in recent years :



NASSAU HALL.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

1886.....499	1890..... 770	1894.....1,092
1887.....559	1891..... 850	1895.....1,109
1888.....603	1892..... 980	1896..... 1,088
1889.....667	1893.....1,072	

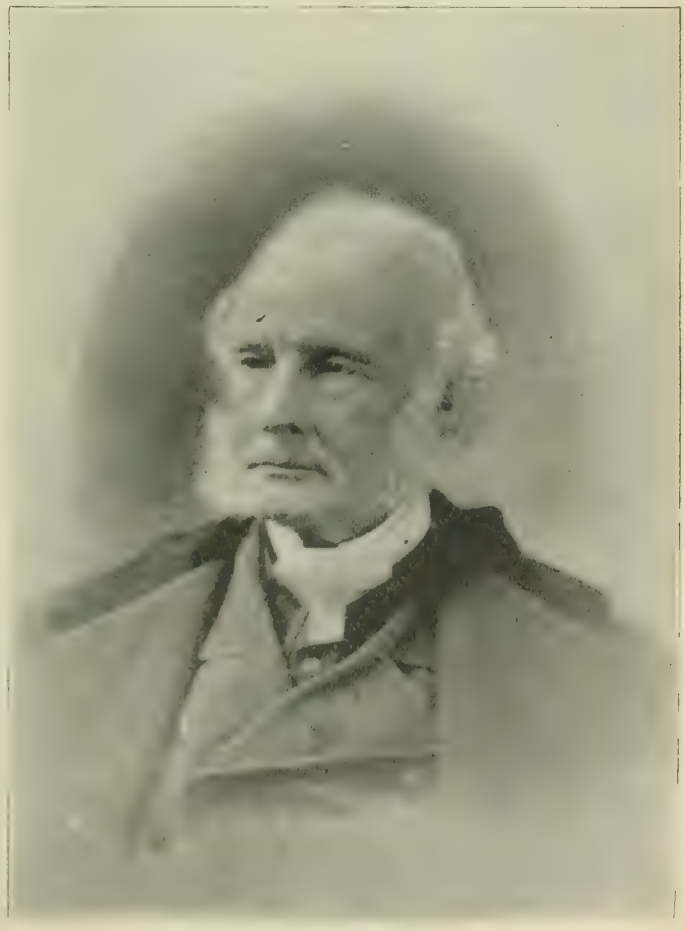
The faculty and instructors have grown in about the same proportion. They number over eighty at the present time. The academic development of



UNIVERSITY HALL.

Princeton may be seen also in the various changes in the course of study there pursued. The requirements for entrance have been steadily raised, both Greek and Latin being required for admission to the academic course. Provision is made also for entering pupils whose standing in various lines is above that exacted by the minimum entrance requirements. Advanced divisions cover in addition to the course pursued by the whole class an amount of work graduated to their superior capacities. Besides the regular academic course, there was founded in the early seventies the John C. Green School of Science, admission to which is conditioned upon proficiency in modern languages in place of Greek. The undergraduate courses in the School of Science are two in number: a non-professional course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and a professional course leading to the degree of Civil Engineer. In both courses the study of the sciences is pursued as a substitute for the study of the classics.

The elective system in vogue, while offering great freedom of choice in the two upper years, has not been permitted to break down the required course of study in the freshman and sophomore classes. In the first two years of the course there is just a foretaste of elective freedom, which permits the freshman to choose as between French or German, and which in the sophomore year allows him some considerable option in the distribution of his time between the required courses. In the last two years of the course the elective system prevails very generally. Two-thirds of a man's courses of study in the junior year, and practically all those of his senior year, are of his own choosing. The only required studies in the last two years of the academic course are the elements of moral and mental Philosophy, Physics and Economics. In many of the small elective classes the seminar system is in vogue and it is not infrequent to see graduate students and seniors of high standing working along exactly parallel lines in the same seminar. The cap-sheaf in Princeton's educational system comprises the graduate work, and necessitates an explanation of the various university courses which lead to the higher dergees. The graduate students at Princeton number about 10 per cent. of the whole. Of these graduates a majority are pursuing theological courses in the sister institution across the campus. The lectures on which they are in attendance are generally the same as those delivered to the advanced classes in the undergraduate course. An additional number of graduate students reside in college and pursue their work, many of them in the laboratories. Especial mention should be made of the graduate school of Electrical Engineering, which grants the degree of Electrical Engineer after a course of two years' graduate study in residence. The requirements set by the University before the master's or doctor's degree in arts or science is granted erect a high standard, and are rigidly adhered to. For the



PRESIDENT M'COSH.

doctor's degree a preliminary examination is exacted in all cases, as well as a two years' course in university residence, exclusively devoted to graduate study. The degree is finally granted only upon the acceptance by the Faculty of a satisfactory thesis from the candidate indicating proficiency in original research, and upon the candidate's successfully passing another examination in his main line of study and in two subsidiary courses, one of which is always in the department of philosophy, when the degree of Ph D. is conferred. The foregoing gives a skeleton outline of the requirements embodied in Princeton's educational system, a system, it is believed, which is at once sound, conservative and consistent.

Those interested in American university education will readily understand that the educational problems of to day deal with many important topics outside of and beyond the ordinary curriculum. A word then is in order with reference to Princeton's system of the administration of discipline. There has been in the last thirty years a radical change in the nature of administrative and disciplinary problems in our colleges and universities. Prior to that time discipline ordinarily concerned individuals, or in rare instances temporary associations which threatened to infringe upon the order of the college. The chief administrative problem of to-day concerns not so much the deportment of individual students as numerous prominent and powerful student organizations. In Princeton these organizations grew and multiplied rapidly after 1870. They comprise the various athletic organizations, the musical clubs, the editorial boards of college periodicals and some others, chiefly social. Besides these associations there are always in existence a large number of miscellaneous organizations, more or less temporary, some of which frequently attain some considerable numbers or importance. The attitude of the Princeton Faculty toward these problems is, first, a stiff insistence upon such general rules as are laid down for the guidance and regulation of these various interests and yet as little further interference as is possible This policy, it is believed, is justified by the permanence of a vigorous and independent criticism of college matters emanating from the students themselves and directed toward the correction of recognized abuses. The training of the undergraduates in the two halls where for over a century parliamentary debate has been the main pursuit the good judgment evinced in the tone of *The Princetonian*, the college daily,—all create a spirit of healthy yet conservative agitation, originating among the students themselves, and therefore doubly effective to secure its ends The recent establishment of the honor system in examinations, as well as the disapproval with which the practice of "hazing" has been visited are both exponential of the beneficial re-



MARQUAND CHAPEL.



PRESIDENT PATTON.

sults of the modest degree of self government allowed by sufferance to the students. With reference to the vexed question of intercollegiate athletics, Princeton's attitude is decided. The evils attendant upon athletics, especially gambling, professionalism, and so called college diplomacy, must certainly be restrained, if possible effaced. But the risks involved, great as they are, are not sufficient to deter us from seeking the gain which organized athletics unquestionably confers.

In October of this year the College of New Jersey will formally assume the title of Princeton University. It thus acknowledges the changes which have been moulding its life in the past three decades. It is perhaps not out of place to make some brief mention of what it is hoped the Princeton University of the future will accomplish. Fortunately, or unfortunately, there is no fixed and settled meaning attached to the word "university." It cannot be confined to a mere contiguous allocation of professional schools. The chances are that the future will show, as well as the past and present have shown, that there are several distinct types of universities. It is not the purpose of Princeton to establish in connection with the undergraduate department a number of professional schools devoted to the technical study of medicine or law. So long as the theological seminary exists in Princeton,—and there is no reason to anticipate its removal,—the trustees of Princeton stand bound to establish no chair of theology. It is perhaps doubtful whether it is possible or at least advisable to establish technical schools of law or medicine outside of a large city. The type of university, then, to which Princeton, both of choice and of necessity, aspires, is one in which non-professional graduate study shall be pursued in all departments. If in the future Princeton founds and establishes a school of law, it will be a school where the "spirit of laws" and their philosophy is pursued and not a school of technical or adjective law. And though there may never exist in Princeton a school of medicine leading to the ordinary practitioner's degree, there has already developed a school of biology capable of expansion into a great graduate school in that department of natural science. Along with the growth of the graduate courses, the maintenance of the undergraduate department, both academic and scientific, will ever be an end of prime importance. The increased endowment to be announced upon the occasion of the sesquicentennial celebration will contribute very materially to the perfecting of these plans of university growth. The new library already in process of construction, whose aggregate cost will be not far from $600,000, will provide at the same time an adequate literary workshop and the appropriate housing of the various seminars, which have hitherto been widely scattered. Numerous other gifts, of which mention will be duly made in October, will largely subserve the purpose of university development, such as has been outlined above. Princeton men feel confident that they have not mistaken the strength and the direction which the present movement is taking.

There is one aspect in which Princeton University will be as unique as Princeton College has been. This is its avowed attitude with reference to certain questions of prime importance in Philosophy and Ethics. It has frequently happened in the past that Princeton College has been mistakenly supposed to teach or to propagate the distinctive theological tenets of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Between the two institutions there has been in the past no organic or legal connection. The Seminary is avowedly committed to the maintenance and propagation of a certain type of theology. The College is not sectarian; it never has been, and by the terms of its charter it never can be. From the beginning of its existence other denominations than the Presbyterian have been represented on its board of trustees; among its students are to be found ad-



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING, NOT YET COMPLETED.



VIEW OF CAMPUS AND DORMITORIES.

herents of all churches alike. But while not denominational, Priceton is definitely and irrevocably committed to Christian ideals. It has, therefore, with reference to certain primary problems already taken a definite position. It stands for a theistic metaphysic. Nor does it claim or desire any reputation for impartiality or open mindedness which is to be purchased by a sacrifice of this, its traditional philosophical attitude. The motto of the new University is that of the old College—*Dei sub numine viget*—under God's guidance it flourishes.

JULES SIMON.

BY THE BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

THE wonderful worker who died in Paris a few weeks ago was born in Lorient, a quiet and routine-loving city in Brittany, on Christmas eve of that famous year 1814, that brought to an end the French imperial dream and relieved Europe from Napoleon's tyrannous grasp. He was thus an old man, having completed, last Christmas, his eighty-first year. Still what people used to say of Sir Henry Parkes, the great Australian leader, was no less true of Jules Simon: that when you called on him, you thought at first he looked very old, and after you had heard him talk for a while, you found that he looked much younger. Not only was the visitor impressed by the life-giving twinkle in his eye, but his conversation was no longer that of a man who looks deep into the past and fails to understand that the world continues to be as interesting to day as it was yesterday. Jules Simon's belief in the continual moral progress of humanity was certainly less strong than it had been at an earlier period of his life, but as he hated pessimism and pessimists he never gave up fighting for what he considered good and true. Truth was his goddess, and he should not have deemed life worth living had he not been led to hope that men might finally induce her to fix her residence among them.

JULES SIMON AND VICTOR COUSIN.

Simon was not his name; it was his father's Christian name. It is not uncommon for children in Brittany to be called thus by their own Christian name, followed by their father's or mother's, while the family name is not made use of. Jules Simon's father was called Simon Suisse, and his son was sent to college accordingly under the name of Jules Suisse. The family was not rich and could not pay for the boy's education. A scholarship, fortunately, was bestowed upon him and he went through the whole course of studies, first at Lorient, and later at Vannes. He entered the École Normale Supérieure in 1833, and having been successful in his examinations was made "Docteur-ès-Lettres" in 1839. He was sent as a professor of philosophy to the Lycées of Caen and Versailles, but soon received a letter from the famous Victor Cousin, who had known him as a student, and was now anxious to see him come back to Paris, and thus secure his help as an assistant master at the Sorbonne. Jules was only 26 years of age when he published his first essay in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It attracted considerable attention. Before handing it to the editor of the *Revue*, he had asked Cousin's advice. Cousin thought

the essay was beautiful, but said he did not like the signature: the essay was signed "Jules Simon-Suisse." "That is a common-looking name," said the great philosopher; "people won't like it. You will never become famous under that name. Mind that readers are very queer about such trifles; when they don't like the name of the author, they don't care for the book. Drop that word Suisse that means nothing, and call yourself Jules Simon; it sounds better." Thus it happened that Jules Suisse became Jules Simon.

ENTRANCE TO POLITICAL LIFE.

The Revolution of 1848 was approaching. The country was in a state of uneasiness, and there was much excitement among the young men about political and social reforms. While no one could foretell what was coming, yet every one felt that something of vast import was imminent. Louis-Philippe did not see his way out of the electoral question, simple as it was, and declined to yield before the will of the nation. He was dismissed from power, and the republican idea received a fresh start. Jules Simon had become deeply interested in politics. He considered that a republic was the only government that could improve the condition of the poor and follow a progressive and peaceful policy. He claimed that the monarchical root had dried up in French soil, that the world was growing tired of wars and miseries, and that the time had come when it would be the duty of the government to look after the material and moral welfare of the more numerous and less happy class. He was elected a member of the "Assemblée Nationale" of 1848, and for two years was very active and full of hope as to the final success of his views. Then it became clear to all eyes that French democracy was still in its infancy, that true liberals were but a few, and that Louis Napoleon, who had been elected President, would easily find his way to the throne. Things, however, did not go on as quietly as was anticipated, and the republicans resisted, without the slightest hope of final success, but in order to emphasize the brutal and criminal character of the President's conduct. Several of them were sent to jail, and a great many were expelled from France and, under the most severe penalties, forbidden to come back.

The admirers of Napoleon the third need to be reminded how he secured the supreme power, and by what means he succeeded in his well-matured plan. In all, 27,764 citizens were prosecuted and cross-examined by the "commissions mixter," an unlawful and vile parody of justice; 239 were sent to Cayenne, 9,963 to Algeria, 1,999 were banished, and 2,878 imprisoned. None of them was guilty, except of having republican ideas and of being anxious to save his country from the evils and dangers of despotism.

Jules Simon was not arrested, but he was still lecturing at the Sorbonne, and did not think it possible to hold his professorship if he was not to enjoy the absolute freedom which a sincere-minded teacher will always deem his most indispensable privilege. Besides, his conscience told him that so immoral a deed as was the *coup d'état* could not be allowed to pass without public expression on his part of disapprobation and disgust. What would the young men to whom he was lecturing on philosophy and morals think of him if he remained silent while his friends and colleagues were being unjustly prosecuted and ill treated? Jules Simon was poor, and his Sorbonne salary represented his means of living. He nevertheless did not hesitate, and on the occasion of his first lecture, after the *coup d'état* was over, censured severely the President and his followers. He was dismissed immediately. Louis Napoleon was bitterly disappointed at being rebuked by a man of such value. Not only would he have willingly allowed Jules Simon to retain his professorship, but he was ready to bestow upon him further advantages and honors, if only Jules Simon had consented not to censure and disgrace the new *régime*.



THE LATE JULES SIMON.

The times that followed proved very hard. It became most difficult to the republicans and liberals, who were not men of leisure, to earn their living. The liberty of the press had been suppressed and the government opposed its veto to any article, pamphlet or book that would not agree with its own

principles and views. Jules Simon went to Belgium, and there, for eight years, delivered courses of lectures, at Ghent, Liege and Antwerp, on philosophical and political subjects. Then he was chosen as a candidate by the Parisians for the elections of 1863. The movement in favor of free government had become so strong that the Emperor himself was leaning toward liberalism, and although the press was not yet entirely eased from its fetters, members of parliament were now allowed to state their opinions and give their advice on public affairs. Jules Simon was elected by 17,809 votes out of 28,689. In 1867 his speech on the Italian and Roman question created a great sensation. His popularity was then so decided that at the 1869 elections 100,000 votes were cast for his name all over France. He was elected simultaneously in Paris and the Gironde Department. He opposed with all his might the absurd policy that led to the war of 1870, as did all the other republicans. But the imperialist majority followed its leaders blindly, who looked forward to a great war as the best means of strengthening the dynasty and providing for the unopposed accession, at no distant date, of the imperial crown prince to his father's throne. With such a motive was the war declared, and France hurled into the most dreadful disasters and miseries.

PRIME MINISTER.

The startling news of the Sedan capitulation having reached Paris, public indignation was roused to such a pitch that nobody dared to stand in favor of a *régime* which had received its death-blow the moment its highest representative had surrendered to the enemy. The Republic was proclaimed on September 4, 1870, and a provisional government was formed. It was very fortunate that the deputies for Paris, who, under the necessity of providing for the relief of the country, formed the new government, should have numbered among them such men as Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Ernest Picard, Emmanuel Arago and Jules Simon. Had it not been enforced and controlled by these noble-minded and enlightened citizens, the newly proclaimed republic would have sunk at once into the revolutionary ocean.

Jules Favre undertook, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to raise the sympathies of the great European powers, and induce their leaders to interfere. He failed, as every statesman would have failed under such circumstances, and a little later had to discuss with Prince Bismarck the terms of peace. Jules Simon was Minister of Public Instruction. He at once made several reforms which proved satisfactory. He gave an impulse to the study of geography and foreign languages, two subjects which were somewhat neglected in French colleges. During M. Thiers' presidency, from 1871 to 1873, he remained at the head of the Department of Public Instruction and did much good. In 1879 he was elected life-member of the new Senate, and on the very day he became a senator the Académie Française called him to fill M. de Rémusat's seat. He was then the chief editor of the *Siècle*, and the moderate republicans gathered around him as their ablest leader. In 1876 Marshal de MacMahon, who had succeeded Thiers as President of the French Republic, asked him to form a cabinet and Jules Simon became Prime Minister. This, however, was to be the end of his purely political career. The President had been led, against his own will, to place Jules Simon at the head of the government. He did not care for his republicanism, neither did he trust his conservatism. Jules Simon, in fact, was as true a conservative as he was a republican ; but what Marshal MacMahon called conservatism was reaction, and Jules Simon was no reactionary. He wished the state to be free from church influence, and believed in the spreading of culture downward. At this time there was much excitement among French Roman Catholics on the question of the Pope's dominions. Meetings were held, speeches delivered, and manifestoes issued in favor of the restoration of his "temporal power." The Prime Minister, while feeling much respect for the Pope's character, and anxious for the true interests of Roman Catholicism, was anxious to crush any movement that could offend the Italian government. This he did with great firmness. Marshal MacMahon was frightened at what he considered a yielding to the radicals, and, contrary to all law and precedent, summarily dismissed the Prime Minister. Jules Simon felt so exasperated at being treated in this way that he never sought public political life again.

WORKING FOR PUBLIC GOOD.

He devoted himself to the guiding of public opinion toward social reforms, such as the relief of destitute children and the improvement of the workmen's condition. The list of the articles he wrote, the meetings he presided over, the societies he founded, would fill a whole book. Not only was he an assiduous member of the French Academy, but he had been chosen as "secretaire perpetuel" (honorary life secretary) of the Moral and Political Science Academy, and was thus one of the busiest among the members of the French Institute. It is not usually known outside of France that the "Institut de France" is a large body that meets only once a year, and the rest of the time is divided into five academies: the French Academy, numbering 40 renowned writers, poets and dramatists; the Medical Academy, the Fine Arts, Sciences, and Moral and Political Science academies. It is not uncommon for a man who has achieved fame in more than one line to belong to two of these bodies. Such was the case with Jules Simon. As a journalist he contributed regular articles to the *Temps* and the *Matin*. His most remarkable works are *Dieu, Patrie, Liberté*, in defense of religious and political freedom ; *Nos hommes d'Etat ; La liberté de penser ; La liberté civile ; Thiers, Guizot, Rémusat*, an essay on three of France's foremost statesmen ; *L'école ; L'ou-*

vrière; La femme au XXieme Siècle, a criticism of the principles on which is conducted the education of women of our days, etc. Although he was gifted with an excellent memory, he used to claim that his own writings were forgotten as soon as they were published. The reason was he had so many things to say and so many undertakings to forward that he did not care to waste his time recalling what was done already. The welfare of children and young men stood nearer to his heart than anything. He founded the "Union pour le sauvetage de l'Enfance," that takes care of orphans and abandoned children and protects them through their early life. He was president of the "Association Polytechnique," for the promotion of knowledge and the organization of evening schools; of the "Association pour le bien des aveugles," that helps blind people; of the Anti-Atheist League and the society against immoral literature and street licentiousness. He had been an early advocate of school gymnastics, and when I called on the French Athletic Union to favor my scheme for the introduction of athletics into the colleges, he at once supported me. One after another, athletic college clubs were formed and joined the union, of which he became honorary president. It was pleasant to see him on the Bois de Boulogne grounds, where the intercollegiate championship games are held. His usual routine was to leave the stand and go on the track talk to the boys and encourage them. When the meet was over, before handing the usual prizes to the victors, he used to make a little speech full of humor and enthusiasm, and then as he returned to his carriage amid the waving of caps and shouts of "Vive Jules Simon," he would be repeatedly cheered until his vehicle was lost to sight.

JULES SIMON AND WILHELM II.

He had been among the very first in his country who advocated wholesome lodgings for workmen as a necessary step toward their moral improvement, and when the movement was started by the Elsassian manufacturers, he wrote an enthusiastic description of the Mulhausen "cités ouvrières," and instigated others to follow their good example. He also, on many occasions, criticised severely the harsh treatment of women in the workshops and factories, and insisted on the usefulness of protective legislation to prevent hard labor being imposed upon them. His book *L'ouvrière*, published as early as 1863, had made its way the world over. Thus he had come to the front as a philanthropist and a scholar in social science. When the German Emperor called an international conference to meet in Berlin to inquire into the condition of the working people and examine the possibility of legislating on the subject, the French government sent a message to Jules Simon, asking him to represent France at the conference. This was in 1890. Jules Simon was growing old. He nevertheless willingly consented. A delegation of five was appointed, Jules Simon being the head. Among them was also M. Burdeau, a clever and patriotic Frenchman, who became afterward Minister of Marine, and died in 1894 as President of the Chamber of Deputies. The conference was a great body of prominent men from every country in Europe and abroad. Although the result proved small and not at all what had been anticipated, the meeting of such men in the metropolis of the German Empire marked a turning point in the history of modern times. Jules Simon was by far the most illustrious of them all, and met with an extremely courteous reception. The Emperor expressed appreciation of his work in flattering words. When the conference was over a reception was given at the palace in honor of the delegates. The Empress, on that evening, came to Jules Simon and said: "Eh bien, Monsieur Jules Simon, voici le monde qui a mis sa signature au bas de *L'ouvrière*"—(The world has countersigned your book, *L'ouvrière*), alluding thus to the complete triumph of the great philosopher's ideas. Jules Simon has published since in the *Revue de Paris* an interesting article on Wilhelm II. One can admire, in reading it, the dignified and manly way in which the noble Frenchman expressed his gratitude toward the Emperor for his many kindnesses. Nor did the Emperor forget him. When the news of his death reached Berlin, Wilhelm II. sent a telegram to M. Felix Faure, deploring the loss that France had sustained, and later a splendid wreath of flowers bearing the imperial monogram was placed on the tomb by the German Ambassador.

PRIVATE LIFE.

For more than 50 years Jules Simon lived in his apartment on the Place de la Madeleine, in Paris. The house, an old-style and unpretentious one, belongs to the Prince de Broglie. On the first floor were M. Meilhac's rooms and den. The witty writer and dramatist loves Paris so intensely that he is said to acknowledge frankly that when he goes out of its fences, it is only for the pleasure of coming in again. On the fourth floor there is a milliner. Jules Simon's apartment was on the fifth floor. The house has no elevator, and till the end he often climbed the long flights of stairs twice or three times a day. His study was filled with books, medals and portraits. In the middle was his desk, crowded with letters and manuscripts. He used to answer every letter immediately, and never dictated, except for a short time, toward the last, when his sight failed suddenly, and he had to undergo an operation. Thousands of people had learned their way to his house, the foremost men and the humblest, the richest and the poorest, and none is said to have ever been rebuked. Hs grumbled a little at first at being so often interrupted when writing an article or preparing some inaugural address or a senatorial speech. But almost immediately his kind and lovely smile would reappear on his lips and brighten his face; and he would listen with great care and atten-



M. SIMON IN HIS STUDY.

tion to what the visitor had to say, especially if he were miserable and shy, and M. Simon felt he could be of help to him in any way. Thus giving away his time for the benefit of other people and the good of his country, he never thought of himself, and, like many of the leading republicans in France, he died poor. His beloved and devoted wife shared his noble life and made his home comfortable for him.

A priest of the Roman Catholic Church stood by his death-bed and pronounced over him the supreme words of blessing. Although a freethinker in the purest sense of the word, he was strongly attached to the Christian faith. None of his colleagues will ever forget his vehement speech of March, 1882, in the French Senate. He was pleading for some sort of religious teaching to be given in the state schools against those who were in favor of godless education. His words have often been quoted since: "Our duty, as lawgivers, is to inscribe the name of God in the laws we make, just as it is our duty, as republicans, to silence the foes of the Republic who dare to say that impiety and republic are synonymous. We are bound to do it also, because we have soldiers who are ready to die for their country, and when you send a man to death, you must be able to tell him that God sees him."

Jules Simon's funeral took place amidst great solemnity in the Church of the Madeleine, the state paying the expense, which amounted to more than 20,000 francs. The church was splendidly decorated with black and white hangings, tricolor flags, and large shields upon which monograms of M. Simon and the Republic were entwined. The Prime Minister, the government officials and the foreign ambassadors were present, besides a vast concourse of the people.

A committee has already been formed to raise money from private subscriptions to erect a monument. The chairman of the committee is M. Loubet, ex-Prime Minister and President of the French Senate.

A PHILOSOPHER'S DEATH.

Jules Simon was as modest as he was able. He had often expressed a wish that there might not be too much laudation around his tomb. He had also mentioned a desire to be told when death was approaching. A friend fulfilled this sad duty. The philosopher showed no signs of emotion or fright on hearing the terrible news. As he could speak no longer, he motioned for a pencil and a piece of paper, and with a steady hand wrote his own epitaph: "Jules Simon—1814-1896. *Dieu, Patrie, Liberté;*" his name, the year of his birth and the year of his death, and the beautiful motto that had commanded and ruled his whole life. "God, Country, Liberty!"

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES.

IN the October *McClure's* Miss Ida M Tarbell brings together some fresh material in regard to the famous debates of Lincoln and Douglas in the race for the Illinois senatorship in 1858. There is a timely interest in this dramatic campaign from the fact that Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., is about to celebrate, on October 7, the important joint debate which took place there in 1858 in a most impressive manner, which is discussed in detail in another department of this magazine.

From the very beginning Lincoln had a hard time in meeting the views even of his old friends the Republicans. His speech on the day of his nomination was severely criticised by his followers as being too radical and sectional.

"The speech was, in fact, one of great political adroitness. It forced Douglas to do exactly what he did not want to do in Illinois—explain his own record during the past four years, explain the true meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, discuss the Dred Scott decision, say whether or not he thought slavery so good a thing that the country could afford to extend it instead of confining it where it would be in course of gradual extinction. Douglas wanted the Republicans of Illinois to follow Greeley's advice: 'Forgive the past.' He wanted to make the most among them of his really noble revolt against the attempt of his party to fasten an unjust constitution on Kansas. Lincoln would not allow him to bask for an instant in the sun of that revolt. He crowded him step by step through his party's record, and compelled him to face what he called the 'profound central truth' of the Republican party, 'slavery is wrong and ought to be dealt with as wrong.'"

It seemed, in fact, as if the match between Douglas and Lincoln were anything but equal.

"It was inevitable that Douglas' friends should be sanguine, Lincoln's doubtful. The contrast between the two candidates was almost pathetic. Senator Douglas was the most brilliant figure in the political life of the day. Winning in personality, fearless as an advocate, magnetic in eloquence, shrewd in political manœuvring, he had every quality to captivate the public. His resources had never failed him. From his entrance into Illinois politics in 1834 he had been the recipient of every political honor his party had to bestow. For the past eleven years he had been a member of the United States Senate, where he had influenced all the important legislation of the day and met in debate every strong speaker of North and South. In 1852, and again in 1856, he had been a strongly supported, though unsuccessful, candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. In 1858 he was put at or near the head of every list of possible Presidential candidates made up for 1860.

"How barren Lincoln's public career in comparison! Three terms in the lower house of the State Assembly, one term in Congress, then a failure which drove him from public life."

The points at which the debates were held covered the whole State and the journeys were made at the expense of exhaustive exposure and fatigue. Both contestants spoke almost every day during the intervals between the joint debates, and as railroad communication in Illinois in 1858 was still very incomplete, they were often obliged to resort to horse, carriage or steamer. Judge Douglas, however, succeeded in making this difficult journey something of a triumphal procession. He was accompanied throughout the campaign by his wife, a beautiful and brilliant woman, and by a number of distinguished Democrats On the Illinois Central he had always a special car, and sometimes a special train. Frequently he swept by Lincoln side-tracked in an accommodation or freight train. But on the prairies themselves, where the crowd met to hear the fierce debates, the attention that Lincoln received would have made up for the absence of state in other ways if it had not been that the ceremony of these ovations was very embarrassing to him. He had too keen a sense of humor to appreciate the enthusiasm of a deputation of ladies who would present him with flowers and wind a garland about his head and his tall, lank figure.

In the very first debate Lincoln scored a lasting advantage through a weakness of Douglas in quoting wrongly a radical platform to which Lincoln was supposed to have subscribed. Douglas was unable to explain the error and was almost universally condemned.

In the second debate, at Freeport, there came the most important utterance of a very important cam paign. Lincoln had prepared several questions to ask Douglas, and the second of them was, in the opinion of his friends and advisers, too hazardous. It was: "Can the people of a United States Territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State constitution?"

"Lincoln had seen the irreconcilableness of Douglas' own measure of popular sovereignty which declared that the people of a Territory would be left to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case that slaves, being property, could not under the constitution be excluded from a Territory. He knew that if Douglas said *no* to this question, his Illinois constituents would never return him to the Senate.

He believed that if he said *yes*, the people of the South would never vote for him for President of the United States. He was willing himself to lose the Senatorship in order to defeat Douglas for the Presidency in 1860. 'I am after larger game; the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this,' he said confidently.

"The question was put, and Douglas answered it with rare artfulness. 'It matters not,' he cried, 'what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension.'"

Although Douglas' friends were wild with delight at the clever way in which he had escaped Lincoln's trap, it turned out in the long run that Lincoln was right; in 1860 the Democratic convention at Charleston refused to nominate Douglas for the Presidency because of this utterance.

Lincoln lost the Senatorship, but gained the Presidency by this great campaign. It was the first work which brought him before the whole nation. His friends became aware through it that he was a great man, and the distinctly eastern people awoke to the fact of a new star having risen in the West.

"It had been a long road he had traveled to make himself a national figure. Twenty-eight years before he had deliberately entered politics. He had been beaten, but had persisted; he had succeeded and failed; he had abandoned the struggle and returned to his profession. His outraged sense of justice had driven him back, and for six years he had traveled up and down Illinois trying to prove to men that slavery extension was wrong. It was by no one speech, by no one argument that he had wrought. Every day his ceaseless study and pondering gave him new matter, and every speech he made was fresh. He could not repeat an old speech, he said, because the subject enlarged and widened so in his mind as he went on that it was 'easier to make a new one than an old one.' He had never yielded in his campaign to tricks of elocution—never played on emotions. He had been so strong in his convictions of the right of his case that his speeches had been arguments pure and simple. Their elegance was that of a demonstration in Euclid. They persuaded because they proved. He had never for a moment counted personal ambition before the cause. To insure an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the United States Senate he had at one time given up his chance for the Senatorship. To show the fallacy of Douglas' argument, he had asked a question which his party pleaded with him to pass by, assuring him that it would lose him the election. In every step of this six years he had been disinterested, calm, unyielding, and courageous. He knew he was right, and could afford to wait. 'The result is not doubtful,' he told his friends. 'We shall not fail—if we stand firm. We shall not fail. Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it; but, sooner or later the victory is sure to come.'"

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE "SOLID SOUTH."

APROPOS of the changing attitude of the South toward national politics, as shown in the present campaign, Mr. B. J. Ramage discusses the dissolution of the "Solid South" as a phenomenon in that leading Southern quarterly the *Sewanee Review*. After a rapid survey of social and political conditions below Mason and Dixon's Line since the close of the Civil War, Mr. Ramage describes the present situation in the Southern States in the following paragraph:

"Taking the whole of the South together, the good and the bad portions of that section, it would perhaps not be very far from the mark to say that the country people are more like the old fashioned Southerners than the townspeople, while the latter more nearly approach the people of the North. In the towns, moreover, one finds the people more alert than those of the country, on the whole better informed, less prejudiced against the negro, and more inclined to break with the past. On the other hand, there is perhaps in the country a kindlier feeling toward strangers, more hospitality, a greater tendency toward mutual aid, and, all things considered, more conservatism. Briefly, therefore, there now exist in the southern states—and for the first time in a number of years—those elements which have entered into the formation of political parties ever since the rise of representative government."

SOME THINGS THAT THE SOUTH HAS LEARNED.

Mr. Ramage concludes that the outlook for a new era in Southern politics is at present very bright.

"Free government is, of course, impossible under a system which checks the growth of political parties; and this lesson the South has learned by bitter experience. Statemanship, moreover, cannot exist as long as the activity of publicists is confined to inventing schemes by which to deprive the ignorant black man of his vote without at the same time taking the electoral franchise from the ignorant white man, if such a policy is considered as really desirable at all. Greater diversity of interest necessarily creates differences of opinion. This tendency has been already indicated. The rivalries of contending parties, moreover, will call forth the negro vote to an even greater extent than is now being done; and the black man will be protected more effectively than by any application of external force

Negro domination is as impossible as negro slavery: both belong to an irrevocable past. To many voters of the South, both white and black, the ideas of the Democratic party will always appeal strongly, and this, of course, is fortunate, for so long as that party remains true to the principles proclaimed by its intelligent leaders in the past and in the present the country will be safe in its hands. On the other hand, there is a growing body of voters at the South who have reached the conclusion that the Republican party more nearly represents their views than does the other organization; that much of the suffering the South underwent during the period of reconstruction had its origin some distance this side of the city of Washington, and that if the brave men who fought out the war have learned to forget it, it is certainly neither brave nor honorable for those who took no part in that struggle to prolong its bitter memories. Sentiments like these are rapidly coming to the front throughout the southern states, and have been doing so for years. The break-up of the 'Solid South' is of course a great gain to both parties. It was always a pretty heavy burden for the Democrats to carry, while the Republicans had just cause to complain of a state of things which dishonestly deprived them of strength that properly belonged to them. Of course the growing number of independent voters will make their influence more and more felt. Like many others of all shades of opinion, they are weary of seeing their section cutting so sorry a figure in national politics, and have resolved to do their best to put an end to a system which enables the 'Solid South' to be pledged in advance to any candidate or platform a party may choose to offer the voters of the United States. Loving their section and country as they do, many Southern voters, moreover, denounce the implied assertion that the South is a feudatory and they themselves serfs, and thousands of these, therefore, will in November next support the Republican ticket and rally around the flag of the nation by voting for its honor as gladly as they would fight for it."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

ONE of the most noteworthy of the month's contributions to campaign literature was the article by ex-President Andrew D. White in the September *Forum*, entitled "Encouragements in the Present Crisis."

The article was partially suggested as a reply to certain hostile criticisms of Dr. White's open letter recently addressed "To Patriotic Democrats." The critics charged Dr. White with monopolistic sympathies, with the use of such epithets as "anarchist" and "socialist" as applying to the *personnel* and the platform of the Chicago convention, and with allusion to scenes in the French Revolution as fairly comparable with those at Chicago.

Dr. White enters a general denial of the first of these accusations, while he admits the truth of the other two, and proceeds to specify the grounds of his original allegations. Our readers, however, will be less concerned with Dr. White's opinions of the leaders at Chicago and their supposed resemblance to the revolutionists of France than with Dr. White's practical suggestions to his fellow Republicans and to gold Democrats as to the conduct of the campaign. These are as follows:

"First, common sense and courage. Leading men in both the old parties, who preserve their reason and patriotism, should in this great crisis sink their differences and unite in the support of Mr. McKinley, the only candidate whom it is possible to elect who resists a revolutionary panic and crash; who would promote the interests and respect the rights of both labor and capital; who would uphold honesty, justice, individual and national honor. Democrats to-day should emulate the example of the war Democrats of the Civil War period. Republicans to-day should emulate the example of the Republicans of that time, by welcoming patriotic Democrats now as Republicans welcomed John Brough, Stanton, Dix, Dickinson, Sickles, Alvord, and many like them then.

"And just here is another difference between the struggle against the old revolution and the new, which may well encourage us. An eminent Frenchman once said to me: 'What I like best in your country is to see your men of opposing parties meeting on friendly terms, and in emergencies making common cause. In France men always adhere fanatically to their own party and will have nothing to do with men of the other.' The Frenchman's insight was good, and never was this more evident than now, when great numbers of men, who have formed the bone and sinew of the Democratic party, may be relied upon to support the only Presidential candidate who has any hope of election on a platform of honesty, honor and prosperity.

"Second, if the Republicans in the former crisis elected John Brough, a war Democrat, as Governor of Ohio, and John A. Dix and Thomas G. Alvord, war Democrats, as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and if they welcomed Edwin M. Stanton and other war Democrats to places in the Cabinet, why should not Republicans henceforth gladly welcome to similar positions such sound-money Democrats as shall boldly come out on the side of the country in this crisis?

"Third, as to nominations for Congress. Between a fifty-cent Republican and a dollar Democrat, Republicans should certainly choose the latter.

Fourth, as to the tariff question. Mr. McKinley represents more than any other man in this generation, to the working men of this country and to the world at large, the policy of developing our industries by duties laid for that purpose; but, on the other hand, the Democratic doctrine was, for many years, and those the most successful period of the party, a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. The difference between these two doctrines

seems a difference rather in degree than in kind; rather metaphysical than real. It is practically a difficulty easily bridged by good sense and good will. Let it be understood that while Mr. McKinley stands for the development of American industry, whatever tariff is hereafter established shall be the result of calm inquiry by experts, with the idea of establishing a policy which fair men of both parties, after this crisis is over, may maintain as a finality; let sound men of both parties thus unite in giving our industries not merely an impulse but a stability which they have never yet had, and we shall enter, as I fully believe, into a period of prosperity more solid and enduring than any we have ever known; a period in which the ravings of the financial schemers and fanatics will be lost among the shouts of the onward marching army of industry.

"What are to-day the causes of our worst troubles? They are mainly two. First, want of stability in our industrial policy; second, want of stability in our financial policy. This double want of stability depresses both labor and capital. In such a union as this which I advocate; with no doctrinairism on either side, but a recognition by the old Democracy of the fact that the nation must have more revenue, and that we may well obtain it in such a way as incidentally to stimulate industry; and a determination on the Republican side that whatever changes are made in the tariff shall be made for the purpose of securing adequate revenue, and at the same time developing and strengthening industries which really need support, and these alone;—honestly, faithfully, without concessions to any individuals or corporations whatever, beyond what the industrial development of the country really needs;—such a union of Democracy with Republicanism would prove to be, not merely a settlement of our present difficulties, but a bulwark against future anarchy and communism."

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.

TWO articles on the money question appear in the October *Chautauquan*—one advocating the free coinage of silver, by Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, and a vigorous defense of the gold standard by Prof. W. G. Sumner of Yale.

General Weaver says:

"If the gold men are sincere in calling for coinage by international agreement they have practically conceded the justice of our cause. They concede that unrestricted coinage of silver is essential to our welfare. There is nothing left of the contention except the question of who shall authorize the mints to be opened. The gold men want to arbitrate the matter before the crowned heads. We want to follow the example of our fathers and proceed as an independent nation and manage our own affairs. We throw ourselves upon the good sense and patriotism of the American people. They appeal to the foes of free government.

"Our adversaries tell us that if we succeed we shall be inundated with cheap silver from every nation under heaven, gold will leave our shores, and we shall be ruined. But the writer is pained to know that neither the silver standard people nor the double standard folk can spare their silver for shipment to this country. If they ship it hither what will they use at home? They have but a trifling *per capita* circulation now, and nearly a billion of these people have no gold at all. The writer once saw that dire calamity, the departure of gold, overtake this country. During four years of war and fourteen years of succeeding peace gold refused to circulate and was kept for sale. Boys were born during this suspension of specie payments and reached military age. They grew to be handsome, stalwart, respectable young fellows without ever seeing a coin dollar. The people cared but little for specie. The greenback met every want and the people were fully employed, prosperous, and happy. All our troubles have come upon us since we closed the mints against silver, adopted the policy of contraction, and started on our insane hunt for gold. Conditions will continue to grow more and more deplorable until we have the wisdom to call a halt, about face, and retrace our steps."

The Argument for Gold.

Professor Sumner disposes of the different claims for silver in the following trenchant sentences:

"If the project is to give us silver dollars, which will be raised to gold value, then the project is a useless one for any interest except that of the silver miner. If the project is to do any good to the debtors, it must mean that the silver dollar is wanted because it is worth only half as much as a gold one, and is not expected to rise much, if any. The silver advocates cannot be allowed to argue that their scheme is not repudiation because it will raise silver to the coinage ratio (which is about the only rag of bimetallism which they have borrowed), and then argue that it will raise prices and halve debts because it will not raise the silver dollar."

On the side of the gold standard he names several positive advantages:

"The great advantage of the single gold standard is that it furnishes a simple and exact standard for transactions. It satisfies the requirement of exactness in the standard of measurement which is just as important here as in physics. The greater the transactions of civilized nations the finer the shades of difference which become decisive. Hence this class of transactions is only possible where exactness of measurement is possible. All the great transactions are credit transactions. The great function of money in such transactions is as a standard of reference for the definition of the essential terms of the transaction. In the modern world this function of money transcends all others. Coinage changes, the wear of coins, the degree of accuracy in the workmanship of a mint, the minutest facilities or obsta-

cles in the usages of banks and mints in a given country, enter into the exchange transactions of that country with every other.

"It is the study of these facts which teaches us the great importance of the highest exactitude, simplicity, and directness in the standard coinage, which is the ultimate unit of measurement for everything else. A country which exports its chief staple products is especially the one which needs to eliminate every element of uncertainty or fluctuation and to make its money as accurate and stable as possible. Of course all this applies with the greatest force to the *single* standard. There is not an argument for bimetallism which is not good for trimetallism or ten-metallism. The world has come up through a long struggle with inferior and confused coins, the history of which is as tragical as any history of war or pestilence, to a single commodity as standard money. The device for securing it is not yet a century old. To abandon it is simply to travel back on the road by which we have come.

"It is another and very great advantage of the single gold standard that it stimulates the development of credit institutions. This is one of the reasons why the outcry that there is not gold enough is destitute of importance. The gold standard makes possible the institutions and devices by which money is economized and it leads to their development. The English sovereign has become a world's money. Wherever in the world there is doubt about the local currency, parties to a contract escape from their difficulties by specifying sovereigns. The security and certainty of this coin have given solid support for all transactions of credit, all over the earth, which are normally made in terms of that coin, and have enabled Englishmen to create institutions of credit embracing the globe, and economizing capital to the utmost, from the unshakable security of the terms of the contracts."

ARE THE FARMERS POPULISTS?

IN the *North American Review* for September, Mr. John M. Stahl attempts to answer a question in which nearly everybody, these days, is deeply interested—"Are the Farmers Populists?"

Mr. Stahl shows, contrary to a popular impression, that unsound money theories have never found favor with the farmers of the country. He also denies that Populism has been more than tolerated in the greatest agricultural States of the Union. The Populist party, he says, has made a respectable showing only in the towns and cities, Chicago furnishing more than half the Populist vote of Illinois.

"Why, then, attribute it to the farmer? To do so, stamps one as either pitifully incompetent and shallow in his observations and judgments, or wilfully dishonest. Instead of being what they are so often pictured to be, the farmers are the most sensible, substantial, and patriotic element of our population, and have never failed to uphold by their votes or their lives the honor and glory of the nation. Instead of receiving recognition and praise from those whose enterprises they have saved from disaster, their action has been persistently falsified and they have been paid only with vilifications and taunts and ridicule of their occupation and their personal appearance from those whose interests they have defended. Maligned and abused and ridiculed, they have kept the faith. In all the history of our country, no other class has shown by its votes such a sublime devotion to principle as have the Republican farmers!"

"Farmers understand the interdependence of industries. They know that any policy, whether it relates to the tariff or the currency, that reduces the output of factories and the business of merchants, must lessen the purchasing capacity for farm products; that any measure that banks furnace fires and lowers the wages of workingmen must lower the prices of beef and wheat and wool. As a shrewd business man as well as patriot, the farmer would have every spindle hum, a merry fire at every forge, and every workman's pail well filled. He agrees with the silver monometallist that our great need is more money in circulation, but he believes that to get more money in circulation we must have, not more activity at our mints so much as increased production of our factories under a protective tariff and more confidence in our financial integrity. There is as much money in circulation in the country to-day as there was in the years immediately preceding 1893—years of unexampled prosperity—save the gold called across the sea by the fear of foreigners that we will reach a silver basis and the gold hoarded at home because of the same fear in this country. The money still exists, but it is not circulating as the life blood of trade because unwise tariff legislation has stricken down American industry and created distrust, and because those who have much of our money fear that if they pay it out for stocks or bonds, or loan it to manufacturers or merchants or investors, they may have to receive in payment scarcely more than one-half of its value. What we need to get more money into circulation is not so much more money coined as a greater demand for money to pay wages and the restoration of confidence in the money that we have."

Have the Farmers Been Prosperous?

In the *Banker's Magazine* (New York), Henry Loomis Nelson affirms that "while there has been suffering in certain States and in certain parts of the country, the general history of agriculture has been one of prosperity, checked only by occasional excursions into the regions of financial fallacies. Freight charges have been reduced more than one-half; public debts are less than they were twenty years ago; taxes per capita are also less, and there is every reason to expect abundant prosperity for the immediate future if Mr. Bryan and the silver

cause are overhwelmingly defeated at the coming election."

Mr. Nelson further argues that the cheapness of manufactured articles brought about by modern inventions, so far from being the curse that it is often represented to be, is really a blessing to the farmer.

"It is a new doctrine that cheap clothes, cheap tools, cheap fuel and cheap food are a curse to the consumers. It is one of the most preposterous of all preposterous arguments advanced in behalf of the free coinage of silver. But such has been the growth of the demand for food that agricultural products, while cheaper than they were in 1860 and a little more than one-third of the price that prevailed in 1865, were a little dearer in 1895 than they were in 1840. In 1840 the average price of agricultural products was 87.3, on the basis of the index figure of 100 in 1860, and in 1895 the price was 97.1, an increase of nearly 10. But in that same period and on that same basis, clothes fell from 100.7 to 81.1, fuel from 395.8 to 91, implements from 123.5 to 74.9, house furnishings from 116.4 to 70.1.

"The increase of the price of the farmers' product during the period of inflation from '60 to '65 did not equal the increase of the prices of the commodities that he was obliged to buy. The same story would doubtless be repeated if we followed the advice of the free silver men and again adopted a depreciated currency, and added a fluctuating standard of value. Under the gold standard the price of food was maintained while the price of the commodities that the farmer must have was greatly reduced. The disastrous fall in prices did not come until the silver agitation assumed an importance which excited the alarm of the commercial world, and seemed to indicate that the United States was about to become a silver monometallic country."

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOMBARD STREET.

MR. W. R. LAWSON, writing in the *Contemporary Review* on "American Currency Cranks," calls attention to the grotesque misconception which prevails at the Democratic-Populist headquarters as to what Lombard Street really is:

"Knowing something of the real Lombard Street, he believes that impartial, unbiassed Americans will be glad to learn how widely it differs from its Chicago caricature.

A MYTHICAL VAMPIRE.

"The Lombard Street of Populist stump oratory is the headquarters of the gold monopolists, the temple of dear money and low prices, the happy hunting ground of creditors, mortgagees, landlords, financiers, and the whole 'of that predatory and piratical element' which, in the elegant language of a Kansas delegate, 'loots the Treasury, stifles commerce, paralyzes industry, and plunders the world.' Lombard Street is the universal enemy against which a holy war is to be proclaimed by all the *bona-fide* producers, with the tramps and demagogues at their head. Possibly not a single orator who helped to draw this fancy picture and to pile lurid colors on it has ever seen Lombard Street, or read a plain account of its actual business. If they had to spend a day in it, they might be surprised to find that it is not paved with gold and that there is less show of metallic money in it than in Chicago itself. It might astonish them further to discover that its favored monopoly is the very freest of free trade; that its alleged tyranny over the silver-using countries is in the nature of things an utter impossibility, and that its blood sucking propensities are restrained by a glut of money which makes lenders there thankful to earn as much interest in a year as they would get in a month, or even in a week, in the Western States.

WHAT LOMBARD STREET ACTUALLY DOES.

"The real Lombard Street deals in money of all kinds and qualities; not gold money alone, or silver money, or paper, but any form of monetary material. It deals honestly all round, and, by so doing, it has become the monetary centre of the world. It undertakes to convert at sight the currency of any country into that of any other country. In the process it uses very little gold, and can turn over millions sterling with less handling of coin than takes place every day in a second-rate Californian city. Gold as such has little to do with the prosperity or the power of Lombard Street. Silver might have served equally well if it had been adhered to with equal persistence and had its market value been as jealously safeguarded. It was not the yellow metal, but the standard and its strict maintenance that possessed the magical virtue.

ITS ATTITUDE AS TO CURRENCY.

"In the real Lombard Street the precious metals are secondary factors. Its fundamental and disinctive basis is credit—scientific credit, the most highly organized that the world has ever seen, the most widely ramified and the most skillfully operated. This is the secret of Lombard Street's influence. Might it not be advisable for the Wild West, before raising the standard of revolt against it, to try and understand it? Are the Western men perfectly sure that it has been their enemy and oppressor, and that they would be much happier without it? Secondly, can they release themselves from it by political declamation? And if they could, are they thereby to get rid of all their troubles—mortgages, debts, bad markets and hard times?

"In the Wild West they talk glibly of extinguishing Lombard Street, but to all other civilized nations that would be an inconceivable misfortune. Lombard Street is the financial clearing house of the world—not because of its gold standard, but because of its world-wide commercial and financial relations. It is a vast telephone exchange for mone-

tary purposes, by which all parts of the globe are brought into financial touch with each other.

"The Western men have got it into their heads that Lombard Street is the golden Juggernaut that has crushed silver. It is on a gold basis certainly, but it has never raised a finger to hurt silver or to discourage the use of it by countries which preferred it. Lombard Street has always said in such cases: 'Have a silver standard by all means, and make the best you can of it, so long as you let those who prefer a gold standard also do the best they can with theirs.'

"If we have succeeded in giving a clear idea of the distinctive functions of Lombard Street it will be evident that there is no occasion for it to discriminate against silver as an international form of money. All forms of money find a natural and useful place in its operations. So far as its foreign exchange business is concerned, the greater variety of moneys there are to arbitrate the more profitable for it. With the monetary substances themselves, or their comparative merits as measures of value, it has little to do. Its chief concern is with their relative market values at a given moment and in a given place.

ITS ONE AND ONLY TEST.

"These are truisms in Europe, however unpalatable they may be in Chicago. Moreover, our monetary standard has little to do with them, and it might be materially modified without affecting them. The Populist threat of free coinage at sixteen to one, so far from being alarming to Lombard Street, would hurt it less than any other part of Europe or America; far less than it would hurt Chicago, and infinitely less than it would hurt Mr. Bryan's own State of Nebraska, for the simple reason that Lombard Street could sooner than any other disturbed quarter adapt itself to the change. It is the most fluid of all markets, the most difficult to coerce or restrict, and the quickest to readjust itself to changed conditions. Of all outsiders, it has least interest in the vagaries of cheap money mongers, being farthest removed from their reach. Whatever they offer it—gold, silver, greenbacks, Sherman notes, or commercial bills—it will take at the current market price, no more and no less. All dollars come alike to it, no matter what they may be called, or how they may be rated to other dollars. Its one and only test for them is what they may be worth in pounds sterling."

A VEILED suggestion of the inevitable event appears in the *Dublin Review*, with its minute and most interesting description of Papal elections and coronations, which those who are speculating about the appointment of the next Pope would do well to study. It is curious to note that in the election of the Infallible One most ludicrous mistakes are made by the voting cardinals. Mr. A. Shield gives a very vivid account of the Cardinal of York, the brother of Prince Charlie, and the last of the ill-starred Stuarts.

IS ENGLAND HOSTILE TO SILVER?

THE editor of the *National Review* (London) complains that Great Britain is the great bugbear of American bimetallists, and is being "held up to odium" throughout the United States in the present campaign. He protests against such procedure as unjust to the British bimetallists.

"The habit of pouring hatred, ridicule, and contempt upon England at every turn of their affairs has become almost a second nature with American politicians, and so one accepts it as part of the order of things. It is singularly unreasonable in this case, and Americans should be shrewd enough to realize that there is no country in the world more vitally interested than we are in terminating the chaos that has reigned since the ill-considered, or rather the unconsidered, operations of the early seventies deprived international currency of its second string —silver. No country benefited more from bimetallism while it lasted than we did, and no country has suffered more from the fall of prices, the dislocation of trade, the pressure upon production, and the impoverishment of debtor communities, attributable to that folly than we have. The Indian Empire and our Far Eastern trade make the present chaos as detrimental to this nation as to any other, while the collapse of prices has been twice as disastrous to the British farmer as to the Western farmer. The number of Englishmen alive to our true monetary interests is increasing by leaps and bounds. The present House of Commons is largely bimetallic in its composition, and has recorded its views in a favorable resolution, upon which the monometallists did not care to divide. Moreover, the Ministry is pledged to reopen the Indian mints, which every economist knows would be a splendid contribution toward the rehabilitation of silver. Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, *which only contains one thoroughgoing monometallist*, is indeed the most benevolent toward bimetallism that has ever held power in this country."

Four members of this Cabinet the editor groups as "convinced bimetallists"—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir M. White Ridley, and Lord James of Hereford. Each of these gentlemen is a vice-president of the Bimetallic League, the object of which is "to urge upon the British Government the necessity of co-operating with other leading nations for the establishment, by international agreement, of the free coinage of gold and silver, at a fixed ratio."

Lord Salisbury himself, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Goschen, Lord Cross and Mr. Akers Douglas are classed as "benevolent toward bimetallism;" Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh are regarded as "open minded" on the question, while Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is set down as distinctly "hostile," and five members remain unclassified.

The editor concludes:

"Such being the disposition of our political leaders, it is absurd to represent this country as the

uncompromising foe of American wishes. The truth is that the interests of both nations are identical, but both have the misfortune to be to some extent held in bondage by Rothschilds, Vanderbilts, and other products of our common civilization, not easy to persuade and most difficult to dethrone."

THE RECENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Cause of the Great Failure.

"BLACKWOOD" in its article entitled "The Last Chapter of Party History," makes no bones about emphasizing the fiasco of the Education act. It says :

"Here we see an administration at the head of a commanding majority, conducted by men of consummate ability and great parliamentary experience, strong in numbers, strong in brains, and strong in their acquaintance with business, completly foiled by a feeble minority numbering only one man in its ranks who has any claim to be called a statesman of the first class. The fact itself is of immense significance.

"The causes of this one great failure we have endeavored to trace with brevity. They are three in number : Miscalculation, obstruction, disorganization. The first was really very trifling, and without the other two would have done no harm. The second was the immediate and obvious agent in bringing about this unfortunate result. The third is a legacy from 1886, when a reconstruction of the party system became necessary—a reconstruction which is still in progress, and therefore necessarily the source of some embarrassments. Great allowances must be made for the leader of a party during this period of transformation. But it cannot go on forever. Either it must terminate very soon, or some new way of carrying on the Queen's government must be found. Deference to sections which are in the party, but not of it, may be carried so far as to make confusion worse confounded, and even perhaps to check the more complete amalgamation of other and more congenial elements."

Mr. Greenwood's Lament.

Mr. Greenwood, in the *Contemporary Review*, wrings his hands bitterly over what he regards as the sacrifice of a great opportunity by the Unionist Ministry. He has never been able to reconcile himself to the commanding position which the Liberal Unionists have been allowed to occupy in the Cabinet, and he sees in the history of the late session only too much to justify his forebodings. He is naturally wroth at the release of Daly, the dynamitard, and he can hardly speak for tears concerning the Irish Land act. He says :

"Everybody who knows the new Irish Land bill also knows that much in it signifies and clearly signifies a complete abandonment of Conservative principle for the Gladstonian idea."

But far worse than any betrayal of Irish landlords is the extent to which Ministers have weakened the parliamentary party system. As to this he is quite certain :

"It is not as if our party system—for which no one has yet suggested a tolerable substitute—remained at the end of the first session of the new Parliament no weaker than at the beginning. It is distinctly weaker than when this Parliament met ; and it has been weakened at its foundations. I can but think that a great opportunity—one which, if turned to good account, would have made at least one coalition glorious—has been misused."

Mr. Chaplin's Failure.

The editor in his monthly survey falls foul of Mr. Chaplin, whom he regards as one of the failures of the Ministry. He says :

"Mr. Chaplin has shown himself to be quite incapable of understanding the principle or expounding the details of even a secondary measure, and his conduct of the Rating bill left everything to be desired—in fact, he treated it as a mere pero-Rating bill. It is to be hoped that the London Water bill with which we are threatened next year will be confided to different hands. Mr. Hanbury, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has disappointed the expectations encouraged by the acumen and zeal which he has displayed for some twenty years as a Treasury critic, and Mr. St. John Brodrick has failed to get a single one of the important military bills entrusted to him on the statute book, which must be due to a singular want of diplomacy."

A Word to Mr. Balfour.

An anonymous writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, in an article entitled "The Schoolmaster of St. Stephen's," takes upon himself to hint mildly that Mr. Balfour is not quite up to his work, and that he had better endeavor to improve next session. Speaking of Mr. Balfour's leadership, he says :

"In his anxiety, perhaps praiseworthy, certainly not imperceptible, to avoid the tendency to play to the gallery which characterized his former associate, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Balfour at times seems in danger of mistaking a highly superior indifference to the public opinion of the Chamber which he leads for independence and strength in its leader. The consequences revealed themselves with increasing frequency as the session drew to its close. The weekly droppings of journalistic gush may, unless Mr. Balfour is careful, have the proverbial effect of the water falling on the stone, and may yet undermine instead of assuring his position. Perhaps, therefore, it may not seem impertinent to suggest that when Mr. Balfour's visit to Hawarden has closed, it would not be altogether lost time if, instead of the strains of Wagner at Bayreuth, the sands of St. Andrews, or the levels of Berwick, the leader of the House of Commons were to cultivate, under the auspices of Sir William Harcourt at Malwood, the genius and the traditions of the parlia

mentary management whose most successful exponent was the jaunty and virile master of the contiguous Broadlands."

Justin McCarthy's Views.

In the *North American Review* for September, Mr. Justin McCarthy makes some caustic remarks on the failures of the session:

"The programme of the session was crammed full of measures, every one of which was to have proved to the country what practical administrators the Tory statesmen were and what good they could do for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, now that Mr. Gladstone and his Home Rule policy were out of the way. What now is to come of all these promises? There is no time left to give a chance to any substantial part of the legislation which the government announced that it was its business to carry to success. The one great declaration of the Tory statesmen when they took office was that they were going to do substantial good for the people of Great Britain and Ireland and not to waste any time in absurd and impossible schemes of Home Rule for Ireland. Ireland they were going to satisfy by a great measure of land-tenure reform. England they were going to satisfy by an Education bill and various other measures of an equally practical nature. Scotland was to have something all to herself, and Wales some peculiar measures of propitiation. Each and every measure was to be of the practical and not the visionary order. Now I think the most disputatious minds will admit that the first business of practical statesmanship is to be practical. It is of little use calling one's self a practical statesman if one brings in measures which cannot be carried into law. But this is exactly the condition of the present Tory government. Whatever any one may say of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, it must be admitted that he carried it through the House of Commons and that it was rejected only by the House of Lords. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Balfour's Education bill, it must be admitted that it had to be withdrawn from the House of Commons. There is actually no time left in the present session during which to carry any substantial measures through Parliament. The Tory members are almost all of them gentlemen who are given up to the moors at the regular season, and whom the stoutest cart-ropes could not hold in their places at Westminster after the 12th of August. Most of the government measures will be withdrawn just as the Educational bill was withdrawn. Nobody cares about the Irish Land Tenure bill, except a few Irish landlords, and these do not care about it in its original form, and only stick to it in the hope that it may be so much improved in their sense as to give them some direct advantages. Therefore there is no rashness in the assumption that the session of 1896 is an absolutely wasted session. In truth, the huge majority of the Tories was in one sense a disadvantage to them. It made them too confident and cocksure."

LI HUNG CHANG.

What He Thought of England.

IN the *United Service Magazine* for September an anonymous writer, who evidently knows what he is writing about, gives some account of the impressions of Li Hung Chang. It would seem that Li left Great Britain firmly determined to introduce railways into China without any loss of time.

"I think I may say that he has quite come to the conclusion that of all forms of travel, the most comfortable is a good saloon carriage, with comfortable seats or sofas, in a railway on a well laid line. On one occasion, when he had been driven some ten miles out of London in one of Lord Lonsdale's excellent carriages, he peremptorily declared that nothing should induce him to go back that way, and he returned by a special train.

"Visions of the dusty travelers who arrived at Eynesford rise before me when I hear of the emphasis with which the veteran Chinese statesman has announced his intention of as quickly as possible getting extensive railways introduced into China. The contrast of a thoroughly dusty road immediately preceding the transit by a well conducted special train, with a special saloon, charmingly decorated with flowers, and with ample room to move or be moved about, may not have been unfortunate or unimportant if its effect on the body and mind of Li Hung Chang leads to the early introduction of railways into that vast Empire.

"Very striking, too, was the fact, to which those who saw him at Portsmouth all testify, that the thing about which he was even then most interested was the story he had heard of our Horse Artillery guns traveling wherever cavalry could go, and that they could go at a rapid pace over banks and ditches. Of the power of our fleet he was well aware, but for him, so far as army training was concerned, the point of importance was not the numbers that we could put in the field at Aldershot or elsewhere, but the nature of the training we are able to impart. Egypt and India and his own experience with Gordon have taught him what sort of armies English officers can make out of native troops. What he wanted to see was a specimen of some of our training at home. No one who watched the keen eye and vivid interest with which he watched, as a specimen of horsemanship, the musical ride, or the eagerness with which he saw the Horse Artillery gallop past and then ride over the *manèges* on Woolwich Common could have much doubt what was passing through his mind, and it may make itself better known hereafter. The tone of the press in Russia, Germany and France was one of disappointment that he had not been more amazed than he was at what he saw."

A French View of Li.

A well known French missionary, Père Coldre, in the *Revue de Paris*, gives a curious account of

Li Hung Chang, from a French and slightly critical point of view; but the article is one of the most notable contributions to French periodical literature, and is written by one who has had the advantage of knowing both the man and the country he describes.

Père Coldre draws a striking contrast between the Chinese and Japanese Envoys sent by their respective countries to the Czar's Coronation. Marshal Yamagata, the brilliant little Japanese soldier, was clothed in the freshest of European uniforms. Li, majestically draped in the ample robes of a Mandarin, might have been a contemporary of Confucius. The following facts about our late Chinese visitor are not without interest. Born on February 16, 1823, he comes of a cultivated and literary Chinese family; he was educated with the greatest care, and became in his twenty-fourth year what we should style First Wrangler, in an examination which gathers together all the intellectual *élite* of China. There was at that time nothing of the soldier in Li Hung Chang, for it was not until the year 1850 that the great rebellion turned China into a vast battlefield, and ultimately caused the death of twenty million men. Then followed years of fighting; and it was not until 1866, says Père Coldre, that Li first entered into relations with General Gordon. The writer evidently believes that the Chinese Bismarck allowed and even promoted the late Japanese-Chinese conflict. The incognate collection of provinces which go to make up the Chinese Empire had become torpid, and Li Hung Chang saw that nothing he could do would rouse them from their apathy. In spite of all his efforts, bribery and corruption reigned supreme, and although he worked unceasingly at the strengthening of the army and the fleet, he saw that only a war—and a war at this prticular stage—would save his country. Once peace was declared, Li Hung Chang proved his extraordinary cleverness, and, thanks to his marvelous astuteness and diplomatic ability, China has come out of the affair with no loss of territory and with the payment of a comparatively small indemnity. One result of his late tour in Europe will be the expatriation of a hundred German officers, who, tempted by the promise of enormous "pay," will reorganize the Celestial army.

THE *Land of Sunshine*, edited by Charles F. Lummis, is now in its fifth volume; its pages breathe the spirit of Southern California and the great Southwest. The series of illustrated articles by Mr. Lummis on "The Southwestern Wonderland," the description of "The Old California Vaquero" by Flora Haines Loughead, and the entertaining account of Southern California Indian life and customs by David P. Barrows, which we find in the August number, are among the representative contributions which have recently appeared in this unique periodical. The *Overland* must look to its laurels.

JOHN BULL'S INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

Who Is the Predominant Partner?

IN the *Westminster Review* for September, Mr. J. F. Rose-Soley publishes an elaborate paper on German and English interests in Samoa, which will not be read with satisfaction at Berlin. For Mr. Rose-Soley's point is that, excepting the great firm of Goeddefroy, which might be bought out to-morrow by any English capitalist—its interests being purely commercial—Samoa is virtually a British settlement.

GOEDDEFROY ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.

Mr. Rose-Soley's paper is a valuable feature of the extent to which a single commercial firm can create a political interest and establish a position which becomes essential to an Imperial policy. But in Samoa, outside Goeddefroy's firm, the Germans are nowhere. Mr. Rose-Soley says:

"Once we have done with the German firm and its plantations we have done practically with German influence in Samoa. If the German company, as is quite feasible, were to be bought out to-morrow by an English or French syndicate, the national interest in the group would entirely cease. The removal of this one company would leave British influence predominant in every direction, whether in the matter of land, population, or wealth. Let us take possession inland first. The Germans own 75,000 acres, nearly the whole of which belongs to the German firm; the British came next, with 36,000 acres and following were the Americans, with 21,000 acres; the French, with 1,300 acres; and the people of various nationalities with 2,000 acres. Of the cultivated land, 8,100 acres went to the Germans, 2,900 to the British, 500 to the Americans, 780 to the French, and the balance to people of various nationalities. Thus Germany again stands first on the list, but if we deduct the area (7,850 acres) of the plantations owned by the firm, the German landed interest takes the lowest place. Even in the matter of residential white population, Germany, in spite of her many plantation employees, does not come first. Great Britain leads with 193 residents. The Germans are next with 122, then come the Americans, 46; a number, however, which includes 20 Mormon missionaries. There are only 26 Frenchmen, and the total foreigners resident in the group is but 412.

SAMOA ENGLISH BY LANGUAGE—

"Out of the German population, nearly one-half are employed by the German firm, the balance are mainly store- or hotel keepers. The professional men, the lawyers, accountants, and so on, are of the English race, the two newspapers published in Apia are printed in the English language, the head of Victoria appears on all the coin in circulation, and the natives, whenever they speak a foreign tongue at all, speak English. The German language has no hold on the land, it is spoken only among a limited

circle, and for all intercourse with natives, or business correspondence, the Teuton has to fall back on English. It is a significant fact that the German firm, though it employs exclusively clerks of its own nationality, keeps its books in English. The import returns are decidedly in favor of the British, for out of £90,000 worth of goods imported in 1894, £75,500 came from Great Britain and her colonies, £16,600 direct from Germany, and the balance from the United States.

—AND BY RELIGION.

"It is more than sixty years since the London Missionary Society first commenced operations in Samoa, and to-day the whole group is nominally converted to Christianity. As far as all outward signs go, the Samoan of to-day is a most devout Christian.

"The missionary of to day has become a schoolmaster rather than an evangelist. Thus we arrive at the significant fact that the Samoan people have been, and are being entirely educated by the missions. The utterly incapable and impecunious Samoan government contributes not a penny toward the cost of teaching its own people. The work has been performed almost entirely by English money and English brains. The London Missionary Society, first in the field, has done the giant's share, and to day it claims as adherents some 27,000 Samoans. In the absence of a census, whether religious or secular, exact figures as to population are not obtainable, but it is estimated that the group is inhabited by about 35,000 natives. Of this number the Roman Catholics, who have many workers in the field, may have 5,000 converts, the Wesleyans perhaps an equal number, the remainder belonging to the London Mission. Thus, with the exception of the small French Catholic Mission, the whole credit of Christianizing these islands belongs to the English, an achievement which certainly ought to rank higher than the purchase of a few thousand acres of land, at a low price, from half savage native chiefs."

THE CONVICTION OF DR. JAMESON & CO.

A Dangerous Development.

MR. EDWARD DICEY contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article on this subject, in which he expresses misgivings that have occurred to many minds as to the extraordinary development which the principle of the Foreign Enlistment act has received at the hands of the Lord Chief Justice.

QUESTIONED.

Mr. Dicey says :

"I think it well to point out that there are various aspects of the trial at bar hardly justifying the general approval with which its result has been received. These aspects, as I hold, may involve very awkward consequences, and I greatly doubt whether, when the sensation of immediate relief has passed away, the trial in question will be regarded as redounding to the credit of British law, of British administration, or of British policy. It would be absurd for me to discuss the technical legal issues on which the case turned.

"According to the interpretation now placed upon the Foreign Enlistment act by the trial at bar, the Englishmen who sympathized with Kossuth in Hungary, with Mazzini and Garibaldi in Italy, with Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc in France, and who aided and abetted their attempts to overthrow the established governments of their respective countries would, one and all, if the ruling of the court had been accepted in their day, have been guilty of criminal offenses against the law of England. I do not wish to mention names of individuals. Most of us—I myself among the number—have seen cause of later years to modify the opinions of our hot youth, of the days when we, as young men, 'dreamed dreams' with respect to political refugees. But this much I can honestly say, that if as late as 1870 the Foreign Enlistment act had been understood to render it impossible for Englishmen to show active sympathy on behalf of foreign revolutionists without rendering themselves liable to be punished as criminals in the courts of their own country, the act would have had as little chance of being passed by the British Parliament as Doctor Barnard, a few years before that date, had of being convicted by an English jury for having conspired against the author of the *Coup d'Etat*. I am not saying that this popular sentiment was right, I am only saying that it did exist, and that the mere fact of its existence would have been fatal to the passing of the act in question, if it had been even rumored that it might be construed as debarring Englishmen from 'aiding and abetting' foreigners who had risen in insurrection against their own established governments.

"It is worth while to consider how the principles enunciated in the recent trial would work in practice under contingencies of by no means improbable occurence. Supposing the Turks should elect to put down the Cretan insurrection by the same system of wholesale massacre and outrage by which they restored order in Armenia, there would, in all likelihood, be foreign expeditions fitted out to assist the insurgents."

Does any one imagine that in such a case as this the persons who were risking their all in order to aid an oppressed population, struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free, should be sent to jail as Dr. Jameson? Mr. Dicey rightly thinks that such a doctrine would be repelled with horror by the national conscience, yet it follows logically from the Lord Chief Justice's ruling.

Approved.

This is brought out very clearly by the enthusiastic comments of the editor of the *National Review*, who heartily indorses the doctrine. The *National Review* says :

"It has been the function of Lord Russell as the trampler on frivolous technicalities to put his heel on this great Rhodesian stand-by. The following exposition of the law of the Foreign Enlistment act from his lips shows that the promoter of an illegal expedition is in the eyes of the law in the same boat as the leader of it. For once the scapegoat system receives no sanction from the law: 'What must be proved to constitute an offense under the statute? It must be proved as the foundation of the offense that a person has, without the license of the Queen, in a place within her dominions where the act is in operation, prepared or fitted out a military expedition to proceed—that is, with the intention that it should proceed—against the dominions of a friendly state. It is not necessary to constitute the offense that it shall proceed, or shall have proceeded. The cardinal point is the intention. *The offense is complete if the person prepares, or assists in or aids and abets the preparation with that intention.* . . . If that foundation is established, the statute applies, and these consequences follow: First, every person engaged in such preparation, or fitting out, or assisting in it, or aiding, abetting, counseling, or procuring it—that is to say, aiding, abetting, counseling, or procuring the preparation.' It will not, we think, be denied, even by Rhodesianism incarnate, that Mr. Rhodes' promotion of the raid brings him well within the law thus expounded. Indeed, a strong *prima facie* case exists against the millionaires which the government, to our minds, incur a grave responsibility in disregarding, and if for reasons of policy, which have not been divulged, it is decided not to prosecute Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit, a very damaging blow will be struck at the independence of British law, of which we hear so much on the strength of its success in dealing with comparatively small men."

ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Various Voices.

A WRITER styling himself Ypsiloritis in the *Contemporary Review* argues strongly in favor of England adopting the cause of Greece.

ENGLISH POLICY IN GREECE.

He maintains that recent events have completely destroyed any illusions at Athens as to the policy of Russia or France:

"French influence, once paramount in Greece, is now as dead as that of Russia has been for the last thirty years. The Greeks now look exclusively to England; and it is to be fervently hoped that this tendency, remarkable for its unanimity and strength, will not be disregarded. Love of liberty, civilizing power, commercial aptitude, seafaring habits—all mark the Greeks as the only element in the Levant which offers a sure foothold to English policy. The Slavs are irrevocably committed to subservience to Russia

"If Crete is not now blockaded, if her sons can confidently hope for the satisfaction of their just demands, this is due to the supreme resolve of the great statesman who presides over the destinies of England, to be no longer a party to the maintenance of the most iniquitous rule which ever disgraced Europe. It is a departure so important that it will leave his name indelibly marked on the foreign policy of this country; it already centres in him the blessings, the confidence, and the hopes of those healthy elements in the East, upon which alone the prestige and power of England can safely rest."

In Armenia.

Prof. W. M. Ramsay, writing on "The Two Massacres in Asia Minor," draws a parallel between the massacre sanctioned by Diocletian and the massacre of the Armenians in our own time. The latter he evidently thinks the worse of the two. The conclusion of his article is that unless we are prepared to deliver the Armenians, we had better get them killed quickly.

"That it should be burned alive in thousands, slain in tortures in thousands more, killed by famine and nakedness and cold in tens of thousands, should surely gain for it some mercy in the judgment of the Western nations; but that the scheme should be deliberately carried out to ensure by a system of outrage that no Armenian woman over a large tract of country shall become the mother of an Armenian child, is an enormity such as surely never before entered into the mind of man to devise. And yet the civilized peoples stand idly by and talk, and allow this poisoning of the fountains of life to proceed month after month unchecked; surely mere selfish apprehension of the punishment that must follow such callous indifference to crimes should have roused them to action. Winter will soon be upon Armenia again, with snow lying deep for many months; the people will be almost naked, quite starving. Let us remember this time that the kindest way is to let them die quickly, and not dole out again enough bread to preserve them for longer misery. Let us kill them outright, rather than save them to suffer."

And In Crete.

The writer signing himself "W." in the *Fortnightly Review* discusses the Cretan question. His theory is that Crete should be detached from the Ottoman Empire and annexed to Greece. He says that the arguments in favor of doing this are strong, but that there are no arguments against it. He forgets the very strong argument there exists in the shape of the reluctance of the Turk to quit his prey:

"It was advocated by the Czar Alexander in 1824 and by both France and Russia in 1866. Prince Bismarck was also strongly in favor of it. He told Lord Augustus Loftus at the time of the Cretan insurrection, thirty years ago, that 'if England would

assist in obtaining the cession of Crete to Greece all present difficulties in the East would be at once arranged,' adding, curiously enough, 'that the civil war in Crete could not continue without danger to other portions of the Ottoman Empire'—the very argument which is now used for disarming the struggling patriots."

THE PRAYER OF THE CZAR.

THE Bishop of Peterborough contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* an account of the coronation at Moscow. From this brilliantly written article we extract the following description of the culmination of the ceremonial, which evidently made a deep impression on Dr. Creighton.

THE TITLES OF THE CZAR.

After the crowning of the Czar and his wife, "the Emperor again taking the sceptre and globe, sat in his throne, while the deacon, in tones throbbing with exultant joy, proclaimed the imperial titles. Louder and louder rose his voice as the long list went on, till it rolled through the building and broke upon the ear in almost overwhelming waves of sound. Rarely could the majestic effect of territorial names be more distinctly recognized, or more magnificently expressed: 'To our mighty Lord, crowned of God, Nicolas Alexandrovitch, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, Kieff, Vladimir, Novgorod, Czar of Kazan, Czar of Astrachan, Czar of Poland, Czar of Siberia, Czar of the Tauric Chersonese, Czar of Georgia; Lord of Pskoff; Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia and Finland; Prince of Esthonia, Livonia, Curland, and Semgallen, of Bielostok, Coria, Tver, Ingria, Perm, Viatka, Bulgaria, and other lands; Lord and Grand Duke of Nijni Novgorod, of Tchernigoff, Riazan, Polotelsk, Rostoff, Jaroslavz, Bielolersk, Udoria, Obdoria, Condia, Vitebsk, Mstislaff, and all northern lands, Ruler and Lord of the Iverskian, Kartalian, and Kabardimshian lands, as of the region of Armenia; Ruler of the Circassian and Hill princes and other lords; Heir of Norway; Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormmarn, Ditmarsch, and Oldenburg; grant O Lord, a happy and peaceful life, health and safety, and prosperity in all good, victory and triumph over all his foes; and preserve him for many years.' The choir took up the refrain 'for many years,' and repeated it antiphonally till the sounds softly died away. Again the deacon began: 'To his wife, the orthodox and religious crowned, and exalted Lady, the Empress Alexandra Feodrovna, for many years;' and again the choir repeated the good wish.

THE CZAR'S PRAYER IN THE SILENCE.

"The coronation ceremony was now accomplished, and the bells clanged out and the cannons thundered, to announce the fact to the dense throng outside, who shouted out their joyful congratulations. The members of the imperial family left their places and did homage. It was pathetic to see the wistful look in the face of the Dowager Empress as she tenderly embraced her son, and both were overcome by deep emotion. Then all others in the cathedral bowed low three times to the Emperor, who stood to receive this acknowledgment of their fealty. The bells and cannon ceased, and there was profound stillness, as the Emperor knelt, and in clear, earnest voice prayed for himself: 'Lord God of our fathers, and King of Kings, Who hast created all things by Thy word, and by Thy wisdom hast made man, that he should walk uprightly and rule righteously over Thy world: Thou hast chosen me as Czar and judge over Thy people. I acknowledge Thy unsearchable purpose toward me, and bow in thankfulness before Thy Majesty. Do Thou my Lord and Governor, fit me for the work to which Thou hast sent me: teach me and guide me in this great service. May there be with Thee the wisdom which belongs to Thy throne; send it from Thy holy heaven, that I may know what is well pleasing in Thy sight, and what is right according to Thy commandment. May my heart be in Thy hand, to accomplish all that is to the profit of the people committed to my charge, and is to Thy glory, that so in the day of Thy judgment I may give Thee account of my stewardship without blame; through the grace and mercy of Thy Son, Who was once crucified for us, to Whom be all honor and glory with Thee and the Holy Ghost, the Giver of Life, for ever and ever. Amen.'"

DR. CREIGHTON'S IMPRESSIONS.

The Bishop, summing up the last total of his impressions, says:

"Such a ceremony cannot be measured by our standards; it was an expression of national sentiment, penetrated by a poetry and a passion unknown to us, or rather I should not say unknown in the sense of unfelt, but such as we should not care to express in any visible form. It was an exhibition of national self-consciousness upon a mighty scale, and as such produced a deep impression in all beholders. It focussed many national characteristics, and showed a serious sense of a great national mission, with which every Englishman could feel himself in fundamental sympathy."

THE *Bachelor of Arts* issues a vacation number for August-September. The leading article is an appropriate eulogy of the late ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts, by John T. Wheelwright. S. Scoville, Jr., writes on "The Proposed American Henley." Wm. H. Hale contributes an article on the novel topic of "The Monetary Standard." One of the best things in the number is an account of Poe's writing of "The Raven," by Francis Aymar Mathews. "Canada's Change of Government" is reviewed by Stanbury R. Tarr. There are the usual editorial, athletic and book departments.

THE MASSACRES AT VAN.

MANY who read Dr. Grace Kimball's account of the relief work at Van as published in our April number were doubtless the more keenly interested in the newspaper reports of the atrocities committed there by the Turks less than three months later. Miss Kimball's own story of these outrages has been graphically told in several recent publications. We quote below from her article in *Lend a Hand* for September:

"Van's turn came at last. The disturbances were brought about by the worst element from among the revolutionists—scamps from Russia and Bulgaria—men who had no local interests, no families, and no lands or property at stake, but who came as absolute dictators of the destiny of the entire community. The Armenians were too broken spirited and hopeless to oppose this energetic band of criminals, under the guise of heroes and patriots, and it is hard to say of whom the people stood most in fear, the incensed Turk, on the one hand, or these men, on the other, who insisted, under threats of murder—which were several times carried out—on quartering themselves on the peaceful inhabitants and demanding money and other assistance from them. So great was the terror they inspired that even in the relief work the native helpers were afraid to advise as to who should and who should not receive assistance, lest they incur the animosity of these men. For many months they used every means to force the young men to join, furnished them with arms brought from Russia and Persia, and dressed in a wild, striking sort of uniform, went back and forth by night, from one rendezvous to another, frequently meeting the Turkish patriot, and thus adding constantly to the smoldering fire of Turkish hatred and fanaticism. During the spring one of these bands met the patrol, was challenged, shots were exchanged, and a Turkish soldier killed. The authorities with difficulty calmed the wrath of the soldiers. Since Bahri Pacha's dismissal the local government, under Nagin Pacha, has honestly and successfully labored to defend the town against outbreaks, and the advent of this lawless band was, therefore, doubly unfortunate and fatal to the interests of the community at large.

"When the snows disappeared the revolutionists began, in spite of the warning and advice from the Governor-General, the British Vice-Consul and the American missionaries, to send armed bands against the Kurds, to avenge the wrong done the Armenians in the fall. So the government saw that no compromise was possible and that the city must be cleared of the revolutionists; their haunts were surrounded and searched by the police, but such is the configuration of the town that it was perfectly easy for the rebels to elude their pursuers. Finally the storm broke; at midnight on Sunday, June 14, an encounter took place at the edge of the town between the Turkish patrol and an armed band, the Armenians say, of Kurds smuggling salt; the Turks say of revolutionists. A soldier and the officer in charge were badly wounded. By noon the long-expected outbreak was well under way. In all quarters of the town, where the population was mixed, Turkish and Armenian, and in quarters abutting on Turkish neighborhood, crowds of hundreds of low Turks, Kurds, gypsies, and irregular soldiers and gendarmes arrived with guns and swords and every kind of weapon, and broke loose on the utterly defenseless and unsuspecting people. They swept from house to house, from street to street, from quarter to quarter, killing all whom they could reach, pillaging the houses of everything, and, in the case of better houses, destroying them by fire. It was, I think, due to the fact of the excessive poverty of the Turks, and especially the soldiers, that the pillaging engaged their attention most largely, and for this reason the killing was not so great as might have been expected from the terrible animosity existing. The greater part of the Armenians were able to save their lives by flight. Probably about 500 were killed, while many were badly wounded. The riot continued for eight consecutive days. When the affray was well begun the revolutionists took up fortified positions, and stood siege by the mob. Twelve or fifteen of these men, well armed, easily withstood all assaults, and inflicted severe loss on their opponents; probably 150 or 200 Moslems were thus killed, and for every Moslem killed the wave of fanatical frenzy rose higher. Soon after midnight of the fifth day, one or two mountain guns reduced these strongholds, and their doughty defenders sought refuge in the compact Armenian quarter, which had been protected by the British Vice-Consul. The government, acting in consultation with the British Consul, offered them the most easy and merciful terms of surrender, and these were urged as the only way to restore confidence and save their co-religionists from further violence and plunder, but the whilom leaders were too much impressed with the desirability of insuring their own lives to listen, and, now that they had precipitated the avalanche of destruction, they, with the arms they had brought with them, left for the mountains and secured personal safety across the Persian frontier. Thanks to Major Williams' herculean efforts, the compact Armenian quarter—something like a mile square—was largely saved, and for days the American mission, protected by the Union Jack, gave refuge to something like 15,000 people."

At the time when Dr. Kimball wrote, shortly after the outbreak, her relief department was giving out daily rations of bread or soup to over 15,000 people, fully 10,000 of whom were homeless and destitute.

Dr. Kimball throws much blame on the revolutionary party of the Armenians. Notwithstanding the savage and brutal character of the Turks, Dr. Kimball says that the local government acted well, largely because of the influence of the British Vice-

Consul, Major Williams, who was probably the means of preventing a general slaughter of Christians.

AMERICA'S DUTY TO AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

IN an open letter to Senator Sherman published in the *North American Review* the venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, for many years a missionary in Turkey, replies with crushing force to the implication in one of the Senator's speeches that American missionaries in Turkey are beyond protection from their home government. He shows that existing treaty provisions are ample to secure all the rights accorded to "the most favored nation."

"Had our country defended the treaty rights of her citizens, as all the nations of Europe have defended theirs, the massacres that blot with innocent blood the last pages of the century would never have been perpetrated, as I shall briefly show.

"The present Sultan, Hamid, came to the throne with an inveterate dislike to all Armenians who would not apostatize and thus follow his mother's example. He began his career by displacing them from office. Many hundreds of them were in various offices of government. He next began to oppress their schools with new and vexatious requirements and to spoil their school-books by an absurd censorship. Many schools were closed, many school-books destroyed for containing forbidden words, such as 'courage,' 'patience,' 'patriotism,' 'progress.' In this work he encountered our schools, school-books, and teachers, and began cautiously his war upon them. He has destroyed our school books printed and issued by the authority of his government and owned by Americans, an invasion of rights perpetrated upon Americans alone. Our government was often appealed to for redress, which was generally promised in the sweetest and most gracious words, of which our diplomats have been very proud. But no penalty was ever exacted, no promise was ever fulfilled, excepting the case of Mr. Bartlett's house, in which the moving force was the threat of an ironclad. Now every outrage thus treated during the last few years has been a distinct permission to go on to greater outrages upon property and personal rights. The Sultan has seen that it is a safe thing to perpetrate every indignity upon Americans and their property, until now the destruction of American property has amounted to nearly $200,000. Not a dollar would have been destroyed had our government from the beginning protected our rights as all the governments of Europe protect their citizens.

"It must be remembered that the destruction and the looting of the buildings at Harpoot, Marash, and other places were done in the presence of government officials and troops, and the plea 'done by a mob' cannot be accepted.

"It must also be remembered that every building destroyed had been built in strict accordance with all the laws of building; their plans, measurements and proposed uses had all been laid before the proper authorities and received their sanctions. The government in destroying such buildings and looting them of all their contents of furniture, food and clothing has gone back upon itself in its eagerness to show 'its contempt of America and Americans.' In all this the Sultan is backed up by Russia. No indemnity has been exacted, or if any demand has been made it is understood that some high Russian diplomat whispers that now is not the proper time to enforce it, and it is dropped. Thus the 'Great Republic' is justly the derision of other nations and cowers before a poor Sultan who cannot pay a piastre of his public debt, nor make the smallest loan in the money markets of Europe.

"No Turk has yet been punished for robbery, pillage, murder, rape, rapine, torture unto death of women and children, and the horrid work still goes on. Why should it not? The nations, our own nation especially, have for two years been giving the Sultan *carte-blanche* to do as he pleases; and his pleasure is the extermination of all Armenians who will not Islamize, the expulsion of the American missionaries, the destruction of their property, and the showing of himself as superior to all treaties and to all the claims of truth, justice, and humanity toward all men of the Christian faith."

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION.

THE October *Atlantic Monthly* begins with an important article by President Charles W. Eliot, which he entitles "Five American Contributions to Civilization." The very first of these in importance is the advance the United States has made toward the abandonment of war.

"If the intermittent Indian fighting and the brief contest with the Barbary corsairs be disregarded, the United States have only had four years and a quarter of international war in the one hundred and seven years since the adoption of the Constitution. Within the same period the United States have been a party to forty-seven arbitrations, being more than half of all that have taken place in the modern world. The questions settled by these arbitrations have been just such as have commonly caused wars—namely, questions of boundaries, fisheries, damages inflicted by war or civil disturbances, and injuries to commerce. Some of them were of great magnitude, the four made under the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, being the most important that have ever taken place. Confident in their strength, and relying on their ability to adjust international differences, the United States have habitually maintained, by voluntary enlistment for short terms, a standing army and fleet which in proportion to the population are insignificant."

Professor Eliot places no belief in the sentiment

that war is desirable on the ground of its developing certain noble qualities in some of the combatants and giving opportunity for the practice of heroic virtues. He says: "In the first place this view forgets that war, in spite of the fact that it develops some splendid virtues, is the most horrible occupation that human beings can possibly engage in. It is cruel, treacherous and murderous. And in the second place the weaker party may have the worse cause."

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The second eminent help which the United States has given to the progress of civilization President Eliot sees in the religious toleration to be found in America. "The church as a whole in the United States has not been an effective opponent of any form of human rights. For generations it has been divided into numerous sects and denominations, no one of which has been able to claim more than a tenth of the population as its adherents. The constitutional prohibition of religious tests as qualifications for office gave the United States the leadership among the nations in dissociating theological opinions and political rights. No one denomination or ecclesiastical organization in the United States has held great properties, or had the means of conducting its ritual with costly pomp or its charitable works with imposing liberality. No splendid architectural exhibitions of church power have interested or overawed the population. On the contrary, there has prevailed in general a great simplicity in public worship until very recent years. Some splendors have been lately developed by religious bodies in the great cities, but these splendors and luxuries have been almost simultaneously exhibited by religious bodies of very different, not to say opposite kinds."

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

The third contribution is the safe development of manhood suffrage. He does not think that all the problems of suffrage have been solved in the experience of the United States, but many principles have been made clear which were not before comprehended, such as the fact that a gradual approach to universal suffrage is far more advantageous than a sudden leap; also that universal suffrage has an educational effect by permitting the capable to rise through all grades of society and thus stimulating personal ambition. President Eliot thinks that the actual experience of the American democracy proves: "1. That property has never been safer under any form of government; 2, that no people have ever welcomed so ardently new machinery, and new inventions generally; 3, that religious toleration was never carried so far, and never so universally accepted; 4, that nowhere have the power and disposition to read been so general; 5, that nowhere has governmental power been more adequate, or more freely exercised, to levy and collect taxes, to raise armies, and to disband them, to maintain public order, and to pay off great public debts, national, state, and town; 6, that nowhere have property and well being been so widely diffused, and, 7, that no form of government ever inspired greater affection and loyalty, or prompted to greater personal sacrifices in supreme moments."

THE AMALGAMATION OF RACES.

The fourth and a very hopeful impetus which the United States has given to civilization is seen in the demonstration that people belonging to a great variety of races and nations are, under favorable circumstances, fit for political freedom. Not only in this century have a vast number of foreigners been assimilated in the life of the United States, and in many cases proved themselves serviceable citizens of the republic, but in the eighteenth century, before the Revolution broke out, there were English, Scotch, Dutch, Germans, French, Portuguese and Swedes in the colonies.

A HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING.

Fifth, no country in the world can approach the United States in the diffusion of well being in the population.

"It is seen in that diffused elementary education which implants for life a habit of reading, in the success of the voluntary system for the support of religious institutions, and in the habitual optimism which characterizes the common people. It is seen in the housing of the people and of their domestic animals; in the comparative costliness of their food, clothing, and household furniture; in their implements, vehicles, and means of transportation; and in the substitution on a prodigious scale of the work of machinery for the work of men's hands. This last item in American well being is quite as striking in agriculture, mining and fishing as it is in manufacturing processes. The social effects of the manufacture of power, and of the discovery of means of putting that power just where it is wanted, have been more striking in the United States than anywhere else. Manufactured and distributed power needs intelligence to direct it; the bicycle is a blind horse, and must be steered at every instant; somebody must show a steam drill where to strike and how deep to go. So far as men and women can substitute for the direct expenditure of muscular strength the more intelligent effort of designing, tending and guiding machines, they win promotion in the scale of being, and make their lives more interesting as well as more productive. It is in the invention of machinery for producing and distributing power, and at once economizing and elevating human labor, that American ingenuity has been most conspicuously manifested. As proof of the general proposition, it suffices merely to mention the telegraph and telephone, the sewing machine, the cotton gin, the mower, reaper and threshing machine, the dish washing machine, the river steamboat, the sleeping car, the boot and shoe machinery and the watch machinery."

THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

THE eminent French economist, Emile Levasseur, has recently made a careful study of the wages received by workingmen in the United States and of the cost of living. The summarized results of this investigation are published by M. Levasseur in the *Yale Review*. These are his principal conclusions :

"1. Real wages are equal to nominal wages multiplied by the coefficient of the commercial power of money.

"2. Food, light and heat being cheaper in the United States than in France, ordinary stuffs and ready made clothes being probably not more dear, the rent being in many cases more expensive only because the lodging is larger, it follows that *the articles of ordinary consumption—the quantity and quality being assumed to be equal—cost rather less than more*, and certainly do not cost more for the workingman's family in the cities of the United States than in those of France, and that consequently the real wages are, like the nominal wages, much higher in the United States than in France.

"3. This high rate of nominal wages and real wages has created for the American workingman a standard of living and type of existence *above that of the French, and even that of the English workingman*. The life of the workingman is broader in America than in Europe. His well-being shows itself in the expenditure of a larger sum under almost all the heads of his budget,—by a dietary, which if not more varied, is at least more abundant and substantial ; by the luxury of his dress, by the comforts of his dwelling, by the amount expended on trade associations and savings, on travel, on moral needs and amusements ; on the other hand, by the proportional amount charged to each of these heads, food absorbing hardly one-half of his income, while it absorbs three-fifths in other countries. If he occasionally wastes, this is a fault which comes from a lack of education ; but to carry the amount of his consumption to the level of his earnings, is his right, and if in one way or another he saves, he cannnot be charged with prodigality.

"4. It is true that the cost of living of the American workingman is dear. Indeed, the social power of money is less for him than for the European ; that means that he has more needs to satisfy in order to live like his peers and to maintain the social position in which he is placed. His wants being more numerous, he requires more money. If an accident, such as a reduction of wages or lack of work, temporarily obliges him to retrench, he suffers from the privation, as people suffer in all classes of society from a diminution of their comfort, and he thinks himself miserable. With 5 francs a day a French workingman is in ease; with $1 the American is pinched.

"5. Below the average rate of wages there are in America, as in Europe, *a considerable mass of workingmen who cannot reach this standard of living*, because, being without technical education, they have nothing but their arms to offer, and who live in discomfort because they cannot live like their comrades.

"6. Below this mass there is also in America, as in Europe, a class of people who are unable to live on their earnings, and one may see in the large cities of America heartrending misery.

"7. *Since 1830 the nominal wages of the American workingman have almost always been rising*, this increase having been interrupted only apparently when the depreciated paper money took the place of the good money.

"8. From 1830 to 1860 the price of commodities increased, but in a proportion which seemed only one-fourth as great as the increase of wages. From 1860 to 1891, disregarding the exaggeration produced by paper money, it has diminished 9 per cent. ; the result is that from 1830 to 1860 real wages had increased a little less than nominal wages, but from 1860 to 1891 they increased more."

HOW TO SPEND MILLIONS.

E. L. GODKIN has in the October *Scribner's* a plain-spoken and sensible essay on "The Expenditure of Rich Men." He describes the splendor which was considered the appropriate result of riches in the middle ages, and tells how all this is now changed in Europe. With the subtraction of real power from the upper classes display has ceased.

"To be quiet and unobserved is the mark of distinction. Women of Madame de Sevigné's rank travel in dark-colored little broughams. Peers in England are indistinguishable, when they move about in public, from any one else. Distinction is sought in manners, in speech, in general simplicity of demeanor, rather than in show of any kind. An attempt to produce on anybody, high or low, any impression but one of envy, by sumptuousness of living or equipage, would prove a total failure. It may be said, without exaggeration, that the quietness of every description is now the 'note' of the higher class in all countries in Europe—quietness of manner, of voice, of dress, of equipages, of, in short, nearly everything which brings them in contact with their fellow-men. Comfort is the quest of the 'old nobility' generally. Ostentation is left to the newly enriched, but there can hardly be a doubt that this is largely due to loss of power. Wealth now means nothing but wealth. The European noble was, in fact, everywhere but in Venice, a great territorial lord. It was incumbent on him as a mark of his position, as soon as he came out of his mediæval 'keep,' to live in a great house, if only for purposes of entertainment. His retinue required large accommodation; his guests required more, and more still was added for the needs of the popular imagination."

Mr. Godkin calls our attention to the fact that in

America there is no "world" or "*monde*," in which there is a stock of common traditional manners and topics and interest which men and women have derived from their parents, and a common mode of behavior which has assumed an air of sanctity. The existence of such a world in Europe has made the path of every rich man perfectly plain. If he was of good family he would do what his fathers had done before him without thinking of an alternative; if a *nouveau riche*, he would simply imitate the manners of those who are well born. But in America the suddenly rich—and there are a great many more of them and very much richer than in Europe—have not so easy a path toward the goal of learning how to spend their riches. They must find out for themselves by devious studies and travel, or by acquiescence in the general belief that whatever they do must be right.

One of the things which an American multi-millionaire is most apt to do in his imitation of European models is "still the most conspicuous European mode of asserting social supremacy—the building of great houses." But in this, Mr. Godkin points out, they make two radical mistakes. In the first place, they have not the great territorial possessions which great houses in Europe generally are signs for, nor the practice of hospitality on a vast scale. These are the excuses for great houses in England, France and Austria. "The owner is a great landlord, and has in this way from time immemorial given notice of the fact; or he is the centre of a large circle of men and women who have practiced the social art, who know how to idle and have the means to do it; can talk to each other so as to entertain each other, about sport, or art, or literature, or politics; are, in short, glad to meet each other in luxurious surroundings.

"No such conditions exist in America. In the first place, we have no great landholders, and there is no popular recognition of the fact that a great landowner, or great man of any sort, needs a great house. In the second place, we have no capital to draw on for a large company of men and women who will amuse each other in a social way, even from Friday to Monday. The absence of anything we can call society—that is, the union of wealth and culture in the same persons—in all the large American cities, except possibly Boston, is one of the marked and remarkable features of our time. It is, therefore, naturally what one might expect, that we rarely hear of Americans figuring in cultivated circles in England. Those who go there with social aspirations desire most to get into what is called 'the Prince of Wales's set,' in which their national peculiarities furnish great amusement among a class of people to whom amusement is the main thing. It would be easy enough to fill forty or fifty rooms from 'Friday to Monday' in a house near New York or Boston. But what kind of company would it be? How many of the guests would have anything to say to each other? Suppose "stocks" to be ruled out, where would the topics of conversation be found? Would there be much to talk about except the size of the host's fortune, and that of some other persons present? How many of the men would wish to sit with the ladies in the evening and participate with them in conversation? Would the host attempt two such gatherings without abandoning his efforts in digust, selling out the whole concern and going to Europe?

A SUGGESTION FROM MR. GODKIN.

Mr. Godkin, after showing that the ordinary modes of attempting display in America are not even considered as vanity, suggests that there is a means of getting rid of cumbersome money which is untried and is full of honest fame and endless memory. We mean the beautifying of our cities with monuments and buildings. "This should really be, and I believe will eventually become, the American way of displaying wealth."

"Considering what our wealth is, and what the burden of our taxation is, and, as shown by the Chicago Exhibition, what the capabilities of our native architecture are, the condition of our leading cities as regards monuments of sculpture or architecture is one of the sorrowful wonders of our condition. We are enormously rich, but except one or two things, like the Boston Library and the Washington public buildings, what have we to show? Almost nothing. Ugliness from the artistic point of view is the mark of all our cities. The stranger looks through them in vain for anything but population and hotels. No arches, no great churches, no court houses, no city halls, no statues, no tombs, no municipal splendors of any description, nothing but huge inns."

A THOUSAND YEARS OF THE MAGYARS.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* Mr. Thomas Lindsay recalls several interesting phases of Hungarian history which seem to have been very generally overlooked in most of the literature suggested by this year's millennial celebration.

While it is true that the Magyars suffered occasional defeat, Mr. Lindsay declares that neither the Turks on the one side nor the Germans on the other were ever able to gain and hold one foot of Magyar territory.

"If Arpad rose from his grave to-day he would find that his descendants had remembered the oath of the seven, had been true to his memory, true to themselves, and were steadily Magyarizing the whole of southeastern Europe. Strong in their unity, there is no people in Christendom who can, so to speak, see so clearly through their past history, and for none is the future so bright. The union with Austria was a union of dynasties, not of peoples. The Magyar celebrates the millennial of Hungary, not of Austro-Hungary. If we would study the Hungarian we must forget his political name, which

only misleads us. We may study him as the result of an evolutionary process, which can be traced in most minute detail, leading from the barbarian of the Caucasus to a race not less cultured than the highest in Europe.

"In these days of celebrations, anniversaries and centennials among our own people, we are apt to forget that there are other people in the world who have histories to look back upon. Hungary's millennial may possibly awaken us. We may send greetings to the courtly Magyar in English but a few centuries old, and he will answer in the language spoken on the plains of Asia when the world was young.

"It is to be hoped that the western world may become better acquainted than it has hitherto been with the literature of Hungary. A people with such a glorious record must give expression to their feelings and their aspirations—we would like to know just what they think of their past and of their possible future."

AN AUTHOR'S VIEWS OF HEALTH.

IN the October *McClure's* Elizabeth Stuart Phelps continues her "Recollections of a Literary Life," and with some apologies on the score of taste, gives several pages to a discussion of the relations of health to authorship. One can easily read between the lines tragical things of her own sleepless experiences. She has a deep sympathy for the creative artist struggling with the incubus of a weak body, and she agrees with the phrase "the insolence of health" and the saying of Longfellow, "No truly sensitive man can be perfectly well."

"Far be it from me," says the authoress, "far be it from me –to the farthest limit of good sense—to seem to undervalue by a semitone the supremacy of physical sanity. Next to holiness, nothing is so enviable as health. I am not ashamed to say it, I would rather be well than be Shakespeare. I would rather be a hearty, happy, strapping motorman, or woodchopper, or stoker, than—but would I? How can one tell? 'To understand the psychology of sheep,' said George Eliot, 'one must have been a sheep.' To understand the mental attitude of health, one must have been descended of health and chosen of it. Ideally speaking, the robust mind in the robust body *ought* to be the keenest as well as the finest in this world. In point of fact, it often partakes too much of its own muscle; the nerve of perception is bedded a little too deep in the fiber."

Mrs. Phelps-Ward goes on to say that she has always had before her the wish to write, before her pen was stopped, what she had learned about "the relation of illness to energy, to sympathy and to fortitude."

"The world has learned fast how to treat the other defective classes—the criminal, the insane, the shiftless, the pauper—in all these branches of investigation we are developing a race of experts. In the comprehension of the physically disabled and disordered, it is my conviction that we are behind the age. I do not mean by this to cast any petty or ungrateful fling upon the usefulness of physicians. As a class, I think them men and women of courage and of unselfishness far beyond the line at which most of us exhibit these qualities. But the scalpel will never perform the finer surgery, nor the prescription formulate the hidden therapeutics that I have in mind. The psychology of sickness and of health are at odds; and both the sick and the well suffer from the fact. I believe that great pathological reformations are before us, and that a mass of human misery, now beyond the reach of the kindest patience which handles it, will be alleviated. In truth, I believe that sympathy as a fine art is backward in the growth of progress, and that the subtlest and most delicate minds of the earth will yet give themselves to its study with a high passion hitherto unknown to us."

AN AUTHOR'S ADVICE TO INVALIDS.

"Avoid dependence upon narcotics as you would that circle in the 'Inferno' where the winds blow the lost spirit about forever, and toss him to and fro—returning on his course, and driven back—forever. Take the amount of sleep that God allows you, and go without what He denies; but fly from drugs as you would from that poison of the Borgias which cunningly selected the integrity of the brain on which to feed. Starve for sleep if you must—die for lack of it if you must—I am almost prepared to say, accept the delirium which marks the extremity of fate in this land of despair—but scorn the habit of using anodynes as you hope for healing and value reason. This revelation is sealed with seven seals.

"Expect to recover. Sleep is a habit. The habit of not sleeping, once diverged from, may at any time swerve back to the habit of rest. The nervous nature is peculiarly hung upon the Law of Rhythm; and the oscillation, having vibrated just about so far, is liable, or likely, to swing back. But, if you are to recover, the chances are that you must do it in your own way, not in other people's ways. To a certain extent, respect your own judgment, if you have any, as to the necessities of your condition.

"Cease to trouble yourself whether you are understood, or sympathized with, by your friends or by your physicians. Probably you never will be, because you never can be. At all events, it is of the smallest importance whether you are or not. The expression of sympathy is the first luxury which the sick should learn to go without. This is peculiarly and always true of nervous disorder. A toothache or an influenza, a cough or a colic, calls forth more commiseration than these trifles deserve. Disease of the nervous system is, as a rule, and among enlightened and kindly people, regarded with the instinctive suspicion and coldness natural to a profound ignorance of the subject. Do not be afraid to act for yourself. Define your own conditions of

cure. Follow them faithfully Do not be impatient to be as you were before the liberty of healthy nerves departed from you. It may become needful for you to readjust your life and all that is therein.

"Obey the laws which you have discovered for yourself to be good government for you; and probably, by respecting them, you will regain yourself, and receive once more the natural renovation of your soul and body. Common human sleep, once indifferently accepted, like light, or air, or food, will then become the ecstasy of living. With it, all hardships can be borne; without it, none."

OUR HYPNOTIZED ANCESTORS.

IN the October *Century* Boris Sidis has a suggestive paper on "Mental Epidemics," written from the point of view of the expert psychologist, in which he presents most of the great emotional religious movements of mediæval and modern times as so many cases of hypnosis. Our mediæval parents were strikingly susceptible to hypnotic suggestion. "Man carries with him the germ of the possible mob, of the epidemic. As a social being he is naturally suggestible; but when this susceptibility to suggestion becomes, under certain conditions, abnormally intense, we may say that he is thrown into a hypnotic state. We know that a limitation of voluntary movements induces light hypnosis, which is characterized by inhibition of the will if the memory is unaffected; self-consciousness remains intact, and the subject is perfectly aware of all that goes on; a loss of voluntary movements is one of its chief phenomena. Keeping this in mind, we can understand to a certain extent mediæval life. The mediæval man was in a state of light hypnosis. This was induced in him by the great limitation of his voluntary movements, by the inhibition of his will, by the social pressure which was exerted on him, by the great weight of authority to which his life was subjected."

It was nothing more nor less than this self-hypnotization, according to this writer, that caused the crusades, which agitated European nations for about two centuries and cost them seven million men

"The mediæval ages present us with an uninterrupted chain of epidemics. No sooner did the crusade mania abate than another epidemic took its place—that of the flagellants. The initiator, the hero of the solemn processions of the flagellants, is said to have been St. Anthony. In 1260 the flagellants appeared in Italy. 'An unexampled spirit of remorse,' writes a chronicler, 'suddenly seized on the minds of the Italians. The fear of Christ fell on people noble and ignoble, old and young, and even children of five marched through the streets with no covering but a scarf round the waist. All carried a scourge of leathern thongs, which they applied to their bodies, amid sighs and tears, with such violence that the blood flowed from the wounds. The flagellant epidemic spread into Germany, and penetrated even into Poland. As it was slowly dying out, there arose another terrible epidemic, the 'black death,' with its horrible persecutions of the Jews. No sooner was the black death over than another epidemic, the dancing mania, began to spread. In the year 1374, at Aix-la-Chapelle, men and women began suddenly to dance in public, on the streets and in the churches. In wild delirium, and for hours together, they continued dancing, until at length they fell to the ground in a state of exhaustion. While dancing they neither saw nor heard, being insensible to external impressions. From Aix-la-Chapelle the epidemic spread to the Netherlands."

We are confronted with a table of our mediæval ancestors' successive manias, showing an unbroken record of epidemics covering a period of nearly five centuries, as follows :

Pilgrimage mania			1000–1095
Crusade mania			1095–1272
Flagellant mania			1260–1348
Black death			1348–1350 to 1383
Dancing mania	St. John's dance.	1374	To the end of the fifteenth century.
	St. Vitus' dance..	1418	
	Tarantism.....	1470	

This is an impressive array, but we need not flatter ourselves that hypnosis on these gigantic dimensions was a disease peculiar to our forefathers. We are told that the American is very highly suggestible, and that even in his short history a large and varied array of manias have been prevalent—for instance, the "Kentucky revivals."

"The first camp-meeting in Kentucky was held at Cabin Creek, and continued four days and three nights. The scene was awful beyond description. The preaching, the praying, the singing, the shouting, the sobbing, the fits of convulsions, made of the camp a pandemonium. Religious suggestion soon affected the idle crowd of spectators, and acted with such virulence that those who tried to escape were either struck by convulsions on the way, or impelled to return by some unknown, irresistible power. The contagion spread with great rapidity, and spared neither age nor sex. The camp-meeting of Indian Creek, Harrison County, is especially interesting and instructive for its bringing clearly to light the terrible power of suggestion. The meeting was at first quiet and orderly. There was, of course, a good deal of praying, singing and shouting, but still nothing extraordinary occurred. The suggestion, however, did not fail to come, and this time it was given by a child. A boy of twelve mounted a log, and, raising his voice, began to preach. In a few moments he became the centre of the religious mob. 'Thus, O sinners,' he shouted, 'shall you drop into hell, unless you forsake your sins and turn to the Lord!' At that moment some one fell to the ground in convulsions, and soon the whole mob was struggling, wriggling, writhing and 'jerking.' In some camp meetings the religious

mob took to dancing, and at last to barking like dogs. Men, women and children assumed the posture of dogs, moving on all fours, growling, snapping the teeth and barking."

ANTITOXIN TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA A SUCCESS.

THE last word on the subject of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria seems to have been said in the report of the American Pediatric Society's investigation, recently published. In the September *Forum*, Dr. W. P. Northrup reviews the conclusions of this report, which he summarizes as follows:

"Of 4,120 cases injected during the first three days, excluding moribund cases, the mortality was 4.8 per cent.

"The most convincing argument, and, to the minds of the committee, an absolutely unanswerable one in favor of serum therapy, is found in the results obtained in the 1,256 laryngeal cases (membranous croup). In one-half of these recovery took place without operation, in a large proportion of which the symptoms of stenosis were severe. Of the 533 cases in which intubation was performed the mortality was 25.9 per cent., or less than half as great as has ever been reported by any other method of treatment.

"The committee, in editing its report, sought to exercise a judicial fairness while submitting antitoxin to a most exacting trial. Tonsillar cases of mild type unconfirmed by bacteriological culture, recovering, were excluded as doubtful. Fatal diphtheria cases, whose diagnoses were unconfirmed by cultures, were included.

"Animals are susceptible to the diphtheria of man. Antitoxin is a 'specific' to this diphtheria in animals. There is every reason for believing it is 'specific' in man. If it could be conceived humanly possible for a healthy baby one year old to receive by injection ten times a fatal dose of diphtheria toxin, produced by a virulent bacillus, and at the same time a proportionate dose of Antitoxin, there is every reason to believe that the baby would suffer only the transient pain of injection; would in fact behave exactly like the guinea-pig.

"More than 600 physicians in their reports pronounced themselves as strongly in favor of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria, a great majority of them being enthusiastic in its advocacy.

"Finally, to him who still feels distrust, who avers that statistics bring no conviction, that strong men are on either side, I would say: when he has seen one severe case of diphtheria clear up like darkness into daylight, he will look for no more argument. Since the days when Lister proposed antiseptics in surgery, medicine has not taken so great a step in advance."

THE VIVISECTION QUESTION.

THE vexed question of animal vivisection is reopened in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Prof. C F. Hodge of Clark University, who boldly advances to repel the attack on the practice led by the valiant promoters of the Anti-Vivisection Society

Professor Hodge protests that the real issue has been obscured throughout the controversy, and that the purpose of biological science has not been comprehended by opponents of vivisection. That purpose he thus explains:

"Man finds himself in company upon the earth with an infinite number of living things, and he has found it of inestimable value to learn something about this maze of life The science which has come to embody this knowledge is now known as biology. It falls naturally into two great divisions: the study of the form and structure of organs and organisms—anatomy or morphology—and the study of the functions, of the actions, which the organs perform. This is physiology. Dividing further, physiology falls into the sciences of healthy actions, physiology proper, and diseased action, pathology, from $\pi\alpha\theta o\varsigma$, a suffering. It is evident that for the study of form alone the dead body is in general sufficient But for the investigation of the *activities* of health and disease it is as evident that the physiologist and pathologist require vital action as much as the chemist requires chemical action or the physicist requires motion. It is continually being urged that the dead body is sufficient for every scientific purpose. As well say that the dead body is as good as a live man. It would be precisely as reasonable to agitate against driving live horses, contending that dead ones will go just as fast, as to oppose the use of live animals for physiological or pathological research. And those who make this claim prove conclusively that they have no conception of what the word physiology means."

NATURE SANCTIONS VIVISECTION.

Professor Hodge finds his warrant for the practice of vivisection in the operations of Nature. Every animal life, he says, is cast into the world as an experiment, often of the severest and most painful type, but in this life-long vivisection, Nature provides neither ether, chloroform, chloral, nor morphine.

"By this very dispensation of Nature God clearly gives to man every sanction to cause any amount of physical pain which he may find expedient to unravel his laws. Not only this, the situation places upon man heavy duties, which he is bound to perform. These we will consider in a moment. As far as biological science is concerned the whole argument may be summed up as follows: Biology is not an exact science like mathematics and physics. These sciences are exact simply because it is possible in them to obtain as many equations as there are unknown quantities to be determined. Hence, with

the solution of all possible equations, every unknown quantity in these sciences may be exactly determined. In biological sciences the case is thus far quite different. Here the unknown quantities are legion in every equation. Hence the extreme difficulty of any solid advance; hence the many mistakes, the many disagreements. In the best of experiments it is only possible to mass one series of unknown quantities against another series of unknown quantities so that they balance as nearly as possible, and then with our one unknown quantity, about which the experiment turns, make the best temporary solution of our problem possible. Thus the science must be content to proceed until the vast series of unknown conditions which influence life have been dealt with one by one. Thus, if the science is to advance, if we are ever to learn under what conditions life is most favorably placed, we must vary the conditions in every possible way—*i. e., experiment physiologically;* and, as we have seen, everything in the divine ordering of Nature is in complete harmony with this method, and bids man Godspeed in this great work."

SOME WORLD RECORDS

Yet to be Broken.

THERE is an article in the *Gentleman's* for September which will be read with interest by a very wide public. It is entitled "Extremes of Human Achievement," and is in fact an account of "Records" which the modern athlete has established, and which it is the object of all athletes to break with as little delay as possible. The writer thinks that "the introduction of the present day system of athletics in this country dates from about 1850, when the great athletic meetings began to be held." Here are some of the facts and figures :

CYCLING, SKATING AND STILTING.

"One mile has been cycled in 1 minute 50 seconds, 100 miles in 3 hours 53 minutes ; in one hour 28 miles 1,034 yards have been covered, and in 24 hours 529 miles 578 yards. As *tours de force* of endurance, note may be specially taken of the cycling of 1,404¾ miles in six days of eighteen hours a day, of 1,000 miles cycled on the road in 5 days 5 hours 49 minutes, and of Mill's wonderful ride from Land's End to John o' Groat's, 900 miles, in 3 days 5 minutes 49 seconds. The skater far outstrips the runner in speed, but does not nearly come up to the cyclist. A mile has been skated in 2 minutes 12⅘ seconds, five miles in 17 minutes 45 seconds, and 100 miles in 7 hours 11 minutes 38⅕ seconds.

"A form of competition quite unknown in this country—stilt walking—is practiced to a considerable extent in some districts of France. Recently, at Bordeaux, a young man beat the record by covering 275 miles in 76 hours 35 minutes. The stilts used were about six feet long and weighed 16 pounds. With these rather ungainly implements he took steps of four feet in length, thus being enabled to cover the ground with comparative ease.

RUNNING AND WALKING.

"There is little doubt that twenty-five years ago there were very few men who could run a mile in five minutes, whereas now four minutes and a half for the same distance is considered to be below the standard of first-class performances. The mile, indeed, was actually run, in 1886, by W. G. George, in 4 minutes 12¾ seconds. Briefly to recount some of the most prominent present day 'bests on record,' in running, one hundred yards has been run in 9⅘ seconds ; half a mile in 1 minute 53⅘ seconds ; five miles in 24 minutes 40 seconds ; twenty miles in 1 hour 51 minutes 6⅘ seconds, and a hundred miles in 13 hours 26½ minutes. The celebrated 'Deerfoot,' in 1863, ran 11 miles 970 yards in an hour, and in 1882 another performer ran 150 miles 395 yards in 23 hours.

"In walking contests, which are by no means so attractive to the ordinary spectator, a mile has been done in 6 minutes 23 seconds ; five miles have been walked in 35 minutes 10 seconds, and a hundred miles in 18 hours 8 minutes 15 seconds. In one hour 8 miles 270 yards have been covered by walking. The only other pedestrian feat of which mention need here be made is the remarkable distance of 623 miles 1,320 yards done in a six days' contest in 1888 by Littlewood of New York—a truly remarkable example of what can be done by unaided human effort.

JUMPING AND THROWING.

"In no department of athletics has a more remarkable improvement taken place than in jumping. At the first Oxford and Cambridge meeting in 1864 the best high jump was only 5 feet 6 inches, and the best long jump 18 feet. Not many years ago it was supposed to be beyond human power to jump higher than 6 feet, and to cover by a long jump more than 22½ or 23 feet was thought little short of an impossibility. Yet these have all been exceeded, to the incredulous amazement of foreigners who take the trouble to interest themselves in such matters. The record for high jumping stands—and probably will long remain—at the remarkable height of 6 feet 5⅝ inches, and a running long leap has been made of 23 feet 6⅓ inches. In pole jumping, in which human effort is aided by the use of a pole, a height of 11 feet 9 inches has been cleared.

"In other branches of athletics, which do not attract so much public attention as the more showy walking, running, or jumping, weight-putting and hammer throwing have also had their champion performers, who, by training other muscles, have been able to make remarkable records. The sixteen pound weight has been thrown a distance of 47 feet 10 inches. This performance dates only from last year, and this year the hammer, also weighing sixteen pounds, was thrown 147 feet. An

apparently much more astonishing performance is that of throwing a cricket ball the extraordinary distance of 127 yards 1 foot 3 inches before it struck the ground, which has not been surpassed since 1873."

A PROPOSED AMERICAN HENLEY.

A WRITER in the *Bachelor of Arts*, Mr. S. Scoville, Jr., waxes enthusiastic over the Henley Regatta, the glories of which he longs to see reproduced, in some measure, in America. He shows that we have nothing "on this side" that at all fills the place of the English Henley. As to the feasibility of maintaining such a regatta here, he says:

"The successful way in which the Continental nations have imitated England's Henley should lay all doubts on this question. In Germany the Hamburg Amateur Regatta was instituted in 1884, closely imitating the English model, and within the decade the Teutons have proved themselves apt enough pupils to defeat some of the crack English crews. The Union des Sociétés des Sports Athletiques holds a successful regatta every year, and frequently enters crews at Henley, as does the Deutscher Reuder Verband, and both are accorded special privileges at Henley, while the Neptunus and Nereus boating clubs of Amsterdam hold annual aquatic meetings. The former has the proud distinction of being the only foreign rowing club that has ever produced a winner of the Diamond Sculls, while the Amsterdam University crew won the Visitor's Challenge Cup in 1895. Austria, too, has her regattas, and turns out some creditable crews, as Cornell learned to her cost in 1881. Some of the members of the Bohemian eight that won the Senior and Junior eights at Harlem Regatta in New York in 1894 and 1895 first began their rowing on Austrian waters. If such a boating festival can succeed among races where the love of sport is an acquired characteristic, it should of a certainty flourish in athletic America."

DECLINE OF INTEREST IN ROWING.

At present there are hardly more than five "rowing colleges" in the whole country, though many years ago there was a time, the writer recalls, when thirteen colleges competed "all in a row."

"Princeton, Amherst, Brown, and a host of smaller colleges all supported strong crews. But in the old days there was none of the management or that system which has made the English Henley such a success. The crews all started in a helter skelter line, and the regattas were marred and finally killed by the constant fouls and resulting bad feeling that were a necessary consequence of this clumsy system. But assume that an American Henley be founded, an event held pre eminently in the interests of college oarsmen, with a distance that does not require tedious months of training (the winners of the Grand Challenge Cup this year at Henley trained together less than a month); and how quickly the colleges would swing in line! None of the present annual regattas, such as the Harlem, the People's or the National, appeals to the distinctively college element, and many of them are marred by professional events. But a week that would offer to every small college an equal chance with the larger ones, that would encourage class crews and offer a cup for fraternity and public school crews, that would persuade the club whose membership is composed of college men to go in for rowing—such a regatta would fill a long felt want, and once more put rowing well up in the front as a branch of collegiate athletics. There is no reason why St. Paul should be almost the only public school that goes in for boating, nor why the university clubs—the University Athletic Club, the Harvard Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and a score of others—should not support crews of ex-college men, as the Leander Boating Club does on the other side."

Mr. Scoville would do away with the present system of tedious four-mile races, which now keeps the smaller colleges out altogether, and would introduce several English features. He is confident that the new methods would react favorably on the athletic spirit of American colleges.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

THE address delivered by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler before the National Educational Association at its Buffalo meeting last July is published in the September number of the *Educational Review*. The address is wholly devoted to the relations existing between democracy and education. We quote Professor Butler's concluding paragraphs:

"The difficulties of democracy are the opportunities of education. If our education be sound, if it lay due emphasis on individual responsibility for social and political progress, if it counteract the anarchistic tendencies that grow out of selfishness and greed, if it promote a patriotism that reaches further than militant jingoism and gunboats, then we may cease to have any doubts as to the perpetuity and integrity of our institutions. But I am profoundly convinced that the greatest educational need of our time, in higher and lower schools alike, is a fuller appreciation on the part of the teachers of what human institutions really mean and what tremendous moral issues and principles they involve. The ethics of individual life must be traced to its roots in the ethics of the social whole. The family, property, the common law, the state, and the church, are all involved. These, and their products, taken together, constitute civilization and mark it off from barbarism. Inheritor of a glorious past, each generation is a trustee for posterity. To preserve, protect, and transmit its inheritance unimpaired, is its highest duty. To accomplish this is not the task of the few, but the duty of all.

"That democracy alone will be triumphant which has both intelligence and character. To develop both among the whole people is the task of education in a democracy. Not, then, by vainglorious boasting, not by self-satisfied indifference, not by selfish and indolent withdrawal from participation in the interests and government of the community, but rather by that enthusiasm, born of intense conviction, that finds the happiness of each in the good of all, will our educational ideals be satisfied and our free government be placed where the forces of dissolution and decay cannot reach it."

THE "NEW WOMAN'S" EDUCATIONAL DUTIES.

"THE 'New Woman' and Her Debts" is the subject of an article by Miss Clare de Graffenried in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. This writer warns the "new woman" not to desert the home.

"Clearly, too, we shall continue at an ethical as well as a commercial disadvantage unless we replace the handicrafts of the primitive woman and build up the industrial arts—the all-important, ever-dignified and beautiful pursuits of cooking and sewing, cleaning and repairing, needlework, embroidery, carving, coloring, and house decoration. The most unlovely homes in the world are the bare, untidy homes of our working population. The most wasteful housewife on earth is the thriftless American housewife. To reinstate the skilled industries, to weave in beauty with the life of the people, we must carry manual and technical training and applied art to the point of action, as it were, down among the degraded, the belated, the neglected, the submerged. In the 'slums,' where ignorance revels, crime festers, and decent poverty hides, we should found cooking, sewing and housekeeping schools, with carpentry centres, wood-carving, brass-hammering, drawing, modeling, and other creative pursuits that will fascinate the roughest street girl and transform the boy 'tough' into an eager, industrious artisan. Belgium and France, whose products we in vain try to equal, have planted industrial and domestic science schools in every hamlet, technical schools in all the manufacturing towns, dairy and farm schools in the agricultural districts. The teaching is adapted to local industries: on the coast, to shipbuilding and fisheries; in the quarries, to stonecutting; around textile mills, to weaving and dyeing; with drawing everywhere. Hence the industrial supremacy of these countries, their excellent food, absence of waste, national thrift, and the love of art that pervades even the humblest classes. To educate by the same methods the children of America, to improve our homes, to bring order, skill and beauty into the barrenest lives, to carry on the propaganda for universal industrial and art training, is the privilege and duty of the 'new woman.'"

FRENCH BOYS AND GIRLS.

IN the October *Century* Th. Bentzon has an unusually interesting paper entitled "About French Children," in which she especially dwells on the difference in the methods of the family and school training between France and America.

THE MANNERS OF FRENCH CHILDREN.

"It is needless to say that we teach our children not to sop up their sauce with bits of bread, not to gulp down their soup audibly, and not to eat with their knife; but we specially require that they should not leave anything on their plate after having accepted it from the dish. It is not the waste alone; it is the absolute impoliteness of the act, which consists in a guest leaving half of what he has been helped to untouched, under the anxious gaze of the hostess, who naturally supposes that nothing is to his taste. From the moment our children know how to handle a knife and fork they are told never to express an opinion, favorable or the reverse, as to what they are eating, and to eat everything put before them. The habit clings through life. In general they do not try to attract attention, do not express opinions, are not as loud and noisy as American children."

FRENCH JUVENILE LITERATURE.

Madam Blanc says that French children are practically forbidden literature, which in France is supposed to exist not so much for amusement or instruction as for the cause of art. She says:

"I except fairy-tales. Perrault has written masterpieces; Mme. d'Aulnoy and others have followed him; the fairies of other countries may have been more poetic, but they have never been as witty as the French. Leaving fairy-tales aside, children were obliged for a long time to be satisfied with the very slight collection bequeathed by Berguin, Bouilly, Mme. de Genlis, those clever people who know how to coat a moral lesson with a thin layer of pictures, as bitter pills are coated with sugar. In fact, this is the French parents' very ideal in the matter of story-books, and to please them the lesson must not be too well coated, or hard to find, for the spirit of investigation is not encouraged in young readers.

"During the past twenty years, however, the meager library at their disposal has grown wonderfully; celebrated pens have contributed toward it; we need but mention Jules Verne, whose scientific fairy-tales have, alas! almost completely dethroned those that appealed to the imagination alone. But neither in his books, nor in those of any of his competitors, will you ever find what both English and American writers currently permit themselves to do—namely, to arraign a relative, as, for instance, the wicked uncle in 'Kidnapped,' or to make teachers hateful, or merely ridiculous, as is the case in Dickens' works. This would be an outrage upon the respect due them in the aggregate. For this reason translations are nearly always expurgated

The friendly adoption of poor Laurie by the four girls in 'Little Women' would be considered very unseemly. Yet, for all that, they were good little New England girls. T. B. Aldrich's 'Story of a Bad Boy' was deprived of one of its prettiest chapters, the one about his childish love for a big girl. 'It is useless,' they say, 'to draw attention to that kind of danger.'

"Authors and editors are often greatly perplexed before this severe tribunal of French parents. The difference between the books children are allowed to read in France and those sought by their elders, the contrast between the tasteless pap on one side and the infernal spiciness on the other, must greatly astonish both English and American readers, who nearly all accept the same literary diet, young and old, parents and children."

CONVENT EDUCATION.

Of the system of educating young girls in convents, about which so much has been said *pro* and *con*, Madam Blanc says:

"To show the transformation that woman's education has undergone in France, and to indicate as clearly as possible what still remains of the old forms, and what new ones the future promises, I ask permission to go back to the last century, when a little girl, far from being her mother's inseparable companion, as she is now, was merely brought to her once a day by her governess. When eleven or twelve years old she was taken to a convent, where, we are told, she acquired 'the accomplishments necessary to the status of a woman who is to live in society, hold a certain place there, and even manage a household.'

"This may seem very extraordinary to those who imagine a convent as a prison or a tomb, but it is certain that the unchanging convent has remained just what it was when Rousseau was both praising and blaming it. The boarding pupils still play many games and have plenty of exercise, and the result is that they are usually in very good health; the calm serenity of the moral atmosphere surrounding them seems to preserve them from all nervous excitement. Besides, the convents—and I refer to the great convents such as the Sacred Heart, the Roule, or Les Oiseaux—are still the places where women are best prepared for appearing well in society. How is this done? By keeping up old traditions, the special formulas of a fortunately varnished period when a young girl left the convent only to be married. She was then at once supposed to ignore no single shade of etiquette, to do nothing awkward, to be armed from head to foot for the grand ceremony of her presentation at court."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

The girls' *lycées* cannot plead guilty of any worse charge, Madam Blanc thinks, than that they are "badly made up;" that is, that society holds aloof from them and continues to think that the only true method of instilling good breeding in a French girl is by the convent. The *lycées* are destined to take the place of the declining boarding-schools, and when they do, the French girl will be under much more nearly the same influences as the American girl.

"It is quite clear that whether it be for better or for worse, we are gradually approaching an order of things more American than French, in the old sense of the word. As regards children, the prison-like school has opened its doors, boarding *lycées* seem to be losing favor, and scholars can enjoy all the bodily exercise that tempts schoolboys on the other side of the Atlantic. At the same time, the number of those who finish their course in the 'humanities,' that splendid name that nothing else can replace, is growing smaller; some are content to follow merely the so called modern course. The hurried and curtailed education which permits an early entrance into practical life has numerous partisans."

THE BOY KING OF SPAIN.

IN the *English Illustrated Magazine* a writer discourses pleasantly concerning Alfonso XIII., the Boy King of Spain, who is the youngest sovereign in Europe:

"Alfonso XIII., when I saw him first, seated in his carriage, was a pale, thin, and delicate looking little fellow. With his fair hair inclined to be curly, his blue eye, and his face gentle in its expression of languor, the little king reminded me of that Philip IV. made famous by the pencil of Velasquez. The thin lips were almost bloodless, the features seemed too fatigued to possess any definite expression except for the far off look of dreaming and patience in the eyes. He smiled, nevertheless, continuously and rather drearily, and looked unmistakably bored. He seemed to be going through his afternoon's drive as he would go through any other of his innumerable royal duties, obediently but mechancially. He was dressed in a sailor costume, his head bare—a small head, moreover, giving no promise of intellect; and the little boy, looking like one in the first days of convalesence from some almost fatal fever, still smiled mechanically as the carriage rolled slowly on

"Alfonso XIII. has an English governess among other instructors, but his education is under the direct and personal supervision of his mother. His exalted rank prevents him indulging in the usual sports of boyhood, and one of the stories related of him has a pathetic side in this respect. He was seen one day gazing with uncommon interest out of one of the windows of the royal palace in the direction of the Manzanares. He was asked what he was looking at, and he pointed out a couple of urchins who were busy and happy making mud pies, and Alfonso XIII. begged, even with tears in his eyes, to be allowed to go and make mud pies

with them. He was little consoled by the information that etiquette forbade kings to indulge in pastimes so unexalted. At other times Alfonso takes his monarchy more seriously, and frequently clinches an argument by announcing autocratically, 'I am the King.'

"Not long ago the King was taken to his first bull fight. He was much pleased at first with the pomp and glitter and gorgeous pageantry that the Southern races know so well how to make effective, but when it came to the bull goring the defenseless horses with his 'spears'—as they call the horns in bull ring parlance—Alfonso turned pale, became much terrified, and demanded to be taken home. This display of aversion to the national sport of Spain made an unfavorable impression on the populace."

CHILDREN'S SECRET LANGUAGE.

SOME interesting information about the languages employed by children among themselves when they desire secret means of communication is furnished by Oscar Chrisman in the *Child-Study Monthly*. These languages are not confined, says Mr. Chrisman, to any one place or to any set number of places, but abound wherever children are found.

"They occur in all parts of America, from Maine to California and from Canada to Texas. They are spread over Europe and are reported by travelers as being in Asia and other parts of the world. Nor do they exist only among civilized people, for even our American Indian children are reported to be adepts in their construction."

"How old these languages are cannot be known. One of the writers in *Am Ur-Quell* mentions that the one he gives was in use sixty years ago. Some parties have written me that their languages were used by them as children fifty years since. One gentleman states that one of the most common languages used by children now was very common among his playmates in 1840-50. This time differs with my informants as their time of childhood differs from more than fifty years ago, in regular series down to the present. And they are being made now, as I have an alphabet formed only a short time since by a little eight-year-old girl, who volunteered to make other secret alphabets if desired.

"The duration of the use of these languages differs very much. Some were used only a very short time—a few weeks—as the fever came and went rapidly. Some lasted a year, some two years, some eight years, some ten, and others twelve years. Some began at ten or twelve and now at seventeen and eighteen are used, although this is rare and the language is used mostly at odd moments. A period of five years is perhaps the limit to any extended use of these, yet usually a much shorter period is named as a fever-heat time of use. These secret languages very rarely begin before the eighth year and generally disappear before the fifteenth year or about that age. One gentleman confesses to have used his boyhood secret language, speaking it to himself, during all the fifty years that have passed since his childhood.

"The names of these languages are numerous and varied. *Hog Latin*, though, is by far the most common name and is used to designate languages which are very far apart in their construction. Why this term is so common can only be guessed at. There is one form of these languages which, in every instance but one, goes by the name of *Hog Latin*, so it may be that this is the mother-tongue and is strong enough to give name to many other tongues formed after the parties had learned of this."

Mr. Chrisman is inclined to think that the term *Hog Latin* may be exclusively an American phrase. *Dog Latin*, he says, is the next most popular name. *Tut, Hash, Bub*, and *A-Bub-Cin-Dud* are named from these words occurring in their alphabets. *Isolo* gets its name from the fact that the sylables alternately end in *s* or *o*, *is* or *lo*. Mr. Chrisman mentions several other names of similar origin.

"Most of these languages are spoken only, and some of the writers found trouble in writing them for me. Quite a large number are written, and many are both written and spoken. Many of the writers commented upon the great facility they acquired in the speaking of these languages. In some cases they seemed to have usurped the place of English and to have become so natural to use as to require no thought on the part of the children to hold them in mind. Nor are these languages so easily understood, for when spoken by the thorough linguist they are no more intelligible to those outside the charmed circle than are any other foreign tongues."

"One rather common form consists of an alphabet which uses the vowels as in the regular alphabet, and the consonants are formed by using each before and after a short u, as t-u-t, tut. One such alphabetical language was traced back through its use in three different localities in the state of Texas to the island of Jamaica."

CIPHER LANGUAGES.

"Some of the same cipher alphabets are found in localities very wide apart, but most of such languages are distinct and have been invented by the parties using them. Some of them are most ingenious and show that much thought and pains have been given to their formation, or else the inventors are geniuses of the highest rank. There are a number of languages that consist in the transposition of letters. One of the most common forms here is the removing of the consonants at the beginning of a word to the end and then adding long *a*, as *look* would become in this *ookla*. I have learned of two cases of mirror writing (called backhand by the parties sending). One of the parties sending this states that she and her mate became so proficient in its use as to be able to write it as rapidly as they could good writing in the ordinary way. One very

peculiar language is 'the Santipee language, in which the meaning of every word was reversed, so that English lies become truth in Santipee.' The most common form of all is the addition of a syllable to words. The favorite suffix is 'gry.' This 'gry' form is scattered over this country, being in Maine, New Jersey, Missouri, California, and in many other states. In some places it has been changed to *gery, gary, gree, gre.* Other endings are *vers, vus, ful,* etc."

"Many of these languages were handed down from mother to child or from older members of the family to younger ones, but in the great majority of cases they were learned from schoolmates. Sometimes they were gained by giving close attention to conversation held in them. One boy who had used a rather difficult language and which was always used to the exclusion of English by himself and mates on their rambles and camping parties, removed to another town where his schoolmates used an entirely different language. He found that his language was of very great benefit to him in the learning of this new language, and thus he soon got this other in mind and was often amused at the conversations concerning himself which the boys held in his presence, as they supposed him to be totally ignorant of their language just as other newcomers. Although the great majority of these languages were learned from others, yet a good number are pure inventions."

Mr. Chrisman is fully convinced that the energy displayed by children in the construction of these languages should be turned to account.

"It only remains for a genius to find some way to lead this wonderful faculty of child-nature into the learning of useful foreign languages. The believer in *Volapük* surely will hold that this period of the child is the very time for the introduction of a world-language, if such is possible or necessary."

WHY NOT A THEATRE IN EVERY VILLAGE?

A Hint from Switzerland.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* for September, Canon Rawnsley describes a visit which he paid this year to Selzach to see the Passion Play, which is rendered by the villagers in imitation of the famous original at Oberammergau.

THE THEATRE AS A UNIVERSITY.

It is impossible to overestimate the effect produced upon the peasants of Oberammergau by the habit of acting plays—sacred and profane. If in any other English or American village of the same size, similar pains were taken to train the laborers and peasants and handicraftsmen and housewives in the representation of the sacred or classical drama, the effect would be incalculable. It has been said that the circumstances of Oberammergau are so exceptional we have no right to expect that anything of the kind could be done in other villages. But here we have Canon Rawnsley telling us the story of the Selzach Passion Play, as if for the express purpose of proving that what was done at Oberammergau can be done elsewhere.

WHAT WAS DONE AT SELZACH.

The following is the story as told to him by a friend whom he met at Selzach :

"In 1890 the mayor of the village, who, as the owner of the large watch making factory, is the principal employer of labor hereabout, happened to visit Oberammergau. He, with a few Selzach companions, was so impressed that he determined if possible to create on a simple scale some representation of the kind here in his own home. He knew his people well, and believed they would enter into it in the earnest spirit which alone could either justify or give success to the attempt. There was a natural love of music in the village—perhaps the making of watches may induce a feeling for time, as it certainly encourages a feeling for exactness ; and he knew also that there was a native ability to act. The village dramatic society had proved that. Herr Schäfli, the mayor, is an enthusiast, and his enthusiasm has struck right through the village. You would be surprised how the players themselves have consulted books, have visited galleries to see old pictures."

HOW IT WAS BEGUN.

The first indispensable thing was to secure some one who could train the people. Fortunately, a new teacher had just been engaged in the schools who possessed more than ordinary musical ability :

"This new teacher threw himself into the scheme heart and soul, and at once set about the training of a choir and orchestra capable one day of undertaking the task. They are not a large community to furnish orchestra, choir, and players to the number of 200, as you will see to day. I think the village—man, woman and child—only numbers 1,500 inhabitants ; but the village is united, there are no cliques or sets, and perhaps the very trade that occupies their hands—the trade of watch making—has sharpened their wits. After little more than a year's training the Selzach choir performed Witt's 'Jubilee Mass' and Romberg's 'Lay of the Bell,' supplying both orchestra and voice for the rendering of these. They next undertook to present at Christmas of the following year, 1892, Heming's 'Christmas Oratorio,' with readings and eight *tableaux vivants* interspersed in the musical part of it.

THE PASSION PLAY.

"The same year, 1892, one of the cathedral clergy at Fulda, Henrich Fidelis Muller by name, published his 'Passion Oratorio.' The Selzach players determined to present it, and, having obtained leave to make such alterations as were necessary to allow of their undertaking it, they provided themselves with suitable prologues and declamatory text, and, following closely the line of the Passion Play per-

formances at Höritz in Bohemia, they were enabled to present the play in the summer of 1893 with such care and reverence, such real religious feeling and devotional earnestness, as to disarm whatever hostile criticism existed, and to astonish all who came to see."

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE STAGE.

Canon Rawnsley bears testimony to the astonishing enthusiasm with which those watchmakers of Selzach threw themselves into the new study in which they were enlisted. Speaking of the Selzach villagers, Canon Rawnsley says :

"In this play acting he is a working part of the whole, and feels the joy of completeness of labor. This in itself is a real recreation. You would be astonished at the amount of work in common which has been bestowed upon this representation to-day. All through the winter months the chorus and orchestra and players practiced or rehearsed five times a week, coming together at eight o'clock each evening, and often working on till one o'clock in the morning. This, for men who had to go to the factory or to begin their day's work at early hours in the morning, is proof positive that their hearts were in it."

The theatre in which the play is presented has been erected by the villagers themselves at a cost of $10,000, which is not bad considering the whole population of the village is 1,500. Probably those who declared that Oberammergau stood alone will now argue that Selzach is equally an exception ; but until the experiment has been fairly tried by some enthusiast like Herr Schäfli in the United Kingdom or the United States, some people will continue to believe in the possibility of using the dramatic instinct latent in our people for purposes of religious and literary culture.

THE EDUCATIONAL CHURCH.

A PLAN of enlarged educational work for chuches is outlined in the *American Journal of Sociology* by the Rev. E. M. Fairchild of Troy, N. Y. This writer's conception of the proper function of the church as a social institution is revealed in the following paragraphs, which we quote from his article :

"The usual function of institutions is to serve the individual in his development. The progress of society comes through the development of the individual. The state furnishes the freedom which results from protection against interference by others, and freedom must be had in order to make the realization of the individual, personal ideal possible. The college assists in gaining intellectual strength. It serves other ends, but serves this chiefly. The home plays a large part in the fulfillment of the individual ideal by giving opportunity for the perpetuation of life in children, and for gaining the completeness of the individual.

"The proper function of the church is like to that of the state, the college and the home. The church has all along been of service, though indirectly and by somewhat crude methods, in the struggle for self realization. The church, to perform its function, needs to render direct and skillful assistance. The ideal self is gained by personal growth, and if the church is to help in the gaining of this ideal self, it must be an institution for the production of development. But the production of development is education, and the church is, therefore, in the last analysis, an educational institution.

"A common use of the word 'educational' makes it mean the disciplinary processes connected with intellectual strength gathering. The process of strengthening physical life is called 'training.' But educational processes are not always directed toward the development of intellectual life. The gymnasium teacher is an educator. It is educational discipline by which he produces physical strength and perfect control of strength. The church, producing as it does a development of life, is in the full sense of the word an educational institution, and is to be classed with institutions of this kind.

"The special work of the church is the education of the ethical and religious life. The discipline of the college will contribute to this, and that of the church will contribute to intellectual development, but the centres of the activities of the two institutions are distinct. It is the business of the church to educate humanity into highly developed ethical and religious life.

"If the above analysis of the relation of the church to society is correct, it becomes clear that society has a right to ask each church organization to furnish each human being entrusted to its care a discipline calculated to produce growth into developed ethical and religious life. Each church is to be judged according to its fruits. The young, crude life of its children is to be skillfully assisted in its efforts to gain fully developed ethical and religious manhood and womanhood. That church which produces men and women who live intelligently and in perfect devotion to the fulfillment of their highest ideals, is the church that is greatest, because it serves society's needs."

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM.

Starting with these high ideals, Mr. Fairchild has worked out a somewhat elaborate scheme of instruction which he terms a "course of discipline," the controlling principles of which he states as follows :

"The life of the child, the boys and girls, the young people, those of middle age, and of the aged is to be supplied its proper food. Those who have large capacity for religious experience are to be furnished a religious service far richer than that furnished by most propaganda loving churches. People who have little or no capacity for religious-

experience are to be impressed with the sociologic sanctions for conduct, to be stimulated by lectures in applied ethics and by the presentation of the beauty of ethical ideals. The crude methods of the churches of the ordinary type are to give place to more skillful."

The proposed course embraces ten grades, ranging from the kindergarten department of the children's school of ethics and religion, intended for children from six to eight years of age, up to the classes in religious philosophy, comparative religious and social problems for adults. The plan involves three leading departments, the Senior Church, with its religious and ethical services, the Junior Church, and the Children's School of Ethics and Religion. There will also be various clubs and classes supplementary to these. As Mr. Fairchild himself remarks, most well conducted churches are already working on these or similar lines. The advantage of such an outline as the one proposed by Mr. Fairchild seems to lie in its systematic arrangement of work and in the increased thoroughness likely to result therefrom. It is said that a large part of the plan has already been tried with success in Mr. Fairchild's Troy church. The necessities of the situation which confronts the ordinary church of to-day are well summarized in Mr. Fairchild's closing paragraph.

"In order to become an Educational Church, the ordinary church has but to give itself heart and soul to the perfecting of the ethical and religious life of its members, to look upon the children as worthy of skillful help, and to test itself by its ability to send forth into society men and women free from ethical crudeness, devoted to the fulfillment of their highest ideals, and aglow with the deep and wide sympathy which is religion."

THE RELIGION OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

IN the September *Bookman* appears an essay by W. J. Dawson on the religious element in the character of Robert Louis Stevenson as revealed in his work. As this side of Stevenson has received comparatively little attention from the critics, we commend to our readers Mr. Dawson's presentation of the subject, which is certainly suggestive.

"It would be easy to arrange in opposing categories the novelists who have a religious sense, and those who are destitute of it. The first usually spoil their art by making it the abject vehicle of something that they want to teach; the second usually fail of the most difficult success, because when they come to the greatest episodes of life they lack the spirituality which can alone interpret them aright. Stevenson belongs to neither of these classes. He does not profess that he has anything to teach, and has no temptation to the didactic. He aims at one thing only, to tell his story in what seems to him the completest and most perfect manner. His ethical views are to be found in his essays, and of these we are not speaking now. But nevertheless Stevenson is a moralist or nothing. The Scot can rarely escape the pressure of those profound and serious thoughts which constitute religion; and Stevenson carried religion in his very bones and marrow. That which gives his great scenes their most impressive element is not merely their force of imagination or truth; it is this subtle element of religion which colors them. The awful, the distant, the eternal, mix themselves in all his thoughts. The difference between a great scene of Scott and a great scene of Stevenson is that the first impresses us, but the second awes us. Words, phrases, sudden flashes of insight, linger in the mind and solemnize it. We feel that there is something we have not quite fathomed in the passage, and we return to it again to find it still unfathomable. Light of heart and brilliant as he can be, yet not Carlyle himself moved more indubitably in the presence of the immensities and eternities. Wonder and astonishment sit throned among his thoughts, the wonder of the awestruck child at divine mysteries, the enduring astonishment of the man who moves about in worlds not recognized. It is this intense religious sense of Stevenson which sets him in a place apart among his contemporaries; it is, to use his own phrase, a force that grasps him 'ineluctable as gravity.'"

WAS STEVENSON "PIOUS"?

Stevenson was too modest a man, says Mr. Dawson, to pose as a thinker; yet a thinker he was, of great originality and insight. In the truest sense of the word, Mr. Dawson thinks, he was a pious man.

"He knew what it meant, as he has put it, to go up 'the great bare staircase of his duty, uncheered and undepressed.' In the trials of a life unusually difficult, and pierced by the spear's points of the sharpest limitations, he preserved a splendid and unbroken fortitude. No man ever met life with a higher courage; it is safe to say that a man less courageous would not have lived nearly so long. There are few things more wonderful and admirable than the persistence of his energy; ill and compelled to silence, he still dictates his story in the dumb alphabet, and at his lowest ebb of health makes no complaint. And through all there runs a piety as invincible as his fortitude; a certain gaiety of soul that never deserts him; a faith in the ultimate rightness of destiny which holds him serene amid a sea of troubles. Neither his work nor his life have yet been justly apprehended, nor has the time yet come when a thoroughly accurate and balanced judgment is possible. But it will be a painful surprise to me if coming generations do not recognize his work as one of the chief treasures of our literature and the man himself as one of the most original, rare and entirely lovable men of genius of this or of any time."

EDMOND DE GONCOURT.

IN Edmond de Goncourt French literature has lost a fine historian, a notable art critic, and a great novelist. His work is but little known to American readers, yet he was the master and precursor of Zola, and scarce a French writer of any note from Daudet to Rosny—who both pay him eloquent tributes in the *Revue de Paris*—but must acknowledge their indebtedness to the author of "Germinie Lacerteux," "Renée Maupérin," and "La Sœur Philomène."

M. J. H. Rosny deals with De Goncourt rather as a writer than as a man, although he touches incidentally on what was after all the central fact and *motif* of his master's private and literary life, his *culte* and love for his dead brother, Jules de Goncourt, said by many, M. Rosny thinks unjustly, to have been the most gifted of the brothers.

DAUDET'S TRIBUTE.

Under the curious, well-chosen title, "Ultima," M. Alphonse Daudet, in whose country house at Chamrosay M. de Goncourt spent the last week of his life, gives a touching and vivid record of the conversations and little events which preceded his dear friend and adopted father's last illness, and this closing chapter, dedicated to the friends of Edmond de Goncourt, is worthy to take place with that passage in the famous "Journal des Goncourt," where Edmond noted down day by day, hour by hour, during the June of 1870, the progress of his young brother's last illness and death.

Incidentally M. Daudet reiterates his determination not to become a member of the French Academy. Indeed, the die is now cast, for he is, by the terms of M. de Goncourt's will, the virtual head of the much discussed Acad mie de Goncourt, an institution which will have for its object that of providing eight or more young literary men with the wherewithal to live while producing masterpieces. During his long life Edmond de Goncourt often had occasion to see how lack of means hindered the production of good work, and what bitter struggles some of his own friends, notably Daudet and Zola, went through in their youth. Thanks to his and to his brother's generous thought, the mute inglorious Molière or Montaigne of the future will be given a chance of proving his worth.

THE ACADÉMIE DE GONCOURT.

On M. Daudet and the surviving members of this original Round Table will fall the delicate task of filling up each vacancy and selecting one from the many candidates who are sure to present themselves for election. Each member of the Académie de Goncourt will be entitled to an annuity of $1,400 a year, but on becoming one of the Forty—in other words, when he has joined the Académie Française—all his privileges in connection with the institution founded by the author of "Germinie Lacerteux" will cease entirely.

THE LATE SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS.

I. As an Illustrator.

MR. AND MRS. PENNELL, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "John Everett Millais, Painter and Illustrator," devote most of their space to a consideration of his work in black and white. At present, they say, until his paintings are collected and hung together, it would be premature, if not impossible, to give a just and thorough criticism of Millais as a painter, but his work as a book illustrator can be discussed.

THE MODERN DÜRER.

Of this they speak very highly. They say:

"It is strange that, up to the present, only the original drawings by the Old Master have been collected; though, during this century, and especially the latter half of it, original drawings in black and white have been made which are equal to those by Dürer. The work of Dürer, which we now rave over, and, in an ignorant fashion, try to imitate, was made for the people, even as were the drawings which Millais did for *Once a Week*, *Good Words*, and the *Cornhill*, or Moxon's edition of Tennyson.

WHERE HIS WORK IS TO BE FOUND.

"In 1859 he commenced work for *Once a Week*, and his name appears on the cover of the new magazine as one of the regular artist contributors. He continued during 1860 to work for it, and in the following year, with the starting of the *Cornhill*, he was given 'Framley Parsonage' to illustrate. In this story he really finds himself. The last drawing in the volume, 'Is it not a Lie?' is as good, as distinguished, as anything he ever did in his life."

The Pennells say his drawings in black and white are distinctly English:

"Far more important, they are thoroughly artistic. Some, especially his illustrations for Trollope's 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Orley Farm,' and the 'Small House at Allingham,' are perfect presentments of the life of his own time, and the volumes which contain these masterpieces can be purchased at out-of-the-way, second-hand book shops for eighteen pence each."

HIS SUCCESS.

"Millais did not confine himself to the subjects of his own time in black and white any more than in paint. History sacred and profane, poetry, old and new, were treated by him with the same enthusiasm, the same energy, the same endeavor to illustrate the author's meaning. Though among his drawings, as well as his paintings—and the same can be said of every other great man—there were failures, still the larger part of his work was an unqualified success.

HIS BIBLE PICTURES.

"As though to make it clear that he was not tied to modernity, in 1863 there appeared in *Good Words*

his illustrations to the 'Parables of Our Lord,' a series of Bible pictures which, it is safe to say, have never been equaled. In these there is the same conviction and realism that one finds in the work of Rembrandt and the old men. The Parable Series was reprinted in 1864, in book form, by Routledge, and of all the books of this period it is the rarest. The prey and the sport of the Sunday school and the nursery, it has vanished. Some day the intelligent collector and dealer will struggle for this shockingly bound, pastel board printed, gilt-edged volume, as already he struggles for the etchings of Rembrandt and Whistler.

"The black and white art of the sixties was a genuine and original movement in this country, and to Sir J. E. Millais belongs the credit for much of it. At the exhibition, which is sure to be held before long, a room should be devoted to his contributions to what justly may be called 'the Golden Age of English Illustration.' To leave such a record in paint and print is to have made life for him worth living."

II. As a Painter.

In the *Magazine of Art* for September, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the editor, mourns the loss of "England's greatest painter of the century :"

"Millais was the most universally beloved man, who, through his genius, has ever made his way into the heart and the affections of a nation. . . . A life of glory, prematurely cut short, has been snatched away, leaving English art deprived of its brightest, if not its greatest, ornament."

AN UNCOMPROMISING ENGLISHMAN.

Millais came of an old Jersey family, and he claimed that his family and that of the French Millet could be traced to a common ancestor. But there was nothing French about him, for Mr. Spielmann continues :

"He was an uncompromising Englishman—a point on which I would insist in view of the con tention urged by foreign critics that his attitude toward art was essentially a 'Latin' one ; by which is roughly meant that the painter's business is to paint, exclusive of all considerations of the subject and the morality of it."

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Spielmann's estimate of the art of Millais is interesting. Referring to the Biblical pictures, he writes :

"There was always that impressiveness in these religious works which belongs to manly sincerity and devotion ; but they lacked the note of gradeur when Millais was left to himself. 'The Widow's Mite' was intellectually inadequate—for in spite of the happy arrangement and composition of the work, the figure of Christ was lacking in divine dignity—just as in his latest work, 'The Forerunner,' the figure of St. John was, as a creation, intellectually deficient.

"Millais' great pictures of the Pre-Raphaelite period—in many qualities really great—are the combination of others' powers besides his own. His is the wonderful execution, the fine composition, the brilliant drawing ; but Dante Rossetti's imagination was on one side of him, and Holman Hunt's intellect was on the other.

"There were some who could appreciate the religious symbolism which was one of the principles of the Brotherhood ; others, though fewer, forgave the artist for the sake of his sincere and careful elaboration of detail ; fewest of all who could see eye to eye with the painter how the 'Carpenter Shop' should be made like a carpenter's shop, and how realism, with eloquent symbolism enforced, could make as pious and passionate a piece of painting as the grace, the picturing, and attitudinizing of any of the Old Masters you may choose to name."

In 1859 came the "Vale of Rest." It was received with a tumult of criticism and protest. How came Millais, then, to attain his high position in the art world ? Mr. Spielmann makes answer :

"It was the universality of his genius in every section of the pictorial arts which constituted his claim to the position which he conquered. He was a dramatist with the true artist's instinct of leaving his drama unfinished, though sometimes suggested ; he had feeling for color unsurpassed in England ; his drawing was irreproachable ; his line and composition were almost inspired ; his black and white has never been excelled. In portraiture, in landscape, in flower painting, as well as in simple drama, he has been supreme."

THE TRUE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

MAJOR-GEN. MAURICE contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* for Spetember an article, the effect if not the object of which is to give us a picture of the Iron Duke much less ideal than the somewhat glorified picture round which patriotism and gratitude have thrown a mythical halo. Colonel Maurice's Duke was a strong, hard man, by no means a lovable or amiable personage. Besides these disagreeable qualities in private life, he charges him with having done an injustice to the army. Colonel Maurice says:

"It always seems to me that the disorders of the retreat from Burgos, and the famous circular letter dated Frenada, November 28, 1812, in which he frankly scolded the whole army for them, made a complete change in his feelings toward the men who had fought under him, and in theirs to him. Even Maxwell, his devoted and enthusiastic biographer, is obliged to admit that, as addressed to the whole army, it was thoroughly unjust. It did the worst thing that reproof addressed to the correction of abuses can do.

"When, on his return to England, he almost kicked off his connection with the army as with a worn out shoe that had done its work, no doubt the influences upon him were mixed He had an unrivaled position in society, one which, at least till the Reform bill began to loom in the distance, was of supreme influence both in the country and in the House of Lords. Many of the statesmen with whom he associated were suspicious of a soldier as such, and the less he appeared to bind himself up with the army, the more easy was it for him to take the high offices which almost inevitably, despite the suspicions of many of his colleagues, opened to him.

"He had been in the Irish Office even before he had seen fighting, and had associated on intimate terms all his life with leading statesmen. His military career was obviously over; the largest career which opened before him was that of statesmanship. The habits of hard, businesslike work which he had acquired in the field made an active career necessary to him. He was still young—only forty-six when Waterloo was fought. Probably the extent to which he threw himself into society, and preferred to be known as a man of fashion rather than a soldier, was at first simply due to yielding to the attractions of a life which had been always familiar and pleasant to him, all the more attractive because of long years of campaigning. Nevertheless, I feel tolerably sure that the cause which made him cut himself off from all association with his old comrades in arms, so that hardly any of them were ever to be seen at Strathfieldsaye, was something more than this. When once the relations between him and his army, which began in 1812, and must have been increased by his undoubtedly just but most unpopular denunciations of the army which had won Waterloo for him, had been established, he was, as the stories of his relations with his own sons show clearly enough, not the man to take one step to clear them."

SIR MARTIN CONWAY ON MOUNTAINEERING.

Advice to Beginners.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* for September publishes an interesting illustrated article describing an interview with Sir Martin Conway, the great mountaineer, on the eve of his departure for Spitzbergen. The writer says:

"To-day, when these lines are read, Sir Martin is almost as much cut off from the world as though he were at the North Pole itself—mid sleet and ice, fog and rain, living on canned meats and sleeping in a mummery tent about six feet long by four wide and two high, undergoing hardships and privations, and with no chance of getting away from that frost-bound land till a month hence, when a vessel will be sent to Advent Bay to pick him and his companions up and bring them home."

The interview took place at his London residence. The interviewer says:

"At first Sir Martin would not strike you as the sort of man physically capable of arduous climbs and of sleeping among the snow. He is of quite medium stature, inclined, if anything, to be slim. He is as restless as a schoolboy, and cannot remain two minutes together sitting in a chair. He must keep walking up and down. Sitting, he seems ill at ease, and talks hesitatingly; but the moment he is on his feet and pacing the study from one end to the other, his words come freely; and when he gets on a clear run of narrative, you become conscious he is arranging his thoughts and words, for it is not conversation, but almost like the dictation of a chapter in one of his books. Indeed, he told me that he wrote his books marching about the room."

In replying to a question as to the best advice to be given to beginners in mountaineering, Sir Martin Conway answered as follows:

"The first thing one should learn to do is to walk properly. You should not go on your toes, springing up, for that brings a tension on the small muscles in the calf of the leg, which soon tire. A swinging step, with a slight sway of the body, is the most comfortable plan. There is the use of the rope, which is rather difficult. A length of 60 feet is sufficient for three men. Two men, mountaineers, should not be roped together, and the number on each rope should not exceed four. Three is the best. It wants a trained mountaineer to know the time to put on the rope. When you set out for a climb it is always well to have a definite plan, and a leader, whose decision should be law. It is popularly thought that coming down a mountain is more difficult than ascending. So it is with a beginner, but after some experience you find it is really easier."

"You would advise a man to study mountaineering under a guide."

"Most certainly. Yet I would not urge that he place too much reliance on the guide, but let him gain information for himself. What I would suggest to a beginner is that he spend his first season in a great mountaineering centre climbing with a guide. Then the next season, in company with a couple of friends more experienced than himself, he starts on expeditions. But their are a hundred-and-one things every man must learn for himself, and which cannot be taught. The observant man, who is also fitted by nature for climbing, will soon experience the absorbing fascination of conquering mountains."

"What is the most difficult thing in mountaineering?" I asked. "It is not the mere climbing of steep places, is it?"

"The hardest work is crossing a glacier. You see, you have so often to travel over rotten snow, and there is the constant risk of avalanches, besides which most of the time you are floundering and glissading."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

FROM the October *Century* we have selected the article by Boris Sidis entitled "A Study of Mental Epidemics," and that by Th. Bentzon, "About French Children," to be reviewed among the "Leading Articles."

Among the "Open Letters" is one by Catherine Baldwin describing an enterprise of English college women on somewhat similar lines to the Toynbee Hall. This association was formed in 1887 by certain members of Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and is called by the formidable title of "The Women's Unversity Association for Work in the Poorer Districts of London." The work is carried on very much as in the college settlements in America. There is a head worker, assisted by four or five residents in the settlement, who remain there for not less than two weeks, and in some cases indefinitely, as the good these women hope to do as members of various local committees and indirect work among the people must depend largely upon personal influence that only time and knowledge can give. Private alms giving is not allowed. There are also non-resident workers, who either help ocasionally in special work, or regularly on one or two evenings in the week, when there are meetings of library, club, art needle work, part-singing club, or sewing, reading, and writing classes, lectures, etc. Most of the young women entering into the scheme have occupations of their own aside from their work in the settlement, as the committee think it an advantage for workers to have such occupations, partly because a variety of interests helps to keep the minds fresher, and partly because workers are more likely to be in sympathy with other workers. The efforts of these earnest women have been, this writer says, most markedly successful, and it is a striking evidence of the increased sensitiveness on the part of educated men and women to the claims of their wide outside duties toward humanity.

Prof. William M. Sloane's long history of Napoleon Bonaparte comes to an end with this October number of the *Century*. The last paragraphs describe the deathbed scene of Napoloen. Professor Sloane says that the imperial prisoner had a double object in his life at St. Helena—release and self-justification. The former he hoped to gain by working on the feelings of the English Liberals; the latter by writing an autobiography which, in order to win back the lost confidence of France, should emphasize the democratic, progressive and beneficent side of his career, and consign to oblivion his inordidate tyrannical personal ambitions.

The *Century* for October is taken up to an unusual extent by fiction. There are chapters of "Sir George Tressady" by Mrs. Humphry Ward, William Dean Howell's serial "An Open Eyed Conspiracy," and short stories by Ruth McEnery Stuart and Agnes Blake Poor. There is a considerable installment of the diary of E. J. Glave, rather the most interesting of the several chapters which have appeared, describing the young explorer in the heart of Africa. He tells of the war that was being carried on in 1894 in the region between Lakes Bangweolo and Tanganyika.

HARPER'S.

THE feature of the October *Harper's* is the first chapter of DuMaurier's new novel "The Martian." The scene opens in Paris, and the story is being told by a schoolboy there. The style is strikingly the same as that of "Trilby." A very handsome portrait of DuMaurier forms the frontispiece of the magazine, and four large drawings of his embellish this chapter of the story.

In the series of articles on the "Great American Industries," edited by R. R. Bowker, the place is given this month to electricity. Naturally it is difficult to say anything about electricity in the space of a magazine article, but in the twenty-five pages given to it there is a remarkably good *résumé* of the electrical achievements of the last generation, with some good and really explanatory illustrations.

One of the most attractive features of the magazine is a description of "A Black Settlement," by Martha McCulloch-Williams. Mrs. Williams is a Tennessee woman who knows the blacks as well as it is possible to know them. Her picture is perfect and is one of the few perfect pictures of negro life that have been given. Kemble makes the illustrations, and comes about as near portraying the darkey as any of the illustrators. This is understood to be one of Kemble's best lines of work, and yet one wonders how such an accomplished artist is willing to put forth such untruthful sketches. To tell the truth, no illustrator has yet given us even fair pictures of darkey characters.

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Charles Dudley Warner protests against the deforestation of the country, which he calls "grabbing the continent," and commends heartily the measures which are contemplated to enlarge and preserve the government forests. He thinks that all the coast ranges and mountains from the North down to San Diego County, Cal., ought to be preserved as part of the public domain and be forever secure from private speculation and destruction. If this is not done California will lose its source of irrigation, and what is true of California is true of vast regions of the middle far West.

SCRIBNER'S.

FROM the October *Scribner's* we have selected Mr. E. L. Godkin's essay on "The Expenditure of Rich Men" to review among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Francis V. Greene contributes an article on "The Government of Greater New York," in which he outlines the reforms which should be inaugurated in the new municipality in the light of the experience of London, Paris and Berlin. He thinks it clear that the positions in the executive department should constitute a life service, and the subordinate officers appointed by the head of the department.

"The chief executive officer should be a mayor elected by universal suffrage for a term of not less than four years, and having absolute power of appointment and removal of heads of departments. The various depart-

ments should be administered without exception each by a single head, appointed by the mayor, having the same term of office as himself, and responsible solely to him. The legislative power should be vested in an assembly of two houses; the upper house to consist of not exceeding twenty-one members, elected on a general ticket for a term of six years, one-third of them going out of office at the end of every two years. They should receive large salaries, or, preferably, should be paid a fee, say $50 for every day's service in the house or in committee. They should give the greater part, if not all, of their time to the city's service, and have powers corresponding to those of the directors or trustees in a private corporation. The lower house should be more numerous, consisting of sixty or more members, elected annually, on a district or ward ticket, and each should be a resident of the district or ward which he represents. They should receive small salaries. All legislative power extending to every detail of the city's affairs should be vested in this municipal assembly."

There is an excellent article on "The New York Working Girl" by Mary G. Humphreys. She says that the typical New York working girl does not go to school after she is thirteen years old, her education subsequently being dependent on experience and the newspaper. Her ambition is to be the cleverest of workwomen. Her enemies are the sweating establishments and the foreigners who take home work to do with their whole families engaged upon it. Her vice is suspicion. Distrust is fostered in the trades. A new superintendent puts her on piecework. Nothing could be better; she is a clever workwoman. But the work gives out. She is laid off a half-day, a day, two days. She discovers that the work is sent out of town to women in their homes who can afford to work for less prices. She can have the work if she will work at their rates. Or she discovers she is working on high-grade work for low-grade prices; the numbers by which the grades are known have been changed. A shrewd manager is fertile in ruses for lowering wages in return for his own advance in salary. "Her most admirable virtue is self-sacrifice. The girls in the unions, as with the men, are always the cleverest, the most skillful in their trades. They are the workers who have the least need of a union. For a working girl to pledge each week a certain sum from her scanty wages in the interest of those who are less able to stand alone is an act of self-denial which by no means gets the recognition to which it is entitled." The description of the work and the pleasures at the working girls' clubs is very well worth reading.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE October *Atlantic* opens with a paper by Charles W. Eliot entitled, "Five American Contributions to Civilization," which we have reviewed in another department.

In a brief essay Prof. John Trowbridge makes a vigorous remonstrance against the treatment of scientific experts by the legal lights who conduct the cases in which these scholars are employed. The insistence of the lawyers leaves no opportunity for the scientist to be otherwise than partisan. The lawyer who calls him in will not accept a broad and exact analysis, but must have cock sure opinions. The opposing counsel is utterly unfair in his cross examination, and by demands for broad assertions is probably able to secure expert affidavits which sound to the judge like an exact denial of those which he has first heard. "One expert is balanced against another, and the court is plunged into a state of great perplexity. What wonder that, in a recent case, a judge remarked that one side having brought forward four experts and the other side five, and the learned professors on one side having testified in direct opposition to those on the opposing side, he would give a verdict to the side which brought the greater number of experts; and he therefore ordered an injunction to be issued in favor of the latter." Professor Trowbridge suggests as a remedy for this very undignified state of affairs, that the judges call to their assistance professors of science of high attainment, who are not engaged by either of the parties in dispute. "If the judge appealed to the state to provide him with scientific advice, and if men eminent in science were selected by the state to aid the judge in his endeavor to arrive at the truth on scientific points, both the bench and the professional chairs would gain in dignity, and the pursuit of truth would again be considered one of the chief charcateristics of a scientific life."

Edward Everett Hale describes the Harvard curricula, government and customs of sixty years ago, and compares them with the university of to-day. Sixty years ago the only choice an undergraduate had was between the modern languages he would study, and, after he became a senior, whether he should go on with Latin and Greek or not. "It followed that every man, when he graduated had a certain knowledge of the externals of science and criticism, which I think the graduates of to-day can hardly claim. He had an outside knowledge, little more, in the half dozen ranges of inquiry which were then classified as separate sciences. On the other hand it was simply impossible for a man to go as far as any well intentioned undergraduate can go now, in any study."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE October *Cosmopolitan* contains an article on the work of Mr. Tomlins in training children's voices. Mr. Tomlins is a Londoner who came to the United States a quarter of a century ago. Soon after he took up the work of teaching large classes of children in Chicago. The most eminent musicians, Theodore Thomas, Christine Nilsson, and others, have appreciated most highly his work in this direction. Mr. Tomlins' chorus class of twelve hundred children was a feature in the World's Fair music, and now, through the aid of some of Chicago's philanthropists, six classes are being taught, each of which numbers about three hundred children. Most of these childern are from families in indigent circumstances. Another class of six hundred boys meets on Saturday mornings. Miss Mary B. Powell, who tells of the work, says that the children look forward eagerly to each week's trial, and nothing except serious sickness prevents regular and prompt attention. Miss Powell says:

"I wish all my readers might see for themselves one of Mr. Tomlins' class drills, as I saw it February 22, 1896. On that morning I visited the Handel Hall class—the large central one, you remember—and while Mr. Nash was preparing work on the blackboard, Miss Nash, as usual, opened the class. By a quarter past nine nearly every one of the six hundred chairs was occupied, and work began in earnest. In all of Mr. Tomlins' classes the first requisite is perfect relaxation of all the muscles. To this end are employed physical exercises, on

bracing the whole body, given in time to appropriate music on the piano; heads, hands, arms, necks, feet and trunks sway forward and backward, up and down—in fact, in every conceivable and indescribable manner, but always in perfect time and harmony. It certainly is the very 'poetry of motion' to see these classes in this exercise not vigorously but 'softly' given."

Anna W. Sears contributes an essay on "The Modern Woman Out of Doors," in which she holds up to our admiration the physical enthusiasm of the young lady of to-day. She says that Americans are very rapidly overcoming the prejudices, due chiefly to Mrs. Grundy, against following the example of their English sisters in a whole-souled devotion to sport and exercise. She describes the day of a typical young lady of the time. Rising betimes for a plunge in cold water, then a few minutes exercise, a canter on her horse, breakfast, and then a ride on her wheel to market or the post office. Then home for a row on the river, a tramp in the woods, or a ride to the golf links, or tennis; next on her wheel to the nearest surf or bathing place for a bath and swim. Sailing, with the boat personally conducted, fishing, shooting, canoeing, driving a four-in-hand, and even cricket and hockey are now the fashionable accomplishments of many English and not a few American girls.

McCLURE'S.

"McCLURE'S" for October contains a sketch of the Lincoln-Douglas debates by Miss Ida M. Tarbell which we have quoted from in the "Leading Articles of the Month." There will also be found some excerpts from Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward's "Recollections of a Literary Life." The magazine begins with a sketch of Dr. John Watson—Ian Maclaren—by the Rev. D. M. Ross, M.A., who was associated with Dr. Watson in Edinburgh University in a circle of students who lived in especial intimacy, and which included Prof. Henry Drummond. Dr. Watson was born in the same year as Stevenson, 1850, and the two were fellow students at the University. Up to 1893, his forty-third year, "Ian Maclaren" had given no opportunity to the reading public to estimate his literary gifts, but he was by no means unknown before that date. He had made a great reputation as a preacher of the Presbyterian Church after he went to Liverpool. It was through Dr. Robertson Nicholl that his literary genius was made known. Dr. Nicholl, who had ascertained the clergyman's powers as a story teller, induced him to send a sketch or two to the *British Weekly*. These sketches were instantaneously successful, and in a few months the celebrated preacher found himself still more celebrated as an author. Dr. Ross says that notwithstanding this fame, literature will never be more than a by work with Ian Maclaren. "Like Charles Kingsley, the divine whom in many respects he most vividly recalls, he is a born preacher, with an irrepressible interest in the social, ecclesiastical, and theological movements of his day."

Chester Holcombe has a sketch of Li Hung Chang mainly devoted to the work which the great Chinaman has accomplished in the face of most undesirable difficulties in introducing Western methods in China's life. He tells us that of the four offices which Li has held almost continuously since 1870, the viceroyalty is far the least in importance, though we usually speak of him as Viceroy Li. These four offices are: Viceroy of Chihli, Secretary to the Grand Council of State, Superintendent of Foreign Trade for the Northern Ports Superintendent of Coast Defense for the Northern District. Mr. Holcombe's enumeration of the executive responsibilities which come under these official heads is something stupendous, and one is left without any more wonder at the amount of official duty which the old Chinaman was able to go through with on his recent visit. As to his introduction of Western arts, Mr. Holcombe says that instead of criticising the thoroughness of his work in this direction we should be satisfied that anything was accomplished in the face of the difficulties he had to contend with. The actual achievements implied an almost superhuman versatility of talent, a capacity for labor without rest, a power of organization and an executive ability almost without limit. Li was hampered, interfered with and deceived on every hand by his subordinates and his rivals. Aside from the internal difficulties, the Westerners did all they could to make the Viceroy's task a difficult one. The guns purchased at large prices could be safely guaranteed to explode at the first discharge and foreigners hired into the Chinese service considered their most serious labor should be signing a monthly receipt for their salaries.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE two articles on the silver question appearing in the October *Chautauquan* have been quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

A strong feature of the October number is the prominence given to French subjects, in line with the "required reading" of the C. L. S. C. course. Eugene L. Didier describes "A Group of Eminent French Women," from Madame Rambouillet to Rosa Bonheur; Prof. Charles M. Andrews contributes a paper on the French Republic; James Breck Perkins offers a sketch of Cardinal Richelieu; Prof. Charles F. A. Currier outlines the geographical position of France, while Prof. Frederick J. Turner writes on "The Rise and Fall of New France." Frederick J. Masters gives an illustrated account of "The Opium Traffic in California." This writer protests strongly against longer delay on the part of our government in the matter of prohibiting the importation and sale of the drug. He urges that this be done before the traffic has got a hold on American capital.

An appreciative study of Joel Chandler Harris, by Prof. W. M. Baskerville, appears in this number, and there are other interesting and timely articles.

THE BOOKMAN

THE October *Bookman* states editorially that Mr. Oscar Wilde is in a distressing physical state which threatens his life. The official who is the *Bookman's* informant is persuaded that Mr. Wilde will lose either his life or his reason before his term of imprisonment is at an end. This has only six months more to run. The prisoner is unable to assimilate food, and digestive disorders have become chronic and reduced him to greatest weakness.

Some paragraphs with a most eulogistic character are given to Mr. Clement K. Shorter, the writer whose name is seen in almost all the prominent English weeklies and magazines. Mr. Shorter is described as the ideal editor. He has doubled the circulation of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, though this has not been so much of a success as the *Sketch*, which Mr. Shorter and

Sir William Ingraham have brought within a very short time to become a great paper. But even that success has not been greater than Mr. Shorter's triumph with the *Illustrated London News*, which he made a literary paper, and which at once took a place in the very first rank of English weeklies after he succeeded the veteran editor, Mr. John Lecky. The interesting thing in our minds that the *Bookman* has to say about Mr. Shorter is that while he can achieve such success in current journalism, and while his omniverous reading includes practically all that the younger writers are doing, still he by preference turns to the classics, and has acquired one of the best private collections of first editions in London.

The *Bookman* says that Mr. Dunbar, the negro poet whose work has lately attracted so much attention, is in New York arranging to give a series of readings from his work. A new edition of Mr. Dunbar's poems is being prepared, and Mr. Howells has written an introduction. "Mr. William D. Howells is not alone in his generous appreciation of the young negro poet's work; indeed, he has made quite a conquest among our men of letters."

In the Paris letter by R. H. Sherard there is some information about Pierre Louys, the author of the novel which has come near to taking Paris by storm. "Aphrodite" is in its thirty-fifth edition. It is a story of Greek times written in the most beautiful French prose, the charm of which, however, scarcely compensates for the *morale* of the work. Pierre Louys is, Mr. Sherard tells us, a young man of twenty-four, of the most marked elegance in bearing. He wrote "Aphrodite" while he was serving as a solider at Abbeville, during the greatest physicial and mental suffering. After four months his health broke down completely, and he was retired from further service.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the October *Lippincott's* Miss Isabel F. Hapgood takes a rather dismal view of the results of education in her article on "Russian Girls and Boys at School." In the case of the girls she thinks that the horrible alternative is present to Russian parents of educating their daughters thoroughly and thereby injuring their attractiveness to men and their chances of getting married, or, on the other hand, of consigning them to a superficial training and a questionable behavior which, in Miss Hapgood's opinion, is the sort of thing that is calculated to catch the eye of the Russian beau. She says: "I was discussing this question one day with the wife of Count L. N. Tolstoy. The countess, who is an acute observer, pronounced a verdict similar to the above on Russian men and Russian society. She even went further, and said, 'Men don't like nice, respectable women. All the nicest and best women I know in Moscow are unmarried.' I have heard many other people say the same thing. Another Russian friend said to me, 'Thank God I have no daughters.' It is enough to drive one crazy to know how to bring up girls nowadays. If you rear them in such a way as to escape the reproaches of your own conscience, you deprive them of every chance in the world, and lay yourself open to their just reproaches for having spoiled their lives. Secure their social success and the good things of life by an education adapted for that purpose, and your conscience gives you no peace, you pave the way for moral catastrophes in your own family, and in other families, and you are by no means sure of escaping the reproaches of the girl in the end."

Ellen Olney Kirk has a pleasant little description of scenes in the great art palaces of Florence and Paris and Rome, which she describes under the title "The Last Resort in Art." She tells of the many types of unsuccessful artists who are to be seen every day making copies of the old masters in the Uffizi. Some are professional copyists and paint a picture of Fra Angelico's a dozen times over, and the curious part of it is that they actually have an almost inspired love for this copying work. "At the Louvre one sees faded and wrinkled old women working on these commissions, feeling out the details of some great picture with blind, loving, almost inspired fidelity, and, although they toil on without any outward sign of enthusiasm, their patient labor finally results in excellent copies. In striking contrast to these are certain of the younger copyists in the Louvre, who draw away attention from the pictures by their costumes, often as impertinent as artistic, and their general manner and pose, more impertinent than artistic. Their work is apt to be to a certain degree clever, but after that point is reached it declines. Many of these copyists have to employ the photograph, especially in reproducing frescoes or skied canvases. But for that matter some of the greatest of the original painters are indebted to photography; Meissonier used the instantaneous method of taking horses while in motion, besides studying the actions of animals by the hour at the Hippodrome."

FRANK LESLIE'S.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBLOW has a readable article on "The Road to the Stage" in the October *Frank Leslie's*. He is nothing if not positive. He says as a rule any young man or woman, possessing good looks and a little ability, can succeed in obtaining employment, and if he or she happens to possess ability above the average, the pecuniary reward which awaits him or her exceeds that to be earned in any of the other professions. "Actors like Richard Mansfield, W. H. Crane, DeWolf Hopper, Francis Wilson and Fanny Davenport, make from $30,000 to $50,000 during a season of thirty-five weeks." He says that the actor with an assured position is always the avowed enemy of the dramatic school, or "actor factory," as he is apt to call it. Mr. Hornblow states, however, that the graduate of the dramatic school is apt to be far better equipped for a stage career than many of those who have been associated with the stage for years. "He has had the advantage of a special education which the old actor never had. In two years he has been drilled in fencing, elocution, diction, physical culture, vocalization, literature, dialects, stage effects, rehearsing, stage business, make-up, costuming, dancing, etc., all of which arts the uneducated actor has to pick up as best he can, but which he never masters thoroughly in a lifetime." Mr. Hornblow asks, "Why do so many even of our successful actors talk so unintelligibly on the stage? Simply because they have never paid proper attention to elocution. Even Henry Irving does not know how to talk. His audiences have to guess half what he says." It is the same with Ellen Terry, Mrs. James Brown Potter, and many others.

In describing the duties and equipment of the United States revenue cutter service, Joanna R. Nicholls complains that the compensation of the revenue cutter serv-

ice is inadequate and that the officers are the poorest paid of any commissioned officers under the government. The salary of the highest grade, that of Captain, is only $2,500 per year. "Besides its habitual military character in time of peace, there is no branch of public service which is required to perform such continuously laborious and hazardous duties. When designated to cruise during the winter months for the relief of distressed navigation, the officers are instructed not to put into port unless absolutely compelled to do so by stress of weather or unavoidable circumstances. To maintain this proximity to the shore, ever close to the dangerous breakers, without incurring frequent accident, demands a superior degree of skill and discretion as well as an intimate knowledge of the coast line. Furthermore there is no pension provided for the widows or orphans of the men engaged in the revenue cutter service, though it is an exceptionally hazardous one, nor is there any retired list."

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Godey's Magazine* for October Marmaduke Humphrey has an article on "The Present Campaign in Cartoon," in which he reviews the work of the newspaper artists who are playing so prominent a part in the political agitation of this summer, and he considers that Mr. C. G. Bush of the New York *Herald* is the dean of newspaper caricature, with Mr. Davenport of the New York *Journal* a close second. Mr. Davenport, he tells us, has had no artistic schooling. He makes up for lack of training by the caustic vividness of his strokes.

In the series of "Talks by Successful Women" there is an interview with Miss Bessie Potter, the sculptress, whose portrait work and figurines have recently excited so much admiration. Miss Potter is, according to her own statement, a typical Western girl, born in St. Louis. Her opportunity for the best study was given by the World's Fair, which commissioned her to make an eight-foot figure for the Illinois building. Miss Potter thinks it unfortunate that the foreign scholarships are denied women, for those institutions are an immense help to beginners. She gets her models wherever she can find them, sometimes from her girl friends who are willing to pose, sometimes from professional models.

SOME BRITISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

Pearson's.

A GOOD number. Melbourne and Sydney are described this month as "Ports and Pillars of the Empire." Lady Violet Greville's paper on "Lady Athletes" is interesting, but she has confounded Miss Elizabeth Robins with Mrs. Joseph Pennell.

The Windsor.

THE *Windsor* continues to do its best with the aid of exciting serials to compete with the *Strand*. The interesting paper on the Australian cricketers is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Coulson Kernahan is developing quite unexpected resource as a writer of sensational fiction.

The Woman at Home.

IAN MACLAREN is to contribute to the next volume a series of short stories. His serial in the present volume is rapidly drawing to a close. The article on "Stafford House" is chiefly devoted to views of the interior. The article on "Women Cyclists in Paris" is somewhat disappointing.

Ludgate.

Ludgate contains one notable feature—a series of short papers by the younger novelists of the day upon "Fiction of the Future." The men thus selected to prophesy are Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Frankfort Moore, Mr. E. W. Hornung, Mr. Walter Raymond, Mr. G. Manville Fenn, Mr. Eden Philpotts, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Gabriel Setoun, Mr. F. W. Robertson, Mr. Morley Roberts, Mr. Bertram Mitford, and Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson.

The Badminton.

THE *Badminton Magazine*, which is devoted to sports and pastimes, is admirably illustrated. The Marquis of Granby writes enthusiastically of partridges; Lady Middleton discourses on pets in the articles on "Petland;" Mrs. Batten supplies an article on swimming for ladies.

Good Words and the Sunday Magazine.

Sunday Magazine is strong in natural history papers. Mr. Cornish illustrates his article on nightingales' nests with excellent photographs of nests not exclusively of the nightingale. Sophia Beale's paper on "Zoology in Wood and Stone" is illustrated by many pictures reproducing the quaint birds and beasts carven in gargoyle and in choir, in cathedral and abbey. There is an article describing Principal Caird in Glasgow University Chapel. In *Good Words* Canon Dickson concludes his description of Ely Cathedral. Mr. Jane attempts to make us realize what a cruise in a submarine torpedo-boat would be like.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for September is supplied for 1s. net. One of the most interesting papers is that describing the late Lord Lilford's vivaria, in which he had acclimatized many strange birds and beasts, in Northamptonshire. The most interesting story, and one that is quite worthy of special notice, is that written by Lord Ernest Hamilton—I did not know that any of the Hamiltons could write so well. If Lord Ernest can turn out much more work like this, we have an addition to our short story writers of no mean merit. Lord Gough contributes reminiscences of his adventures at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. Another article that calls for notice is the first installment of the whitewashing of Marat, who is presented to us as quite an irreproachable personage.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE September number announces a change in the ownership and editorship of this review, Lloyd Bryce having retired from all connection with the enterprise which he has conducted so successfully since the death of his friend, Allen Thorndike Rice. The new editor is Mr. David A. Munro, who has been associated with Mr. Bryce in the management of the *North American* for several years. There will be no departure, it is said, from the policy and methods of recent years, and we are assured that this venerable periodical (now in its eighty-second year) "in dealing with subjects on which respectable opinion is divided, will continue to present both sides with absolute impartiality."

We have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Stahl's reply to the question, "Are the Farmers Populists?" and also from the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin's open letter to Senator Sherman on "America's Duty to Armenians in Turkey," and from Justin McCarthy's review of the recent session of Parliament.

The Governor of British Honduras relates the experience of that colony in making the transition from a sil-

ver to a gold standard. The experience was noteworthy, and afforded financial lessons for other British dependencies similarly situated, but its bearing on the present agitation in the United States is remote.

The Rev. Prof. W. Garden Blaikie describes "Woman's Battle in Great Britain" for higher education and admission to the universities, medical education, and the right of suffrage. Although the marked progress made on these three lines indicates that woman will hereafter find many employments open to her from which she was formerly debarred, Professor Blaikie has no fears of an invasion of men's professions and offices by the weaker sex. He predicts, on the other hand, that "the strongest forces of nature will still remain to draw women generally in the old directions." For the great majority, he says, marriage will still be the outlet.

Dr. J. H. Girdner publishes a sensible study of "The Plague of City Noises." The various sounds that tend to make metropolitan life unendurable are here classified and abolished—on paper. The most unsatisfactory part of the article is the concluding paragraph, which proposes as a solution of the problem nothing more nor less than the organization of another society! As if the multiplication of societies, philanthropic and other, were not in itself well-nigh as great a "plague" as the city noises complained of.

E. Sowers finds "An Industrial Opportunity for America" in the making of beet-root sugar.

"If France, Germany, and Austria can obtain from beets grown on their own lands and made by their own manufacturers their supply of sugar for domestic uses, and have left besides three-fourths of a million tons for annual exportation to foreign countries, why should not the farmers and manufacturers of the United States grow the beets and make the sugar needed for domestic uses, and so save for all the wages and profits incident to such an industry? It cannot be doubted that the natural conditions in the United States are as favorable for this object as they were in France, Germany, and Austria; and hence no reason in the nature of things exists why this industry should not flourish among us, nor why our farmers, manufacturers, and capitalists should not save this large annual foreign expenditure, and assist to further diversify our industries, and increase the skill of our artisans, by a new addition thereto of immense value and of great practical usefulness."

In an article entitled "The Coming Struggle on the Nile," Arthur Silva White describes Great Britain's position in Egypt with reference to the other great powers.

Miss Frances M. Abbott presents the statistics of "The Pay of College Women," recently obtained by the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ.

"To recapitulate: There are 238 who receive less than $75 a month, and 165 who receive from $75 to $300 and over. Perhaps the profession of teaching deserves to be especially considered. Of the 161 teachers who reply to this question, 24 receive under $50 a month; 64 receive between $50 and $75; 42 receive between $75 and $100; 20 between $100 and $200; one between $200 and $300, and one over $300. There is but one other woman who receives between $200 and $300 a month, and she is an editor."

The Hon. Warner Miller and the Hon. R. P. Bland discuss "The Duty of the Hour," *i.e.*, the political duty. Strange to say, this duty does not seem to present itself to both of these distinguished statesmen in precisely the same light, but each makes a very good stump speech for his own candidate.

THE FORUM.

IN another department will be found quotations from ex-President White's "Encouragements in the Present Crisis," and from Dr. Northrup's conclusions on the value of the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria.

The *Forum* gives neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the gold standard. Its opening article on the work of the Chicago Convention, by Isaac L. Rice, bears the significant caption, "Thou Shalt not Steal."

Clarence King has an interesting article on "Fire and Sword in Cuba," in which the races the whole history of the insurrection from its inception down to the resignation of Captain-General Campos. The valor of the Cuban rebels is fully demonstrated in Mr. King's account.

Mme. Jeanne E. Schmahl presents a less hopeful picture of the progress of the women's rights movement in France than that of the English movement given by Professor Blaikie in the *North American*. Still she affirms that as a result of the higher education of women "the old days are fast disappearing when earnest and active women who did not marry had no alternative but convent life, where their faculties were atrophied and all individuality and initiative were destroyed."

The Rev. Dr. John Talbot Smith reviews Purcell's much-reviewed "Life of Cardinal Manning" from the point of view of American Catholicism. His criticisms are searching and severe. He concludes:

"The note of incapacity is everywhere. The book, however, helps to confirm the old conclusion, at which so many observers had long ago arrived: that Manning was the greatest churchman of his day, and the most splendid figure which English Christianity has given the world in five centuries. And indirectly it helps to a new one: that he was very much greater than he or his contemporaries suspected; otherwise he would not have chosen his biographer, and Mr. Purcell would not have dared to compose what the majority of Catholic Americans will call 'his voluminous libel.'"

The Hon. W. K. Townsend, commenting on our judge-and-jury system, says:

"There should be no antagonism between judge and jury. They are not adverse parties to a cause at issue, but joint parties in a common cause, harmonious coworkers in furtherance of the ends of justice. It will be found that any possible jealousy or antagonism which may formerly have existed between judge and jury has very much decreased, and as a consequence failures to agree are much less frequent now than formerly. This result is in great measure due to the increased flexibility of the system as now practically administered. With such a system developed by such modifications as the courts may from time to time adopt, I am a firm believer in the omniscience of a petit jury to discern, and its omnipotence to secure, the essentials of substantial justice."

Mr. J. J. Lalor says of the "Crime of '73":

"The intention of our legislators, in the acts of 1792, 1834, and 1837, to make the coinage ratio of the two metals agree with the market ratio, and the value of the pure metal in our gold and silver coins equivalent to their commercial value in the form of bullion, was praiseworthy, but, while they might make the two agree today, to keep them in accord to-morrow, by the same law, was beyond their power. The act of February 12, 1873, which, in express terms, provided for the single gold standard, respected all these principles, as had that of 1853 which first introduced it."

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* is as unreservedly and whole heartedly for free silver as the *Forum* is for the gold standard. The leading editorials in the September number are directed against the so-called "gold trust." An article by Mr. Bryan on the currency question, which appeared in the *Arena* of February, 1895, is reprinted in this number. The article criticises President Cleveland's plan proposed in his message of December, 1894.

A REPORT ON TAXATION.

James Malcolm reviews the statistical report on taxation recently issued by the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics. This report purports to be an *exposé* of taxation methods in Illinois, with especial reference to their effect upon labor interests, and to recommend such reforms in the tax system of the state as may tend to ameliorate the condition of the laboring class. The report advocates a constitutional amendment permitting home rule in taxation, and the adoption of such an amendment is one of the issues in the present campaign in Illinois.

"The famous tall buildings or 'sky scrapers' of Chicago figure prominently in the report. Upon seventy of the most expensive business structures and their sites the assessor placed an average valuation of but 9.67 per cent. of their true value, his valuation upon the buildings alone being 12.38 per cent. and on the ground 7.36 per cent. of the real value. Contrary to popular opinion, the total value of the land upon which these towering and elegantly equipped office buildings stand by far exceeds the value of the improvements, even when the latter are perfectly new. This will be a revelation to farmers who are inclined to oppose the single tax plan; for are not the improvements on the average farm worth from two to four times as much as the bare land? Comparing the total value of seventy of the largest office buildings with the value of the land they occupy, the report shows that the former represents 44.51 per cent. of the whole, while the sites are worth 55.49 per cent."

Dr. William Howe Tolman describes the experiences of English and Scotch cities in the erection of municipal "model tenements." From the results of these experiments Dr. Tolman concludes that where the municipality has been compelled to provide for the proper housing of its citizens by becoming landlord and agent, the tenements in a majority of cases yield a fair return on the invested capital, and that such provision by the municipality is not philanthropy, but justice.

THE NEGRO IN HISTORY.

In an article on "The Negro's Place in History" Prof. Willis Boughton expresses a hopeful view of the black man's future. He says:

"If the colored Egyptian, beginning at the zero point of culture, could independently evolve a civilization, having had no model, what can we not hope from the American negro, who has for a model the highest civilization the world has ever seen and who has already proved himself such an apt scholar? Let no one, then, visit Egypt and view her pyramids, her obelisks, her temples, her tombs, her sphinx, and still claim that the blacks have no place in history. They furnish the almost isolated example of a civilization developed without a model, even though other racial factors may have entered into that civilization."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for September contains several good articles. One of the best articles of general interest is Mrs. Walter Creyke's "Sailing for Ladies in Highland Lochs." Mrs. Creyke writes well, and is evidently quite familiar with her subject.

THE IRISH SISYPHUS.

Mr. Arnold Forster contributes a gloomy survey of the results of the Gladstonian land legislation in Ireland. He says:

"Since 1870 no fewer than twenty-four acts dealing with Irish land have been passed by the Imperial Parliament, and the present year has produced the twenty-fifth.

"Year after year the land law of Ireland has been ripped up, patched, tinkered, amended, repealed, till no man knows, or has means of knowing, what are his own rights or those of his neighbors. This is hardly the way to encourage the growth of confidence. With regard to the law itself, no man in Ireland knows what it is. In the 261 pages of statute law and the countless thousands of pages which contain the judicial decisions or the *obiter dicta* of the judges, there is no real body of law at all. There are, it is true, an infinite number of casual and often contradictory provisions, thousands of categorical propositions, every one of which is modified, or nullified, by some cross reference, by some decided case, or by some expression of opinion in Parliament or in court."

His own recommendation is thus expressed:

"It is, therefore, not only desirable, it is essential, that the whole system of Irish land tenure as it now exists should be destroyed. Dual ownership must cease to exist. The land courts must be abolished and men once more allowed to earn their living with some confidence in the future. Purchase—the one and only method by which we can escape from our present difficulty—must be made easy, universal and just."

LADY PONSONBY AS OPTIMIST.

In a short but suggestive paper of three pages Lady Ponsonby places the conclusions at which she had arrived as the result of her experience of life. The infinite expanse of the unknown, the unknowable, that surrounds us encourages her to fly from the gloomy conclusions that may be drawn from the infinitesimal. She says:

"In everyday life we must needs adopt the ways of science and stand courageously by our relative knowledge, and, in homely language, 'do our best' according to the light that is in us; but when weighed down and crushed by the sense of evil apparently incurable and by the incomprehensibility of the most elementary data, it would be well bravely to turn to the other side. Surely the balance is more evenly hung than pessimists would have us think. In considering the unknown and the inexplicable, the cup of cold water, the silent look which lived in St. Peter, will assume proportion they never had before when works were weighed and accounted great or small."

THE JEWS AND JESUITS.

Dr. Emil Reich contributes an interesting article upon the "Jew-Baiting of the Continent," in which he draws attention to the extraordinary similarity which there is between the Jews and the Gentiles. He says:

"The modern Jews are, in history, the only class of people that, being openly attacked, recoil from openly fighting their assailants. And this is the historic

novelty. Or, rather, not quite novel. For there has been indeed, and there still is, another class of people equally hated as the Jews by immense numbers of civilized men, and who have likewise never resisted attacks in an open and recklessly bold manner. The Jesuits, then, and the Jews are the great types of the stranger. Being clearly distinguishable—one by their costume and organization, the other by certain physical features and social habits—they cannot submerge in the mass of the strangers generally. When, therefore, circumstances prepare an attack on either of them, they are a clear aim, and the simplest know where to hit."

"As in the case of the Jesuits, nothing will convince or can convince the Antisemites, and for the simple reason that their existence as a strong political party depends on the belief in those alleged atrocities. And if all the Jews of Germany and Austria suddenly left Europe altogether, the Antisemites, far from ceasing their agitations, would continue to exist as heretofore. They would fight the 'semitic' element in Christians generally or in Turks, Russians, or—Englishmen. This is no mere assumption. For so far have things Antisemitic come to develop that the word 'Semite,' again, and precisely as the word 'Jesuit,' is used in a general sense, and quite irrespective of Jews."

THE BAPTISM OF CLOVIS.

Dr. Jessopp tells in his own bright way the story of the conversion of the great founder of the Frankish dynasty. He says :

"I do but aim at pointing out briefly the meaning of a single anniversary and the transcendent importance of the event which Frenchman are celebrating now. Few great conquerors have achieved so much as Clovis with resources, at first sight, so inadequate to the success achieved. When he died he was but forty-five years old. At fifteen he began his career as little more than the leader of outlaws ; he ended by being king of almost the whole land from the Pyrenees to the Rhine. He founded a dynasty; but he did very much more ; he founded an empire. The dynasty came to an end, the empire lasted."

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere, in an article that is somewhat disappointing, gives us some recollections of the great Cardinal. One of the brightest passages is his description of Newman at Oxford. He says:

"Early in the evening a singularly graceful figure in cap and gown glided into the room. The slight form and gracious address might have belonged either to a youthful ascetic of the Middle Ages or a graceful and high-bred lady of our own days. He was pale and thin almost to emaciation, swift of pace, but, when not walking, intensely still, with a voice sweet and pathetic both, but so distinct that you could count each vowel and consonant in every word. I observed later that when touching upon subjects which interested him much he used gestures rapid and decisive, though not vehement, and that while in the expression of thoughts on important subjects there was often a restrained ardor about him, yet if individuals were in question he spoke severely of none, however widely their opinions and his might differ. As we parted I asked him why the cathedral bells rang at so late an hour. 'Only some young men keeping themselves warm,' he answered. 'Here,' I thought, 'even amusements have an ecclesiastical character.'"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for September contains articles on Dr. Jameson's raid by Edward Dicey ; "The Marquis of Rudini, an Italian Politician," by "Ouida ;" and "John Everett Millais as Painter and Illustrator," by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell. These are noticed elsewhere, together with two articles bearing more directly on current politics.

ITALIAN OPINION ON THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent makes some remarks on the war in Abyssinia which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere. He says :

"The war in Abyssinia in the past and the policy of the future is very definitely a contest between southern and northern Italy, and gives us another proof, if there was one wanting, that thirty years of union has not succeeded in uniting Italy, that the cautious Lombard is no fitting mate for the hot-blooded Neapolitan ; and to this fact, more than to any other, is due the recent series of disasters in Abyssinia, and the enormous outlay of capital forced upon an already greatly impoverished exchequer.

"So as to arrive at a clear conception of what has happened in Abyssinia, and to form a better idea of what is likely to happen in the future, we cannot do better than consider closely the arguments put foward by the exponents of these two lines of policy in Italy itself, for, as matters now stand, the conditions are exactly the same as they were before the recent disaster, only accentuated. Northern Italy is still louder in her cries for the abandonment of colonial aspirations and peace at any price, whilst southern Italy is equally loud in demanding the recovery of national glory, and the continuation of the war until the Emperor of Ethiopia is entirely crushed."

ALCOHOL AND EVOLUTION.

Professor Ray Lankester reviews the book recently published by Mr. Archdall Reid on "The Present Evolution of Man." This summarizes Mr. Reid's teaching on the subject of liquor traffic :

"Like the diseases of the white man, unlimited alcohol blights the races of the New World and of Africa. The tendency of evolution is to produce a race immune to phthisis, syphilis, and the acute fevers, and capable of sitting down in the presence of floods of alcoholic liquor and barrels of opium without the desire to get drunk or narcotized. With a view to hastening the maturation of this race of the future, Mr. Reid is disposed to deprecate a repression of the liquor traffic—Let the drunkard drink and perish, and his seed with him, is Mr. Reid's motto."

WANTED—A CHILD'S ANTHOLOGY.

E. V. Lucas contributes some notes on "Poetry for Children." In an article suggesting the compilation of two anthologies, one of children's poetry for adults, and another a child's anthology for children, Mr. Lucas says :

"That for the child should, I think, come first, because he has been defrauded too long ; because, for too long, he has been offered little but doggerel on the one hand, and fine, but to him incomprehensible, poetry on the other. Such a collection might be satisfying enough to discourage parents and guardians in the purchase of other and less worthy new children's books, and so, in turn, deter publishers from adding to the congested yearly output of this kind of literature. For there is no

doubt that the children of to-day are too wantonly supplied with reading. Our grandmothers and grandfathers, whose nursery shelves held a poor dozen books, but who knew that dozen well and remembered them through life, were more fortunate than their descendants, who are bewildered by the quantity of matter prepared for them by glib writers, and who, after reading everything, find little or nothing worthy of recollection."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mademoiselle Yetta Blaze de Bury writes one of her brilliantly-descriptive articles on Edmond de Goncourt. Mr. J. A. Steuart praises Ireland up to the skies as an ideal field for tourists, but rightly insists upon the urgent need to supply decent hotels, in which to lodge the tourists who are invited to come. Mr. H. S. Salt, in a paper on "The Humanities of Diet," puts in a kindly word for vegetarianism.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE first paper in *Blackwood's* is devoted to the Soudan advance, and asks "What Next?" *Blackwood* answers the question as follows:

"The advance into the Soudan greatly increases our responsibilities to Egypt, and renders it absolutely imperative that we remain in our position of guardians of its interests. This being so self-evident, it is our duty to make it clearly understood that the question of evacuation is no longer within the range of practical politics. We have no hankerings after annexation, not even after a protectorate, but we must frankly declare that our duty to Egypt and our duty to ourselves demand the continuance of the occupation. By this straightforward attitude we shall increase the confidence of our friends and be more respected by our enemies."

We notice elsewhere Mr. Greenwood's poem "A Midnight Conversation," and Canon Rawnsley's "Passion Play at Salzach." There is an interesting article on "The Fortunes of France" for the last fifty years. Mr. Blackmore's novels are selected for detailed notice. The writer praises Mr. Blackmore very highly, and declares that, in one instance at least, he has fallen but a very little way short of either Fielding or Scott. The article on "Continental Yachting" is chiefly devoted to a description of yachting in Germany. The political articles are noticed elsewhere.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* contains several articles of interest. We notice elsewhere "The Truth about Lombard Street" and Mr. Greenwood's "Lament over the Decay of Party Government."

PROFESSOR DICEY ON PITT'S PROPHECY.

A prodigious pother is raised by Professor Dicey as to whether or not Mr. Pitt shortly before his death expressed an opinion that the struggle to deliver Europe from Napoleon would begin in Spain and be supported by England. This, to Professor Dicey, is "the most astounding and profound prediction in all political history," so "astounding and so profound" does it appear to him that he must employ all the apparatus of historical criticism in order to prove it a baseless political legend. It is a pity that a learned professor should indulge in shrieking exaggeration of this kind, which had much better be left to the leading columns of the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Gladstone in a note appended to Mr. Dicey's paper pours cold water upon his heroics in this fashion:

"I see nothing wonderful in what is called the prediction. It was natural that Pitt, in his position, should cast about for new hopes and means, should despair of dynasties, and even should turn to Spain, as the country which, of all large states, had been least in the war, and had, greatly from the provincial formation and history of the country, the most of popular spirit left in her. I do not clearly understand that he said Spain would rise, but that it was the most likely to rise. I do not remember now the exact year of Bunsen's death. But I remember very well that he confidently anticipated, as proximate events, the union of Italy, the emancipation of the subject races in Turkey, and the abolition of slavery. I see more *insight* here than in Mr. Pitt's speculation, supposing him to have broached it."

CHURCH REFORM.

The Rev. Chancellor Lias trots out once more the familiar plea for admitting the laity to some voice in the management of the affairs of the Church of England. He says:

"The first step toward placing the Church in touch with the nation—which none but the most enthusiastic admirers of things as they are can say she is at present—and of securing improvement in her practical working, is to treat the laity as an integral portion of the Church of God. If their assent has to be obtained to all appointments; if they are consulted in all parish affairs, including the mode of conducting the services; if no Church work or legislation is initiated without their approval, we may depend upon it that many obstacles which now exist to a cordial understanding between the clergy and the people would disappear at once."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Werner, in an article on "African Folk-Lore," describes the results of her efforts to discover the originals of Brer Rabbit among the natives of Nyassaland. Mr. H. A. Kennedy has a rather remarkable and vivid paper entitled "Super Hanc Petram," which describes the meeting between Leo XIII. and the shade of Paul III. Paul III. advises Leo to let England go, and eulogizes the Jesuits. In the midst of their conversation Apostle Peter himself appears, and they explain to him the heiresses of the English. Paul III. declares that God's grace could never be with Luther, whereupon Peter replies, it may be with him too and even in abundant measure. Whereupon Paul III. vanishes, and Peter reveals to Leo, in a kind of clairvoyant vision, the events of the Passion as he saw it in the days long gone by. Miss Wedgewood writes on "The Old Order Changeth," and there is the usual article on money and investments.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is a fairly good number. It contains three articles on bimetallism, taking for the most part the opposite side to that favored by the editor. We notice elsewhere the editor's comments on silver.

THE RETURN OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. H. D. Traill spends some time in discussing the question whether or not Mr. Gladstone would return to the leadership of the Liberal party. He says:

"Can we wonder then if this contrite ship's company are beginning to wish Jonah back again, and even—since their act is more remediable than that of the Joppan sailors—that there should positively be whispers of his

return to public life? Of course, one will be told that such a notion is to the last degree absurd, and from the strictly party politician's point of view no doubt it is."

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Traill believes that:

"It would be safe for his party to welcome Mr. Gladstone back again, and to most of them—to all of them whose ambitions would not be crossed by it—it would be agreeable. That it might not be displeasing to Mr. Gladstone himself to return one can readily believe; indeed, there is no evidence that he ever wished to go. Why, therefore, though at present they may be quite unauthoritative, should not the rumors of his intended return to public life be true?"

WANTED—A NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, embodies in an article entitled "The Study of Man" a proposal to found a new British Museum, covering an area about the size of Bushey Park. He thinks the proposal is practicable, and would not cost much:

"We require a place where an example of every object of human workmanship can be preserved. A place where a hut or a boat of every race in the world can be kept; with an outfit of the clothing, domestic objects, weapons, decorations, games, and other products, arranged in due order. A place where complete tombs can be preserved with all the objects in position, like the splendid series in the Bologna Museum; where every series of results of excavation illustrating ancient civilizations can be at once and completely housed. A place where architecture can be studied from actual fragments, where a group of capitals or a stack of moldings can be kept, whether they belong to a temple or an abbey. In short, a place where nothing shall ever be refused admission and preservative care, unless it be a duplicate of what is already secured. We need for all the works of man what the British Museum Library does for literature and all printed and written matter. When we come to frame an actual estimate of the cost of land, building, repairs, and staff, the result is that we could provide an area equal to the whole exhibiting area of the British Museum for an annual cost of only 3 per cent. extra on the annual grant of that museum. We could double our accommodation for collections for an increase which would be scarcely perceived in the usual museum budget."

FAMILY COUNCILS.

Miss M. Betham Edwards describes very minutely the composition and working of that extraordinary legal tribunal in France known as the *Conseil de Famille*. She says it is:

"A domestic court of justice accessible alike to rich and poor and at nominal cost, occupying itself with questions the most momentous as well as the minutest, vigilantly guarding the interests of imbecile and orphan, outside the law, yet by the law rendered authoritative and binding. For hundreds of years the Family Council or informal Court of Chancery has thus acted an intermediary part."

After explaining the way in which it does its work, Miss Edwards says:

"In spite of certain drawbacks there seems no reason why a modified *Conseil de Famille* might not prove beneficial in England. The simplicity, the uncompromising economy of the system are highly commendable; the absolute impossibility of risking uncertain charges is a feature that contrasts favorably with our own legal procedure. But the self incurred responsibility, that enforcement of guardianship obligatory on French citizens as military service itself—here we meet obstacles that might prove not easy to overcome."

WANTED—MORE CONSOLS.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, in a financial article entitled "The Coming Crisis in Consols," calls attention to the financial mischief that is accruing from the gradual drying up of the funds available for investment with a government guarantee. He says:

"Is it not obvious that one of two things must happen—either we must 'slow down' in paying off a stock which, as an investment, is vital, and, as a national burden, is inconsiderable (the annual charge per head being 11s. 8d., and the capital value £16 11s.), or else, if this rate of payment is maintained, some other national stock, carrrying the national credit and safe as British solvency, must be brought into existence and added to the present fund?"

After discussing in detail the comparative advantages and disadvantages of either alternative, he says:

"Unless the present diminution of debt ceases, or the stock of consols is materially increased, a crisis is plainly in view for that investing public which demands, at whatever cost, the security of the national credit."

THE SAFETY OF THE INDIAN NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

Sir J. D. Poynder, M. P., who has been making a trip to Baluchistan and the Northwestern frontier of India, describes what he has seen and concludes his observations in a strain of somewhat cheery optimism:

"Our position now along the north, as it is along the northwest, seems secure. We must keep the Hindu Kush at all prices as the natural boundary line between India and Russia. We have now a demarcated line from the Pamirs to the Helmund, which are at the two extreme ends of the northwest frontier, and among our principal Imperial duties is that of keeping watch and ward over this boundary, not merely by upolding its integrity, but also by refusing to tolerate the encroachments of foreign nations upon the strategic accessories to that frontier. With this policy clearly proclaimed and unfalteringly pursued, we need be under no apprehension as to the retention of our Indian Empire."

WANTED—PROTESTANT LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Mr. Bernard Holland, in an article entitled "The Christian Motive," points out with great force the contrast between the workhouse service of nurses in England, which is recruited solely on financial grounds, and the Little Sisters of the Poor in France, who tend the sick for the love of God. Mr. Holland says:

"If a religious order of women could be formed with the special object of attending the aged inmates of workhouses, they might find in the love of God and the *esprit de corps* of their order a compensation, not to be given by fair wages, rations, and a uniform, for the lack of interest in the 'cases,' the dullness of the life, and the absence of professional prizes. The dullness itself would be diminished by means of the circulation from place to place, which is possible in a religious order, since the members are bound by no local ties and are under the central control of their superiors. At any rate, the dullness, *with such alleviations*, would hardly be so great as that from which many unemployed or half-employed women in the middle classes suffer—women, that is, who are above the plane of manual or factory labor, but who do not possess those means of slaying the hostile hours which are given by the possession of wealth."

This suggestion has often been made. Is it not time that the call came to some good woman to carry out the suggestion?

CANADA AND THE FUR SEALS.

Sir C. H. Tupper, in an article entitled "Crocodile Tears and Fur Seals," stoutly denies that the Canadians are exterminating the seals, and declares that the whole outcry on the subject is due to the American monopolists, who wish to restrict the supply of seals to seals killed on land. Sir Charles Tupper says:

"So long as a sealing fleet can catch over 70,000 skins a season and land them for from $8.00 to $10.00 a skin at Victoria, B. C., it is clear there is no great fortune in a lease which allows a few citizens of the United States to kill 100,000 a year on the Pribilov Islands upon payment of a royalty of over $11.00 a skin.

"The Regulations of Paris practically gave to the United States an extension of her territorial limits in Behring Sea from three to sixty miles, while in many other respects they imposed new and severe restrictions on Canadian sealers. Canadians were prepared for legislation on the part of the two powers to give effect to these regulations, but it was a matter for astonishment when the Imperial act went far in advance of the Paris award. The penalties are needlessly and unusually severe, and the concessions of the right of visit and search, as well as of seizure, to foreign vessels over British, is regarded in Canada as odious and unwarranted."

The Canadians contend that it is much more humane to kill the seals at sea, and their spokesman protests indignantly against the proposition that their liberty to kill seals in the open sea should be still further curtailed to please United States monopolists:

"Canada has lived up to the spirit and letter of this award. The views of Canadian pelagic hunters are, in fact, shared by the citizens of every country which does not own islands frequented by seals, and consequently, if the facts were known, the majority of the people of every country would support the case of Canada, rather than the greed of a powerful combination of leaseholders under the United States Government."

The only other article is Mr. A. F. Leach's paper on "The Origin of Oxford."

CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most interesting articles, from the general and literary point of view, are the two dealing with the late Edmond de Goncourt, noticed elsewhere.

Of the great Russian writers the most popular among French readers is still Ivan Tourguenieff. He spent much of his later life on the banks of the Seine, in a charming villa at Bougival; but although he was the centre of a literary and artistic society he rarely alluded to his youth, and until quite lately little or nothing was known of his early life, or of the conditions which led to his becoming a great writer. M. Haumant has been at some pains to fill in the blanks, and the material he here presents will be of the greatest value to Tourguenieff's future biographers, and to those concerned with the evolution of the Russian novel.

Like Tolstoï and Pouchkine, the author of "James Passynkow" was of noble birth, and French, not Russian, was the language currently talked by his parents and playfellows; indeed, he owed much of his intimate knowledge of peasant life to his nurse, who was fond of telling him weird stories and legends, many of which afterward found their place in his writings. His education was conducted, first at Moscow, and later at St. Petersburg, where he made the acquaintance of Pouchkine shortly before the latter's tragic death, and took what corresponds to the B. A. degree. A sojourn in Berlin, which lasted some two years, does not seem to have done more than provide the future novelist with "copy" of a kind not flattering to his Prussian hosts. In Ivan Tourguenieff's curious and complicated personality it is easy to understand the elements which made of him, at least during his later and working life, a Franco-Russian of the most pronounced type.

M. Larroumet, inspired by a late visit to Greece, gives an interesting and learned little account of the Acropolis, "the red rock dominating Athens, respected both by the old city and the new, calling to mind alternately a citadel, a pedestal, and an altar." The French traveler tells in brief the story of the famous spot, and recalls the fact that from 1000 B. C. to 1827 the Acropolis was constantly in a state of siege, being attacked in turn by Spartans, Venetians, and Turks. These few pages, admirable alike in substance and literary style, will be found of real help to any visitor to Athens familiar with the French language, for M. Larroumet has here written a travel paper which is a model of what such writing should be.

The loves of "Elle et Lui"—*i.e.*, George Sand and Alfred de Musset—seem a source of perennial interest to French writers and readers. M. Clouard, who apparently holds a brief for the family of the poet, publishes a fresh version of the affair as explained by a number of hitherto unpublished letters written by the lovers to various mutual friends. As a psychological *cas passionnel* the case will remain to the end of time of extraordinary interest to the few who care for such things, and to them may be commended the new light thrown by M. Clouard on the strange unnatural relations which once existed between two of the greatest writers France has ever had, and an obscure Italian doctor, whose part in the drama has conferred on him unsought immortality.

Other contributions comprise a brief retrospective view of the Hungarian Exhibition, a colorless diary written during the coronation fêtes at Moscow last spring, and an historical paper describing the intrigues which brought about Mme. Du Barry's presentation at court. Fiction is well represented by Sudermann, Allais, and Chênevière.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

AN IDEAL REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

IN the first August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. C. Benoist continues his series on the organization of universal suffrage with an essay on the application to France of his theory of an ideal representation of a country. M. Benoist proposes a territorial constituency determined by the department, and a social constituency determined by the profession. The professions he divides into seven: Agriculture, industry, transport, post and telegraph service, commerce, public

administration, the liberal professions, and lastly, persons living exclusively on the proceeds of their invested capital. This is practically the classification employed in the official statistics. If M. Benoist's plan were adopted the Chamber of Deputies would have 225 representatives of agriculture instead of 38 as now, 164 of industry instead of 49, 65 of commerce and transports instead of 32, 8 of the public administration instead of 43, 13 of the liberal professions instead of 296, and 25 of persons living on the interest of their investments instead of 97. It is easy to see from these simple figures what a revolutionary change M. Benoist is proposing in the *personnel* of the Chamber of Deputies. If this change were carried out—an improbable "if"—the whole character of French legislation and of the proceedings of the Chamber would be transformed, probably very much for the better. M. Benoist's theory is that the Chamber should represent the individual elector, and the Senate the various groups of electors. Thus, while the representation in the Chamber would be according to population, in the Senate every department, large or small, would have three members, elected one by the Council General of the department, another by the Municipal Councils of the department, and the third by the corporate bodies, such as universities, academies, chambers of commerce, legal corporations, and so on. Unfortu nately, M. Benoist's scheme, before it could be carried out, would have to be submitted to the judgment of the professional politicians whose occupation it would in all human probability destroy.

FOURIER AND HIS PHALANSTERY.

M. Faguet contributes a study of Charles Fourier, whose ideas form a most curious chapter in the history of social philosophy. Fourier, who was born in 1772 and died in 1837, taught that association would produce general riches, honesty, attractive and varied industry, health, peace and universal happiness. He believed in a universal harmony flowing from God, the author of all harmonies, and he tried to discover the form of human society which was most in obedience tc natural laws. This he considered he found in what he called the "phalanstery," consisting of four hundred families or one thousand eight hundred persons, living in one immense building in the centre of a highly-cultivated domain and furnished with all the appliances for industry and amusement. The whole product of each phalanstery he proposed to divide into twelve parts, of which five he assigned to labor, four to capital, and three to talent. The weakest point of his system was that he proposed that all the passions of the human soul should have full scope.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN PROBLEMS.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, in pursuing his studies of Australia and New Zealand, contributes a paper on the woman movement and other social experiments in the colonies of Australasia. He has grave suspicions of the raw socialism to be met with in these colonies. Side by side with the woman movement he notes a steady postponement of the age at which the women marry, a symptom which is bound to curtail the natural expansion of the population so necessary to these new and little developed countries. However, he has confidence that the practical common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race will check any further advance in the path of reckless and grandmotherly legislation on which Australasia has started.

M. Mélinand's philosophical defense of memory, against which he thinks there is a general prejudice, is a good example of the kind of article which the French reader likes and the English reader skips.

In the second August number of the *Revue* the place of honor is given to Count d'Haussonville's paper on the journey from Turin to Fontainebleau, in continuation of his series on the Duchess of Burgundy and the Savoy Alliance under Louis XIV.

M. Dubufe writes on the ideal and the future of art. He sees a new religion, or a new form of the eternal religion, which renews ideas, civilization and arts. Without some conception of divinity, no ideal and consequently no art is possible. But this other religion differs from Christianity, in that it has not yet brought together a sufficient body of proof to be believed, nor has it attracted to itself enough love to secure obedience to its precepts.

GERMAN RATIONALISM.

American readers will be more interested in M. Goyau's series on the "Evolution of German Protestantism." His paper on this occasion deals with the doctrinal tendencies of Germany. The two main lines of theological speculation may be called supranaturalistic and rationalistic, the former leading to a passive faith and the other to absolute negation. M. Goyau, like a true Frenchman, notes at once the lack of homogeneity which characterizes Protestant dogmas. He explains the extraordinary influence exercised on German Protestantism by Schleiermacher's little book published in Berlin a few months before the dawn of the nineteenth century under the title "Of Religion: Discourse to Cultivated Spirits among its Detractors." This brochure has reigned, so to speak, over German Protestantism for nearly a century, It teaches a kind of patheism. The universe is God considered in His multiplicity, just as the universal Being is God considered in His unity. Every man is an emanation or phenomenon of this essence. This was the great service which Schleiermacher rendered. He brushed aside the fine-spun subtleties of supranaturalism and rationalism alike, and restored Luther's great conception of placing man in a personal relation with God. He made faith a matter of experience, gained by the whole Christian community through the centuries, and miracles, prophecies and inspiration he relegated to a secondary place as details about which the old schools were continually arguing. This conception of religion earned the easy jeers of Hegel, who argued that on Schleiermacher's theory the dog ought to be the most religious of creatures, but Hegel himself attempted a reconciliation of Christianity and Pantheism.

The other articles include one by M. Bonet-Maury on the French precursors of Cardinal Lavigerie in Mahomedan Africa, in which we have a terrible picture of the ravages the old corsairs of Algeria and Tunis inflicted on the merchant marine of Christian Europe.

TILSKUEREN

Interesting Impressions from London.

IN *Tilskueren* for July, the most interesting article is Dr. George Brandes' "Impressions from London," continued from the previous number. Of the many notable personalities of whom Dr. Brandes gives pleasant and sympathetic portraits Stepniak, Prince Krapotkin and others perhaps he evinces most admiration for courageous, exiled Vera Sassulitch (whose name once rang throughout the whole of Europe), working away steadily

and modestly under an assumed name in the pathetic loneliness of her London quarters, while her heart turns ever homeward to her Russia. She is simplicity itself, with most beautiful gray eyes, earnest, careworn features, older than her years, but with an inner energy, a fiery animation of gesture, and a fascinating fluency of speech that give an impression of unweakened youthfulness. "My English acquaintances," says Dr. Brandes, "were wont to pass jokes, between whiles, on my odd penchant for the society of 'murderers' and 'murderesses' in London. But I can honestly assert that, when I had spent an evening with my 'murderers,' and was next day invited to an aristocratic dinner-party, I had the feeling of having sunk from the higher and better society into one of much lower grade."

Writing on Prince Krapotkin, Dr. Brandes finds fault solely with his optimism and lack of selfishness. He is fully at one with him in his condemnation of the present-day order of society, and finds no expression of Prince Krapotkin's too strong. But "those who would build, must build on granite, and the granite-layer in humanity's nature is self-love, which Krapotkin wholly thrusts aside. His great merit is that he has brought together powerful evidence of a strong desire for mutual help; but to build a system and a future on optimism is to build on sand."

One of the most interesting portions of Dr. Brandes' "Impressions" is that in which he deals with Armenian matters, and describes his meeting with Avetis Nazarbek, the real chief of the Armenian rebellion—"a young, strikingly handsome man, beautiful as an Italian portrait ideal from Anno 1500." Dr. Brandes felt a painful interest in the Armenians, and Avetis Nazarbek told him much about his people—a people, strange and highly intelligent, who, in position and in energy, and in so much more, remind one so strongly of the Israelites—a nation of some four millions, with one of the oldest cultured languages in the world, and the educated people of which speak, beside their mother-tongue, the neighboring Turkish, Persian, and Russian languages. Avetis gave Dr. Brandes also an outline of the history of the Armenian newer literature and some idea of the influences, mostly French and English, which had affected it. With a certain pride the Armenians remember still that Byron, while in Venice, studied their language under the monks of San Lazaro.

At one of Mr. Douglas Sladen's receptions, Dr. Brandes fell in with Mr. Kingeast Tsêng, son of the famous Marquis Tsêng, and had some conversation with him respecting literary and social matters in China—a conversation which Dr. Brandes had opened with the remark that he was well acquainted with the name of Mr. Tsêng's father. To which remark Mr. Tsêng, with a slight, smile veiled, but, nevertheless, apparent touchiness, replied, "I may point out, however, that I here represent not my father but the Chinese Government." The conversation, nevertheless, flowed on very smoothly and pleasantly, and Dr. Brandes learned that in China the author derives no pecuniary benefit from his book. The honor of being read and known is considered reward sufficient. There is no literary copyright, and whosoever desires so to do may reprint the book. "It is a democratic principle," said Marquis Tsêng, "and we Chinese are democrats. I consider the system advantageous and good."

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (August 15), following up the Jesuit crusade against Freemasonry, has an article intended to prove the widespread existence of Satanism in the English Masonic lodges.

Criticising in the *Nuova Antologia* (August 1) the most recent Papal encyclical on the Reunion of the Churches. Signor Chiappelli affirms that the Pope has taken up a far less liberal attitude toward the separated churches than in his previous pronouncements, nor does the author anticipate that any good or visible results will spring from it. To the same number Professor Pasquale Villari contributes an able and sympathetic article on the industrial conditions of the "trecciaiole," the picturesque straw-plaiters of Tuscany, who may be seen by all travelers busy with their work before their cottage doors. Serious rioting among this usually peaceful population has recently drawn the attention of the authorities to their economic condition, and Professor Villari shows conclusively that they have fallen on very evil days. Early in the century the earnings of a straw-plaiter amounted to two shillings a day; now the same work has to be performed for twopence or threepence! The workers, mostly women and girls, are at the mercy of the middlemen, and often as many as three of these men intervene between the straw-plaiter and the wholesale merchant, each of whom expects to make a living out of the transactions. Various causes are given by the professor to account for the fall in prices: the rapid change of fashions with which the Italian peasantry do not keep in touch, the large demand for cheap machine-sewn straw hats, and finally the competition of China and Japan. As a remedy to the undoubted poverty of the workers, the author suggests the establishment of technical schools, in which the quick-fingered Tuscan peasant could be trained in more profitable fields of labor. M. Paul Sabatier, in the mid-August number, still occupied with St. Francis, describes the original foundation of the "Pardon" of Assisi, known as the Partiuncula Indulgence, by the Saint, according to some recently discovered documents.

COSMOPOLIS.

MAX MÜLLER contributes a valuable article on "Prehistoric Antiquities of the Indo-Europeans" in the form of a review of the work of the late Professor Jhering.

Prof. J. P. Mahaffy writes on "Baireuth in 1896;" his article, in the main, is a critique of Wagner.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw describes the proceedings of the recent International Socialist Congress in London from the point of view of the Fabian Society.

The German section of *Cosmopolis* contains an account of the principal modern English artists by Herman Helferich. Maurus Jókai writes on the Hungarian millennial celebration and exposition.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY.

Social Forces in German Literature: A Study in the History of Civilization. By Kuno Francke, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 577. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

Professor Francke's volume is an ambitious attempt to trace a people's history in the national literature. Despite the great difficulties of the task, a gratifying measure of success has been attained, and the methods of treatment adopted by the author have been justified in the results of his labors. We now have for the first time in English a systematic study of German literature from the point of view of the observer of social and intellectual movements, rather than from that of the linguist or critic. The author defines his fundamental conception of the development of German literature as that of "a continual struggle between individualistic and collectivistic tendencies, between man and society, between personality and tradition, between liberty and unity, between cosmopolitanism and nationality."

L'Évolution Française sous la Troisième République. (The Evolution of France under the Third Republic). Par Pierre de Coubertin. Paper, octavo, pp. 452. Paris: E. Plon, Nourritt et Cie. 7 fr. 50.

Readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS need no introduction to the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who contributes to this magazine from time to time, and whose very valuable paper upon the late Jules Simon appears in this number. M. de Coubertin represents the best type of French republicanism, prizing modern progress and liberty, yet conservative as regards the propositions of the Radicals and Socialists. He has published works upon education in England and America, and was the organizer and chief promoter of the recent revival of the Olympian games in Athens. This attractive volume, which has just come to us from Paris, deals in a more satisfactory way than anything else we have ever seen with the political and constitutional history of France since the Franco-Prussian war. It is frank, thorough and sincere, and written from the point of view of a man who, while firm in French patriotism and hopeful for the future of his country, is a constant reader of English and American books and periodicals, and is not hampered as so many French writers are by lack of comparative political knowledge. The volume discusses French colonial and foreign policies, the relation of the republic to the church, the progress of education, the military situation in France, and concludes with chapters upon opinions, manners and morals, and upon the social question. The volume should be promptly translated into English.

The History of Mankind. By Professor Friedrich Ratzel. Translated from the German by A. J. Butler, M.A. With an introduction by E. B. Tylor, D.C.L. Vol. I. Quarto, pp. 510. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

The truly "monumental" works of literature are so rare, while the term is applied so indiscriminately, that we hesitate to use it, and yet we can find no other word which so fitly characterizes such a book as this—the labor of a great German anthropologist, illustrated with the greatest care, and translated into English with painstaking fidelity. Says Professor Tylor in his introduction of the work to English and American readers: "It is especially because the present work comes under the class of popular illustrated books that it is desirable to point out that this does not detract from its educational value, but on the contrary makes it good for providing a solid foundation in anthropological study." The translation is from the second German edition of 1894-95, revised and condensed from three to two volumes. The illustrations, 1,160 in number, including many colored plates, are remarkable both for range of subject and excellence of execution; they add greatly to the usefulness and efficiency of the book. With such a manual as this in general circulation, it surely is not too much to hope that the science of anthropology will take an increasingly important place in both Europe and America.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives. By M. P. Follett. With an Introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Miss Follett, a student of Radcliffe College, has made what is described by Professor Hart as "the first elaborate and thorough study of the Speaker of the House of Representatives." The number of important facts brought to light by this investigation (which occupied more than half of Miss Follett's time for four years) is remarkable. The study must take rank among the most important contributions to American history made in recent years.

The Province of Quebec and the Early American Revolution. A Study in English-American Colonial History. By Victor Coffin, Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 300. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin.) Madison, Wis. 75 cents.

The excellent reputation of the historical department in the University of Wisconsin is fully sustained by the uniformly high character of the publications issued by that department. The literary and scholastic standards to which the University bulletins are made to conform are certainly as high as those set by any institution in the country. Dr. Coffin's paper gives the results of an exhaustive inquiry into the attitude of Canada at the outbreak of the Revolution. The question why Canada did not join the other colonies at that time is reopened by Dr. Coffin's vigorous assertion that "not only was the Quebec act not effectual in keeping the mass of the Canadians loyal, but that what effect it did have was in exactly the opposite direction." What, then, kept the Canadians from open revolt? Dr. Coffin says that it was largely mismanagement of the revolutionary cause, coupled with singular ability and vigor on the part of the British defense.

The People's Standard History of the United States. By Edward S. Ellis. Paper, octavo, pp. 1920 (in 30 parts). New York: Woolfall Company. 50 cents each part.

The plan of publishing American history in sections, each elaborately illustrated, has been revived on a large scale by the Woolfall Company of New York City. Their project includes the production of not less than one thousand drawings of historic scenes, portraits, and maps especially prepared for the work. In the six parts that have thus far appeared the illustrations are spirited and well executed. It is early to speak of the qualities displayed in the text, but the authorities from which the compilation is made seem to have been carefully selected.

The Evolution of an Empire: A Brief Historical Sketch of the United States. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: William Beverley Harson. 75 cents.

Those who are familiar with Mrs. Parmele's "England," "France" and "Germany" in "Evolution of an Empire" series, will best understand the method of treatment adopted by her in this sketch of United States history. The book is in no sense a "manual" of the subject; as a "cram book" it would be a dismal failure. Its value does not lie in the multitude of facts which it contains, but rather in the lucid, natural way in which a few really important facts are presented and grouped, and in the stimulus which it imparts to a rational study of our country's history.

The Puritan in England and New England. By Ezra Hoyt Bington. Octavo, pp. 446. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $2.

This is a scholarly contribution to our knowledge of the social and religious life of the New England forefathers. It contains a list of authorities, and is well indexed. The introduction was written by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D.

Money and Banking Illustrated by American History. By Horace White. Paper, 12mo, pp. 498. Boston : Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

The able exposition of the currency question by Mr. Horace White, the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* (reviewed in our February number), now appears in a cheap edition. It deserves the serious attention of all students of the questions of which it treats, as probably the best and clearest defense of the gold standard yet brought out in this country. Many of Mr. White's views are diametrically opposed to those set forth by General Walker in his book on international bimetallism, which we reviewed in August. Both books should be read by every intelligent voter.

The Monetary and Banking Problem. By Logan G. McPherson. 12mo, pp. 140. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mr. McPherson's recent articles on money and banking in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, with several added chapters on other phases of the subject, have been brought out in a neat and convenient volume. The author's point of view is nearly the same as that of Mr. Horace White, but he speaks with less confidence of the infallibility of gold as the ultimate standard.

America and Europe. A Study of International Relations. I. The United States and Great Britain, by David A. Wells. II. The Monroe Doctrine, by Edward J. Phelps. III. Arbitration in International Disputes, by Carl Schurz. 12mo, pp. 128. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This volume includes three important papers called out by the discussion resulting from the Venezuelan episode. The contribution of Mr. Wells is a reprint of his article in the *North American Review* for April, 1896, with much additional matter ; that of Judge Phelps is an address which he delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and that of Mr. Schurz is an address at the Washington Arbitration Conference, April 22, 1896.

Assessment Life Insurance. By Miles M. Dawson. 12mo, pp. 135. New York : The Spectator Company. $1.50.

A clear and comprehensive discussion of the methods employed by insurance companies operating on what is known as the assessment plan. The history of such companies in the United States is impartially reviewed ; neither of the opposite extremes in the warfare between assessment and "old line" insurance systems is supported by Mr. Dawson, but an insight is afforded into what the assessment system really is, what mistakes have been made by its advocates in the past, and how it may be conducted with safety in the future. The book is a useful and original contribution to our knowledge of the subject.

Leading American Exchanges. Issued by Clapp & Co., Bankers and Commission Merchants. Quarto, pp. 200. New York.

Messrs. Clapp & Co., bankers and commission merchants, have issued their third annual souvenir book, covering the business of leading American exchanges in 1895. The letters of this firm deal with all facts that either directly or indirectly affect prices, and their comments are so brief and pointed and so well supported by figures and facts that no thinking business man can afford to be without this weekly visitor. The book is a reproduction of the weekly letters of 1895, and with them are given forty illustrations of prominent commercial and government buildings, each of which is accompanied by a condensed history of the business done by the exchange or the department of government occupying the building shown in the picture. Hardly any question can be asked by any person in regard to bonds, stocks, grain, provisions, cotton, wool, coffee, gold, silver or other United States products that is not statistically answered in this book, and the tables are so well arranged that in very small space they generally tell the whole story for ten or twenty years past. The information about cotton is especially comprehensive.

BIOGRAPHY.

Story of the Hutchinsons (Tribe of Jesse). By John Wallace Hutchinson. With an introduction by Frederick Douglass. Two vols., octavo, pp. 495-416. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $5.

The history of the famous Hutchinson family of singers is already well known to many of our older readers. A generation back almost everybody in the North knew about the Hutchinsons and had heard them sing. Frederick Douglass, who just before his death wrote an introduction to these volumes, had known the family from the beginning of their career as concert singers. Other prominent anti-slavery leaders were closely associated with the Hutchinsons during many years. These facts add to the interest of the narrative which has been written by the sole surviving brother. Both volumes are liberally illustrated.

Frances Mary Buss and Her Work for Education. By Annie E. Ridley. 12mo, pp. 399. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

As in some sense a pioneer in the movement for the higher education of women in old England, Miss Buss held a place not unlike that once occupied by Mary Lyon in New England. This memorial volume gives a particular account of each of the educational enterprises with which Miss Buss was connected. (She died in 1893.)

Pope Leo XIII. By Justin McCarthy. 12mo, pp. 160. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Justin McCarthy contributes to the "Public Men of To-day" series a sketch of Pope Leo XIII. The book is writtten in Mr. McCarthy's easy, journalistic style, and in a thoroughly appreciative spirit.

RELIGION.

Social Meanings of Religious Experiences. By George D. Herron. 18mo, pp. 237. Boston : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

This little volume contains six lecture-sermons, so called, delivered by Dr. Herron first in Chicago and later at the Shawmut Church in Boston. The titles of these discourses are : "The Affections as Social Energies," "Economics and Religion," "The Leadership of Social Faith," "Repentance unto Service," "Material World and Social Spirit," and "The Appeal of Redemption to Progress." Dr. Herron's thought, the general tenor of which is familiar to most of our readers, is clothed in graceful and vigorous English. His utterances bear reading as well as hearing.

Patmos ; or, The Unveiling. By Rev. Charles Beecher. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

An able exposition of the Apocalypse of St. John. "It is an unveiling of the difficult book of Revelation, and it is accomplished with the skill and genius which belong to the Beecher family. The early portion of the book sets forth the environment of the Apostle, the nature of the vision, and the literalness of the Apostolic descriptions. The author then proceeds to give a specific interpretation of the symbols in the light of history. The speculative portions cannot fail to command attention, the descriptions being beautiful in the extreme."

Eden Lost and Won : Studies of the Early History and Final Destiny of Man Taught in Nature and Revelation. By Sir J. William Dawson. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

These papers by Dr. Dawson originally appeared in the *Expositor*, and were written for the avowed purpose of calling in question the validity of what is known as "the higher criticism" applied to the Hebrew Bible. The author's point of view is that of a scientist who believes that the books of the Old Testament have a peculiar value and significance to the student of nature, and who therefore exercises a jealous care for their preservation. He seems to think that they are in danger of destruction at the hands of the historical and literary critics, and that the scientists who are believers in revelation must come to the rescue. Whatever Dr. Dawson has to say as a geologist will surely receive respectful attention, but his claims to authority as an expert on ancient Hebrew texts are hardly entitled to consideration in these days of specialization.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL WORKS.

The Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade, in the United States and other Countries, to the end of 1895. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 886. New York : The Scientific Publishing Company. $5.

We can add little to what we have said in former years regarding the value and importance of this work. The fact that it is the statistical supplement of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, under the same editorship as that authoritative periodical, should be sufficient to commend it to the scientific and commercial world. As a book of reference it is unsurpassed in its field.

Press-Working of Metals. By Oberlin Smith. Octavo, pp. 276. New York : John Wiley & Sons. $3.

A practical manual of the subject prepared by an experienced mechanical engineer. The volume contains more than four hundred plates, which are helpful to an understanding of the text and are particularly well executed.

The Magnetic Circuit in Theory and Practice. By Dr. H. du Bois. Translated by Dr. Atkinson. Octavo, pp. 380. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

The author of this treatise delivered a lecture on the same subject during the International Congress of Electricians, at Frankfort, in 1891. The present volume has been prepared in response to a very general demand for a systematic and critical account, from the physical point of view, of important developments in this branch of electrical science. The book aims chiefly to summarize the most recent experimentation and inquiry. Previous development is considered only briefly.

Guns and Cavalry : Their Performances in the Past and their Prospects in the Future. By Major E. S. May, R.A. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

A series of suggestive chapters on modern gunnery written by an expert in that branch of military science. The book is illustrated with portraits of famous cavalry and artillery commanders, and by plans of battles.

Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture. By E. P. Evans. 12mo, pp. 375. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $2.

The first thought naturally suggested to the unregenerate mind on taking up a book of this kind is the reflection that some writers manage to have a great deal to say about very slight subjects, and this is likely to be followed by a sensation of amazement that in these latter days any of them can find time to say it. In this instance, however, the author, far from claiming to have exhausted his apparently narrow theme, intimates repeatedly that he has only fairly begun its elaboration, and yet his book is a revelation of the possibilities of the subject, which perhaps has a significance not fully appreciated by the hasty reader. For such students as may care to pursue their researches further, a bibliography is provided.

The Mystery of Handwriting : A Handbook of Graphology. By J. Harington Keene. Quarto, pp. 155. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $2.

Mr. Harington Keene ("Grapho") offers, in this volume, "a plain and practical guide to the art of interpreting character from handwriting," this being the first attempt to illustrate the mysteries of the new science from American materials.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to which it is Due. By the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 400. New York : Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Many of the questions most likely to occur to the Alpine tourist of geological proclivities are answered in this book by Sir John Lubbock, who many years ago was associated with Huxley and Tyndall in their explorations, and has since passed many vacation days in the Alps. The book is illustrated with more than one hundred and fifty diagrams and an excellent map of Switzerland. The exposition of Alpine geology is complete, lucid and entertaining.

Familiar Trees and Their Leaves, described and illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. With over 200 drawings by the author, and an introduction by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. 12mo, pp. 330. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Professor Bailey very aptly describes the class of readers to whom this book chiefly appeals. They are not botanists, who trace the veins of the leaf, count the seeds in the pod, and study the structure in the wood, but rather persons who desire to know the tree in its entirety. "They want an easy and personal method of apprehending it. They have no desire to discover or record scientific facts. They are not of the analytical turn of mind. They simply want an introduction to the trees whom they meet." Such an introduction is furnished in this book by Mr. Mathews, whose earlier work, "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," has performed a like service for the lovers of flowers. Mr. Mathews has been described as "an artist who sees form and color without the formality of the scientist," but this is not saying that his work is in any sense inaccurate or lacking in fidelity to truth.

Four-Handed Folk. By Olive Thorne Miller. 16mo, pp. 201. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller has been known for some time as an enthusiastic and sympathetic interpreter of bird life. In venturing among the quadruped creation she finds an equally entertaining group of subjects. Some of the "four-handed folk" about whom she discourses are strange creatures to most boys and girls—or to older people, for that matter—and her descriptions of their antics are intensely interesting. Kinkajous, lemurs, marmosets and various kinds of monkeys are among the pets whose doings she narrates.

DRAMA AND CRITICISM.

Magda, a Play in Four Acts. By Hermann Sudermann. 16mo, pp. 161. Boston and New York : Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

It is not often nowadays that a drama, however successful on the stage, can be published to advantage in book form, but Herr Sudermann's "Magda" is decidedly one of the exceptions. The play is strong and forceful throughout, the characters reminding one forcibly of Ibsen and people—the more so since the author's style is not unlike that of the great Norwegian dramatist.

"Magda Schwartze," who has been driven from her

father's house on her refusal to marry the pastor, whom he has selected for her, returns to her native town as a famous singer. She meets there von Keller, the father of her child, whom she has not seen since she was poor and starving, but who has meanwhile become a pillar of the church in his native city and is an intimate friend of her father's. Old Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartze has never been quite sane since his daughter's flight. After being with difficulty induced to receive her, he at length discovers her relations with von Keller, and is on the point of challenging him as the only way to wipe out the blot on his honor when von Keller offers to marry Magda. She finally consents, fearing that a refusal would kill her father, but when von Keller declines to acknowledge the child for fear of ruining his prospects she drives him from her. Her father insists that she shall keep to her word, and she then tells him in her desperation that von Keller was not "the only one in her life," which strains his overwrought brain to the breaking point and he dies. The ending is hardly satisfactory, but there is a wealth of dramatic feeling in the work, which explains its popularity on the stage. Herr Sudermann may congratulate himself on having fairly reached a pinnacle of fame, since the druggists this year are dispensing a "Magda" soda—the compound of coffee and chocolate which shocked the singer's family on her return.

The Epic of the Fall of Man. A Comparative Study of Caedmon, Dante and Milton. By S. Humphreys Gurteen, M.A., LL.D. Octavo, pp. 449. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Mr. Gurteen's present volume is strictly what it declares itself to be—a comparative study of Caedmon's and Milton's treatments of the "Fall of Man." He has included the *Inferno* of Dante only "to bring out, in still bolder relief, the strong and weak points" in each and does not permit himself to be diverted into the innumerable bypaths which beset the way of the writer on Anglo-Saxon topics, owing to the great amount of territory still unexplored. An introductory chapter on the study of Anglo-Saxon leads up to a sketch of the life and times of Caedmon, and after an analysis of "The Fall of Man," the various themes in the Anglo-Saxon poem are carefully and minutely compared with the corresponding portions of "Paradise Lost." The critical comparison is of great interest. Mr. Gurteen thinks the two poems "sufficiently similar" . . . "to indicate a common origin," yet unlike enough to prove that Milton could have been only slightly influenced by his predecessor's work. An excellent original translation of Caedmon's poem from the Junian manuscript is appended to the volume, with some very interesting notes. Not the least attractive part of the work is the series of illustrations—*fac-similes* of the manuscript illuminations; they are amusingly archaic and show strikingly that pictorial art was of much later birth than poetic.

NEW SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

Problems in Differential Calculus. Supplementary to a Treatise on Differential Calculus. By W. E. Byerly, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 71. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

Robinson's New Higher Arithmetic for High Schools, Academies and Mercantile Colleges. 12mo, pp. 506. New York: American Book Company. $1.

Elements of Algebra, Adapted for Use in High Schools, Academies and Colleges. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: American Book Company. $1.

Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges. By Frederick Anderegg, A.M., and Edward Drake Roe, Jr., A.M. 12mo, pp. 108. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

Elements of Plane Geometry. By John Macnie, A.M. Edited by Emerson E. White, A.M. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: American Book Company. 75 cents.

Quatrevingt-Treize. By Victor Hugo. With an Historical Introduction and English notes by Benjamin Duryea Woodward. 12mo, pp. 595. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.25.

Les Miserables. By Victor Hugo. Abridged, with introduction and Notes by F. C. de Sumichrast. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

Pecheur D'Islande. By Pierre Loti. With explanatory notes by C. Fontaine, B.L. Paper, 12mo, pp. 318. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

Key to Short Selections for Translating English into French. By Paul Bercy, B.L. 12mo, pp. 121. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

German and French Poems for Memorizing. Prescribed by the Examinations Department of the University of the State of New York. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 20 cents.

Elementary German Reader. With notes and vocabulary. By O. B. Super. 12mo, pp. 134. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

Three Lectures by Emil Du Bois-Reymond. Edited, with introduction and notes, by James Howard Gore, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 112. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Fritz auf Ferien. By Hans Arnold. Edited, with introduction and notes, by A. W. Spanhoofd. 12mo, pp. 57. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 20 cents.

The Plutus of Aristophanes. With notes in Greek, based on the Scholia. Edited by Frank W. Nicolson, A.M. Octavo, pp. 123. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Little Nature Studies for Little People. From the essays of John Burroughs. Vol. II. Edited by Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Readings from the Bible, Selected for Schools and to be Read in Unison, under the supervision of the Chicago Woman's Educational Union. 12mo, pp. 192. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. 30 cents.

Poems by John Keats. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Herbert Augustine Smith. Paper, 12mo, pp. 104. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Elementary English. By Rupert C. Metcalf and Orville T. Bright. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

Eclectic English Classics. "The Tragedy of Macbeth," "Paradise Lost," books I. and II. 12mo, pp. 100-90. New York: American Book Company. 20 cents each.

Milton's Paradise Lost. Books I. and II. Edited by Edward Everett Hale, Jr., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Oliver Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield. Edited by Mary A. Jordan, A.M. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers from "The Spectator." Edited by D. O. S. Lowell, A.M. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. October.

Five American Contributors to Civilization. C. W. Eliot.
The Political Menace of the Discontented.
Cakes and Ale. Agnes Repplier.
The Imperiled Dignity of Science and the Law. J. Trowbridge.
"'Tis Sixty Years Since" at Harvard. Edward E. Hale.
The Fate of the Coliseum. Rodolfo Lanciana.
Sunday in New Netherland and Old New York.

The Bookman.—New York. October.

Johanna Ambrosius. Frank Sewall.
The Gentleman in American Fiction. James Lane Allen.
The New England Primer. P. L. Ford.

Century Magazine.—New York. October.

About French Children. Th. Bentzon.
A Study of Mental Epidemics. Boris Sidis.
A Presidential Candidate of 1852 (John P. Hale.) G. W. Julian.
The Eclipse of Napoleon's Glory. W. M. Sloane.
What Became of Dennis Martin? Jacob A. Riis.
Glave in the Heart of Africa. E. J. Glave.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. October.

Cardinal Richelieu. James B. Perkins.
The Geographical Position of France. C. F. A. Currier.
The Rise and Fall of New France. Frederick J. Turner.
America's Contributions to Science. Charles W. Eliot.
The Opium Traffic in California. Frederick J. Masters.
The Free Coinage of Silver. James B. Weaver.
The Single Gold Standard. W. G. Sumner.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. October.

A Summer Tour in the Scottish Highlands. T. L James.
The Story of a Child Trainer. Mary Badollet Powell.
The Perils and Wonders of a True Desert. D. D. Gaillard.
Personal Recollections of the Tai-Ping Rebellion. Gen. E. Forester.
The Modern Woman Out of Doors. Anna W. Sears.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. October.

General Lee's Last Campaign. Horatio C. King.
United States Revenue Cutter Service. Joanna R. Nicolls.
City Traction Systems. F. J. Patten.
The Art Student in Munich. George W. Bardwell.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. October.

Benjamin Franklin. George C. Lay.
Talks by Successful Women.—X. Alice Severance.
The Oberlin-Wellington Rescue. Lida Rose McCabe.
The Present Campaign in Cartoon. Marmaduke Humphrey.
Music in America.—XVII. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. October.

The Blue Quail of the Cactus. Frederick Remington.
Some American Crickets. Samuel H. Scudder.
Great American Industries.—XII.: Electricity. R. R. Bowker.
A Recovered Chapter in American History. Walter Clark.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. October.

The Most Luxurious City in the World. John Gilmer Speed.
The Most Mysterious People in America. Hamlin Garland.
This Country of Ours.—X. Benjamin Harrison.
The Young Man at Play. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.

England's Indian Army. D. C. McDonald.
The Last Resort in Art. Ellen Olney Kirk.
Russian Girls and Boys at School. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Humanity's Missing Link. Harvey B. Bashore.
The Need of Local Patriotism. William C. Lawton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.

Dr. John Watson—"Ian Maclaren." D. M. Ross.
The Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Ida M. Tarbell.
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Li Hung Chang. Chester Holcombe.
Recollections of a Literary Life. Elizabeth S. Phelps.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.

Prominent American Families.—VI. The Carrolls.
Types of Modern War Ships. A. H. Battey.

New England Magazine.—Boston. October.

The Building of Minot's Ledge Lighthouse. C. A. Lawrence.
The Charles River Basin. W. H. Downes.
Is the Mission of the Lecture Platform Ended? M. B. Thrasher.
Fifty Years of the American Missionary Association. C. J. Ryder.
The Public School, Library and Museum. William Orr, Jr.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. October.

Siena, the City of the Virgin. E. H. Blashfield, E. W. Blashfield.
The Government of the Greater New York. F V. Greene.
The Sculpture of Olin Warner. W. C. Brownell.
On the Trail of Don Quixote.—III. August F. Jaccaci.
The Expenditure of Rich Men. E. L. Godkin.
The New York Working Girl. Mary G. Humphreys.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. August.

The Photographers' Convention.
The Carbon Process. W. E. Henry.
Beginners' Column.—XXIX. Dr. John Nicol.
On the Inks Required for Three Color Printing. C. G. Zander.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. August-September.

Circulation of Gold and Silver Coinage. J. B. Delaney.
Patriotism in Our Public Schools. C. P. Colegrove.
Machinery as a Factor in Social Evolution. J. M. H. Frederick.
Future of the American Republic. G. W. Thompson.
A Farmer's Thoughts on Silver.
A Mission of the Public Park. H. L. Osborn.
The Evolution of Money. I. J. D. Hancock.
The Gold Money Fallacy. J. C. Elliott.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Superiority and Subordination as Subject Matter of Sociology. G. Simmel.
Some Social Economic Problems. Clare de Graffenried.
The Ideals of Social Reformers. W. Rauschenbusch.
The Function of the Church. E. M. Fairchild.
The Mechanics of Society. Lester F. Ward.
Social Control.—IV. Edward A. Ross.
The Criterion of Distributive Justice. F. C. Sharp.
Christian Sociology.—VII. Shailer Mathews.

American Monthly.—Washington. September.

Historic Saratoga. Mary L. Lockwood.
The Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address.
Our Country in War and Peace.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Growth of the French Canadian Race in America. J. Davidson.
Financial Procedure in State Legislatures. E. L. Bogart.
The Union Pacific Railway. J. P. Davis.
Uncertainty as a Factor in Production. E. A. Ross.
The High School System. L. R. Harley.
Courses in Politics and Journalism at Lille. E. P. Oberholtzer.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. September.

Principles of Taxation.—III. David A. Wells.
The Sympsychograph. D. S. Jordon.
Some Modern Views of the Cell. J. P. Humphrey.
The Vivisection Question. C. F. Hodge.

Immigration and Crime. Sydney G. Fisher.
Illusions and Hallucinations. W. R. Newbold.
Social Insects. L. N. Badenoch.
The Potter's Art among Native Americans. Alice D. Le Plongeon.
Dust and Sand Storms in the West. J. A. Udden.
The "New Woman" and Her Debts. C. de Graffenried.
The Banziris of the Congo Basin. M. F. J. Clozel.
Enrico Ferri on Homicide. Helen Zimmern.
Dogbane and Milkweed. Maud Going.
A Cambodian Primary School. M. Adhémard Leclère.

The Arena.—Boston. September.

The Currency Question: A Prophetic Utterance. W. J. Bryan.
Evils of Land Monopoly. B. W. Williams.
Whittier: A Modern Apostle of Lofty Spirituality. B. O. Flower.
The Initiative and Referendum. C. W. Bowne.
Is a Universal Religion Possible? I. N. Taylor.
The Right of Women to the Ballot. C. H. Chapman.
A Remarkable Statistical Report. James Malcolm.
Model "Model Tenements." W. H. Tolman.
Inherited Wretchedness: Should Consumptives Marry? P. Paquin.
The Negro's Place in History. W. Boughton.
Compulsory Arbitration. N. T. Mason.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—IX. Frank Parsons.

Art Amateur.—New York. September.

Tendencies of French Sculpture.
The Finishing of Repoussé Metal Work. W. E. J. Gawthorpe.
The Rise of Landscape Painting. Robert Jervis.

Atalanta.—London. September.

Joan of Arc. A. H. Dick.
The New Woman in the Olden Time. Mrs. Orpen.
Epistolary Endearments. Mary Howarth.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. August-September.

William Eustis Russell. J. T. Wheelwright.
The Proposed American Henley. S. Scoville, Jr.
The Monetary Standard. W. H. Hale.
The Writing of "The Raven." Frances A. Mathews.
The Roman Catholic Church *vs.* Science. H. G. Chapman.
Canada's Change of Government. S. R. Tarr.

Badminton Magazine.—London. September.

The Little Brown Bird. Marquess of Granby.
Harboring on the Quantocks. A. W. Bristow.
In Petland. The Lady Middleton.
Hawleyana. Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
The Blue Ribbon of the Thames. C. S. Colman.
The Angler at Bay. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Lythe Fishing. A. Boyd.
Swimming for Ladies. Mrs. Batten.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. September.

The Mint Report.
The Commercial Bank of Australia.
The Bank of Scotland's New Building.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. September.

Bimetallism.
The Battle of the Standards. Isaac Roberts.
Hard Times and Their Causes. Herman Justi.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. September.

The Soudan Advance: What Next?
The Passion Play at Selzach. Canon Rawnsley.
Fortunes of Paris: For the Last Fifty Years.
More Reflections of a Schoolmaster: "Waverly" and the "Iliad."
Continental Yachting.
The Novels of R. D. Blackmore.
The Last Chapter of Party History.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. August 15.

European and American Exports of Cotton Yarns and Piece Goods to Africa and the East.
The Effect of the Commercial Treaties of Germany.
Trade and Industry of the Transvaal in 1895.
The Cotton Spinning Industry of Japan.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. September.

Trinity University, Toronto. A. H. Young.
The Silver Question. J. W. Longley.
Through the Sub-Arctics of Canada. J. W. Tyrrell.
Imperial Federation. John Ferguson.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. September.

W. H. Grenfell of Taplow Court. M. P. Shiel.
The Atlantic Greyhound of the Future. J. H. Biles.
Paying Occupations for Gentlewomen. Continued. Elizabeth L. Banks.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.

Sir Henry Bessemer. R. H. Thurston.
American Milling Machine Practice. H. B. Binsse.
Local Developments of an Electric Central Station. W. S. Barstow.
Filtering Feed Water for Steam Boilers. W. H. Odell.
Steam Turbines. John H. Barr.
Electrical Concentric Cables. J. Hetherington.

Catholic World.—New York. September.

Some Features of the New Issue: Silver or Gold. R. J. Mahon.
Germany in the Fifteenth Century. J. W. Wilstach.
York Minster and Its Associations. J. A. Floyd.
The Word Painting of Dante. Anna T. Sadlier.
The Viscount de Melun. F. X. McGowan.
The Question of Food for the People. Alice W. Winthrop.
Some Canadian Women Writers. Thomas O'Hagan.
Are Anglican Orders Valid? Charles J. Powers.
The Salic Franks and Their War Lord Clovis. J. J. O'Shea.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. September.

Childhood and Science.
"Declining" Farming.
Betting and Betting Men.
In Distressful Spain.
Our Imported Vegetables. R. H. Wallace.
Voting Supplies in the House of Commons. Michael MacDonagh.
The Safety Point in Oil and Lamps.
The Salt and Gas Wells of China. E. H. Parker.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. September.

The City by the Golden Gate. George H. Fitch.
The Royal Family in Germany. G. H. Dryer.
Helen Keller, the Blind Deaf Mute. J. T. MacFarlane.
The New Congressional Library. E. A. Hempstead.
On Conversation.—II. J. P. Mahaffy.
The World's Debt to Horticulture. David B. Alsted.
Different Forms of the Ballot. Lee J. Vance.
Photography in Natural Colors. Dr. Selle-Brandenburg.
Joining the Atlantic to the Pacific. George E. Walsh.
Alaska. John G. Brady.
The New Spirit of the Times. D. Cortesi.

Contemporary Review.—London. September.

Was Pitt a Prophet? Professor Dicey. (With Note by Mr. Gladstone.)
The Situation in Crete. Ypsiloritis.
American Currency Cranks. W. R. Lawson.
The Decay of Party Government. Frederick Greenwood.
The Historical Jesus and the Christs of Faith. David Connor.
African Folk Lore. A. Werner.
Should History Be Taught Backwards? Sir Roland K. Wilson.
Church Reform. Rev. J. J. Lias.
Evolution of Society: The Old Order Changeth. Julia Wedgwood.
Diocletian and the Christians, and Turkey and Armenia.
Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.

Assye and Wellington; an Anniversary Study. Maj.-Gen. F. Maurice.
The Imperial Coronation at Moscow. Bishop Mandell Creighton.
Memoirs of Ali Effendi Gifoon, a Soudanese Soldier. Continued.
The Fate of Dubourg—Comte de Castellane. C. S. Oakley.
The Fringe of the African Desert. D. G. Hogarth.
Concerning Toast.
How to See the Zoo. C. J. Cornish.
Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

The Dial.—Chicago. September 1.

An Important Educational Document.
Conversational English. Percy F. Bicknell.
Dogmatic Philology. Edward A. Allen.

Education.—Boston. September.

Art for the Schoolroom. Barr Ferree.
The Modern Treatment of Crime. S. T. Dutton.
Universities in Holland. S. Nussbaum.

Educational Review.—New York. September.

Horace Mann. William T. Harris.
Democracy and Education. Nicholas M. Butler.
The Study of English in American Colleges. T. W. Hunt.
Unity in College Entrance History. Lucy M. Salmon.
History in the Common Schools. Emily J. Rice.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

Free Silver Poison the Cause of Industrial Paralysis. J. S. Tait.

Gas *vs.* Electricity Direct from Coal. D. M. Dunning.
The Underground Topography of a City. W. B. Parsons.
The Less Known Gold Fields of Colorado. Thomas Tonge.
The Problem of Boiler Selection. C. E. Emery.
Railway Pooling and Freight Rates. H. T. Newcomb.
The Shifting Interest in Electricity. G. H. Stockbridge.
Harmony of Architecture and Landscape Work. Downing Vaux.
Modern Machine Shop Economics. H. L. Arnold.
Manufacture and the Use of Brick for Paving. H. K. Landis.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

A Chat with Sir William Martin Conway on Mountaineering.
The King of Spain. A. Lynch.
Wilmington, Sussex and the Long Man. G. Clinch.
How the Lock Keeper Lives. S. L. Bensusan.

Fortnightly Review.—London. September.

Dr. Jameson's Raid and the Trial at Bar. Edward Dicey.
Edmond de Goncourt. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
Italy:
I. The Marquis di Rudini and Italian Politics. Ouida.
II. The Italians in Africa. J. Theodore Bent.
A Modern View of Jesus Christ. John Beattie Crozier.
Some Notes on Poetry for Childern. E. V. Lucas.
The Present Evolution of Man. Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
Ireland as a Field for Tourists. John A. Steuart.
The Humanities of Diet. H. S. Salt.
The Leader of the House of Commons; the Schoolmaster at St. Stephen's.
The Cretan Question.

The Forum.—New York. September.

The Chicago Convention. Isaac L. Rice, Andrew D. White.
Fire and Sword in Cuba. Clarence King.
Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria a Pronounced Success. W. P. Northrop.
Mr. White's "Warfare of Science with Theology." C. K. Adams.
Progress of the Women's Rights Movement in France. Jeanne E. Schmahl.
Cardinal Manning and His Biographer. J. T. Smith.
Threatened Annihilation of the Judge and Jury System. W. K. Townsend.
Early and Recent Currency Legislation: A Contrast. J. J. Lalor.

Free Review—London. September.

Herbert Spencer and A. J. Balfour. E. H. Parker.
Love's Coming of Age: a Criticism. F. Rockell.
Shakespeare and Montaigne. Continued. John M. Robertson.
"Daniel in the Critic's Den."
Immortality.
Henriette Couedon, Interview: the Angel Gabriel's Visit to Paris.
Perisciana. J. P. Gilmour.
Jealousy. E. Gillard.
The Human Animal. G. Mortimer.
The Dialect Epidemic; a Protest. E. Kidson.
The Philosopher at the Music Hall. Ernest Newman.
A Mormon Record. C. Cope.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Jemmy Spiller, Hogarth's Player Friend. W. J. Lawrence.
Angling Associations. W. T. Freeman.
The Clergy and Marriage; Love and Divinity. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
Yosemite, California, Memories. W. H. Gleadell.
Athletics; Extremes of Human Effort. A. MacIvor.
Two Ayrshire Ballads. George Eyre-Todd.
English and Americans in French Fiction. Andrew de Ternant.
A Carthaginian Log. Thomas H. B. Graham.

Green Bag.—Boston. September.

Sergeant Smith Prentice. A. Oakey Hall.
Female Gamblers. Andrew T. Sibbald.
The Country Lawyer in English Public and Social Life. E. Porritt.
The English Law Courts.—VII.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. September.

Professor Gunton's Address.
Fallacies about Gold and Silver.
Macauley on American Institutions.
England's "Free Trade Jubilee."
Swiss Banks of Issue.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. September.

The New Epoch and the University. G. S. Morison.
Scientific Change Ringing. A. H. Nichols.
Harvard's Soldiers. C. W. Eliot.
Buildings Associated with John Harvard. W. R. Thayer.
William Stoughton. A. C. Train.
Vital Statistics of Colleges. W. H. Van Allen.

The Home Magazine. Binghamton, N. Y. September.

Forty Years Behind a Camera. A Bogardus.
A Canadian Landscapist: Homer Watson. G. W. Bingham.
On the Track of the Guatusos. W. F. Alford.
General Hospitals and Trained Nurses. James W. Long.
American Millionaires.

Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

Light on the Pentateuch from Egyptology. A. H. Sayce.
The Unevangelized People of Our Country. T. D. Witherspoon.
Tennyson's Attitude Toward Skepticism. Eugene Parsons.
Protestant Church Problem in Germany. G. H. Schodde.
The Kingdom of the Ten Tribes. J. F. McCurdy.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. July.

Foundations for Tall Buildings. Randell Hunt.
Locomotive Counterbalancing. G. R. Henderson.
Riveted Joints. J. R. Worcester.
A Low Crib Dam Across Rock River. J. W. Woermann.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) July-August.

Decomposition of Rocks in Brazil. Orville A. Derby.
Italian Petrological Sketches. H. S. Washington.
Drainage Modifications. Marius R. Campbell.
Glacial Studies in Greenland. T. C. Chamberlain.
Deformation of Rocks.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Elevation of Sites for Batteries. Major J. G. D. Knight.
Preparation of the Infantry Soldier. Lieut. C. H. Muir.
Field Artillery Practice Grounds. Lieut. F. S. Strong.
Cavalry Fire Discipline. Major E. S. Godfrey.
The Heavy Artillery of the Future. Lieut. Albert Todd.
The Heating of an Army Post. Lieut. J. B. McDonald.
Military Instruction in Colleges. Lieut. Frank L. Winn.
The Army Medical Museum. Major Charles Smart.
Dragomirow's System of Army Training. Major Tonnochy.
Art of War as "Made in Germany." T. M. Maguire.
Field Fortifications. Lt.-Col. G. S. Clarke.
Future of the Army Medical Staff. Lt.-Col. W. Hill Climo.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

History and Present Application of the Quantity Theory. H. P. Willis.
Social Selection. C. C. Closson.
Hadley's Economics. W. G. L. Taylor.
The Natural Basis of Interest. F. W. Sanders.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. September.

Boston Public School Kindergartens.
Kindergartners at Buffalo.
Imagination and Expression. John Dewey.

Knowledge.—London. September.

Waves. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.
The Causes of Color. J. J. Stewart.
A Quarter of a Century's Work on Respiration. C. F. Townsend.
The Total Eclipse of August 9, 1896. E. Walter Maunder.
Some Curious Facts in Plant Distribution. Continued. W. Botting Hemsley.
The Affinities of Flowers. F. Oswald.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. September.

The Personal Side of Dickens. Stephen Fiske.
The Fire Etcher and His Art. J. W. Fosdick.
This Country of Ours.—IX. Benjamin Harrison.
The Young Man as a Citizen. C. H. Parkhurst.

Leisure Hour.—London. September.

Echoes from the Dungeon of Vincennes. Tighe Hopkins.
On the Safe Conduct of Ships in Fog. Lieut. W. Johnson.
Glimpses of Johnson in Eighteenth Century Oxford. E. B. Parry.
A Trip with Sheep in Australia.
The Round Towers of Ireland. G. H. Orpen.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. September.

Purification of Public Water Supplies. G. H. Rohe.
County Care of the Insane. James E. Heg.
Massacre at Van. Grace M. Kimball.
Plans for International Arbitration.
International Law. Chief Justice Russell.

Longman's Magazine.—London. September.

Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey. Austin Dobson.
The English Ranchwoman.

The Looker-On.—New York. September.

Voice Production and Analysis.
Adaptation of Shakespeare to Opera. F. W. Apthorp.

Lucifer.—London. August 15.

Fragments. H. P. Blavatsky.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Letters to a Catholic Priest. Continued. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Unity Underlying All Religions. Concluded. Mrs. Besant.
Cagliostro.
An Important Letter of H. P. Blavatsky.
Occultism in English Poetry. Mrs. Ivy Hooper.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.

The Man Pepys.
An Old Page of Danish History.
Brigandage in Sicily.
Notes From a Sportsman's Journal.
The Rise of the Buffs.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. September.

A More Promising Future for the Jews of Russia. M. Ellinger.
Jesus, the Pharisee. G. A. Danziger.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. September.

Senator Foraker, His Family and His Friends. Mrs. C. F. McLean.
On Foot in Egypt and Palestine.—III. N. Tjernagel.
Sketch of the Dry Tortugas. E. L. Sabin.
Midland War Sketches.—XXV. Col. A. G. Hatry.
Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. W. S. Moore.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. September.

The Outbreak at Van, Eastern Turkey.
The Church and Schools of Adabazar, Turkey. J. K. Greene.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.

Christian Missions, the Peculiar Enterprise of God.
The Year 1896 in Japan. G. W. Knox.
Spiritual Outfit of the Medical Missionary. W. J. Wanless.
About Foreign Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. September.

Seriousness in Art. George Gibbs.
Wild Flowers of the Rocky Mountains. A. C. Carson.
Whist and Its Masters.—II. R. F. Foster.
Glimpses of Samoa. Hugh H. Lusk.

Music.—Chicago. September.

Three Croatian Composers. J. J. Kral.
Development of Musical Conception. B. C. Henry.
Songs of the Lark and the Nightingale. I. G. Tompkins.
Some Available Music for Church Use.

National Magazine.—Boston. September.

Li Hung Chang. Arthur W. Tarbell.
The Curse of the East. C. H. Gibbons.
Yachting on the Great Lakes. Edmund S. Hoch.
The Tea Supply of the United States. Edward H. Miller.
The Newfoundland Bank Trials. P. T. McGrath.
A One-Sided View of Santa Cruz. G. S. Mead.

National Review.—London. September.

W. E. Gladstone's Return. H. D. Traill.
The Christian Motive. Bernard Holland.
Family Councils in France. Miss M. Betham Edwards.
The American Crisis:
I. T. Lloyd.
II. George Peel.
III. J. H. Tritton.
Sir Henry Irving's Claim. William Wallace.
Crocodile Tears and Fur Seals. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.
The Origin of Oxford. A. F. Leach.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Northwest Frontier of India.
The Study of Man. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.
The Coming Crisis in Consols. Hugh Chisholm.

Nineteenth Century.—London. September.

Sisyphus in Ireland: Twenty-five Land Acts in Twenty-six years.
The Baptism of Clovis. Dr. Jessopp.
Some Recollections of Cardinal Newman. Aubrey de Vere.
At Sea. Martin Morris.
The Jew Baiting on the Continent. Dr. Emil Reich.
On Inductive Morality. Marchese Nobili Vitelleschi.
Boiling Milk. Mrs. Percy Frankland.
A Northern Pilgrimage to Nothumberland Sir Weymuss Reid.
An Attempt at Optimism. Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
Sailing for Ladies in Highland Lochs. Mrs. Walter Cryke.
John Stuart Mill. Frederic Harrison.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

Browning's Theism. Josiah Royce.
The Christocentric Theology. Charles F. Dole.
The Problem of the Divided Church. George Hodges.
The Education Controversy in England. Edward Porritt.
Raising of the Dead in the Synoptic Gospels. E. A. Abbott.
Renan After Thirty Years. Edward H. Hall.
Relations Between Science and Religion. S. H. Mallone.
The Eastern Orthodox Church. E. A. Grosvenor.
Jainism and its Founder. J. T. Bixby.

North American Review.—New York. September.

From a Silver to a Gold Standard in British Honduras. A. Moloney.
Are the Farmers Populists? John M. Stahl.
America's Duty to Americans in Turkey. Cyrus Hamlin.
Woman's Battle in Great Britain. W. G. Blaikie.
The Plague of City Noises. I. H. Girdner.
The Late Session of Parliament. Justin McCarthy.
An Industrial Opportunity for America. E. Sowers.
The Coming Struggle on the Nile. Arthur Silva White.
The Pay of College Women. Frances M. Abbott.
Neo-Malthusianism. R. F. Clarke.
The Duty of the Hour. Warner Miller, Richard P. Bland.
Stage Scenery and the Vitascope. G. P. Lathrop.
The Truth About the Opium War. J. J. Alexander.
Roman and Anglo-Saxon Criminal Jurisprudence. E. I Felsenthal.

Outing.—New York. September.

The Thirty Foot Class. R. B. Burchard.
Tenting in the Arid Lands. John Willis Hays.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Khoi to Killissakend.
Military Rifle Shooting in America. Lieut. A. S. Jones.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.

The Good Roads Movement.
Municipal Pavements.
League of American Wheelmen in Politics. F. H. Kerrigan.
The Water Supply of a Great City. Rounsevelle Wildman.
The Law and the Miner. T. L. Ford.
Argentiæ, or the Silver Problem. J. C. Levy.
The Napa Soda Springs. R. Wildman.
Humboldt and its Redwoods. M. M. Vaughan.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.

The Country and the Towns of the Dart. Continued.
The Lilford Vivaria. J. A. Owen.
Marat; the Friend of the People. Prof. H. Morse Stephens.
Schlangenbad. W. B. Gardiner.
The Romance of Torpedo Boats. G. E. Armstrong.
The Cambridge "A. D. C." Continued. A. H. Marshall.

The Peterson Magazine.—New York. September.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Soldier and the Man. T. J. Mackay.
The Old Missions of California. Edith S. Tupper.
The True Story of Hamlet. G. H. Westley.
Rugby, an English Public School. Margaret G. O'Brien.
A Fire Department Training School.
American Naval Heroes.—VII. J. H. Brown.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Is Morality Without Religion Possible? O. Pfleiderer.
The Idealism of Spinoza. J. C. Murray.
The Relations of Psychology to Other Sciences. H. Griffing.
Cause and Function of Conscience. S. E. Mezes.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. August.

The Leeds Photographic Convention. H. P. Robinson.
Artistic Lighting.—V. James Inglis.
Developer for Bromide Prints. Lee Baekeland.
Washing Prints Without Running Water.

Photographic Times.—New York. September.

The Focal Length of a Lense. How to Find It. F. C. Lambert.
Cloudland. Alice L. Snelling-Moqué.
Photography as an Auxiliary in Color Printing. O. Volkmar.
On the Opacity of Air. Victor Schumann.

Review of Reviews.—New York. September.

The Three Vice-Presidential Candidates and What They Represent. Theodore Roosevelt.
The Populists at St. Louis. Henry D. Lloyd.
Outlook upon the Agrarian Propogada in the West. N. D. Hillis.
Would American Free Coinage Double the Price of Silver in the Markets of the World? C. B. Spahr, J. L. Laughlin.
John Brown in the Adirondacks. Albert Shaw.
The Lord Chief Justice on Arbitration.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. September.

The Catholic University at Fribourg.
The Yellowstone National Park.—III. George E. Hardy.

The Sisters of Mercy in New York.
Civilization, Law, and Liberty in Spain. John A. Mooney.

The Sanitarian.—New York. September.

Hygienic Precepts and How an Epidemic was Stamped Out.
Public Baths Essential to Public Health. M. Morris.
Purification of Water by Metallic Iron. C. W. Chancellor.
Street Cleaning in Paris.
Suburban Sanitation. G. B. Thornton.
Vivisection Justifiable. H. P. Bowditch.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. September.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching.—II. John Watson.
Typewriting in the Public Schools. Bates Torrey.

School Review.—Chicago. September.

The Tripartite Division of Education. B. A. Hinsdale.
Secondary Education. W. H. Smiley.
What Constitutes a Secondary School.

Strand Magazine.—London. August 15.

The Prince's Derby ; as Told by Lightning Photography.
Through a Telescope ; the Discovery of Neptune.
Some Curious Public School Customs. T. S. Oldham.
Some Wonders of the Microscope. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Pastimes at Sea. Framley Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York. September.

Speech of Hon. W. J. Bryan at Chicago.
Training for Longevity.

Sunday at Home —London. September.

Concerning Knives. Ida Lemon.
Some Town Problems.
Among the Burmans.
St. Spiridion ; One of the Nicene Fathers. Rev. F. Hastings.
The Handwriting of Famous Divines. Dr. A. B. Grosart.

Temple Bar.—London. September.

Satires and Satirists in Literature.
The Training of the Laborer. Francis McNab.
Selborne and Gilbert White. H. P. Palmer.

United Service Magazine.—London. September.

Li Hung Chang ; Our Chinese Guest.
Age of Entry to the Navy.
Canteen Profits.
Artillery Reform.
The Attack Drill at Chelsea Barracks.
Departmental Bimetallism. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
The Cossacks in War. Captain R. G. Burton.
A Prisoner in Abyssinia. Lily Wolffsohn.
Prospects of Australian Federation. J. Reid.
Kabul in 1879-80. Continued. Col. G. T. Pretyman.
The Fitting Out of the Baltic Fleet in 1854.
Captain Salusbury's Congo "Revelations." Henry M. Stanley.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. September.

The New French Naval Programme. C. B. R. Kent.
The Campaign and Battle of Chicamauga. Col. E. T. Wells.
The Human Animal in Battle. H. W. Wilson.
A Summer Cruise with Farragut.

Westminster Review.—London. September.

The Foreigner. C. D. Farquharson.
The Present Situation of Sunday Opening. Continued. Frederic Peake.
The Ethics of Statecraft. Horace Seal.
German and English Interest in Samoa. J. F. Rose-Soley.
Imperative Free Trade. Robert Ewen.
Latter Day Conservatism in Scotland. W. M. Ramsay.
Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Janet Harper.
The Economics of Rating. George Crosoer.
Should Canvassing at Parliamentary Elections be Abolished ? L. Emanuel.
Mosquitoes and Their Enemies. L. Irwell.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. September.

Pictorial Photography and Portraiture.
How to Study Process Chromatics.—IV. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Papers for Professional Photographers.—XVIII. John A. Tennant.
Outdoors With the Camera.
A Single Slant Light Studio.
Variety in the Treatment of the Subject.
Chapters on Portraiture.—VI. J. A. Tennant.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) August.

Standard of Living of Amercian Workingmen. Emile Levasseur.
Government Publications. W. F. Willoughby.
A Social Reformer of the Fifteenth Century. Frank Goodrich.
International Bimetallism. H. W. Farnam.
Land Tenure Among the Negroes. Pitt Dillingham.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 1.

Rudolf Kögel. With Portrait. E. Frommel.
Andrée's North Polar Balloon Expedition. Dr. G. Wegener.

August 8.

Old Church Registers. A. von Rieben.
The Emperor's Visit to Italy. H. Bohrdt.

August 15.

Ernst Curtis. With Portrait. Prof. O. Jäger.
The German Colonial Exhibition at Berlin. T. H. Pantenius.

August 22.

Hermann von Wied. Dr. C. Meyer.

August 29.

The Lungs (Open Spaces, etc.) of Berlin. O. Preuss.
Hermann von Wied. Continued. Dr. C. Meyer.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 15.

Coal Mines. K. Kollbach.
Frey Lope Felix de Vega Carpio. Prof. K. Pasch.

Heft 16.

The Horned Beetle and the German Parrot. Dr. O. Warnatsch.
Babylon Then and Now. Dr. J. Nikel.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. August.

Prince Bismarck and the North German Bund. Continued.
Lutzow and Kitzen, 1813. Dr. A. Pfister.
Robert Hamerling. F. Lemmermayer.
The Most Celebrated of the Prisoners of the Bastille. F. Funck-Brentano.
Leopold von Ranke and Varnhagen von Ense. T. Wiedemann.
On the Care of the Skin. Dr. H. von Hebra.
Reminiscences. Continued. Dr. Henriei.
Precious Stones. M. H. Bauer.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

Pictures of Iceland. A. Heusler.
Königsberg (Prussia) University. Continued. L. Friedlaender.
Experimental Pedagogy. L. Stern.
The Develpment of History Writing Among the Ancients.
The Berlin Exhibition. J. Lessing.
The Inauguration of the Goethe-Schiller Archive at Weimar. A. Schöne.
Ernst Curtius. H. Grimm.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 23.

Eduard Grützner. B. Rauchenegger.
Sport in Wyoming. Dr. Max Graf von Zeppelin.
The Bayreuth Festival. G. Klitscher.

Heft 24.

The Wendelstein.
Budapest. L. Hevesi.
The Berlin Art Gallery.

Heft 25.

Iceland. Dr. O. Cahnheim.
The Volme and Lenne Valleys.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.

Turkish Reforms. Spanuth.
Berlin Exhibition.
The Dueling Question.
The Intellectual Awakening of Russia. J. von Reincke.
German Mottoes. Continued. A. Freybe.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

August 5.

Co-education. Prof. L. Fleischener.
Emanuel Hansted, Danish Poet. E. Schlaikjer.

August 19.

The Congrua Question in Hungary. J. Dért.

Nord und Sud.—Breslau. August.

The Malays and Their Literature. Gertrud Danne.
Art and Play of Animals. H. Schmidkunz.
Dr. Hans Richter. With Portrait. G. Schoenaich.
Madame Vigée-Lebrun. A. Friedmann.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. August.

France and Prussia in 1870. Edmond Rossier.
Slatin Pasha, a Prisoner of the Mahdi. Continued. M. Muret.
Home for Inebriates. Dr. Châtelan.
The Impotence of the European Powers. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

August 1.

The Poem of the Rhone. Mistral.
Isabeau of Bavaria. V. de l'Isle-Adam.
Seven Years of Republican Government in Brazil.—I. O. Lima.
Grottoes and Caverns. F. de Villenoisy.
Exploring in Annam and Laos. M. Mercier.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

August 15.

The Poem of the Rhone. Mistral.
Jules Simon as Schoolmaster. J. Simon.
Seven Years of Republican Government in Brazil.—II. O. Lima.
Melancholia and Its Treatment. M. de Fleury.
The East Against the West. A. Fock.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

August 1.

The Scarcity of Water in Paris. Paul Strauss.
Eugène Spuller. Hector Depasse.

August 8.

The Problem of Modern Education and the University. M. Leloup.
The Socialist Congress in London. L. de Seilhac.

August 15.

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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectual Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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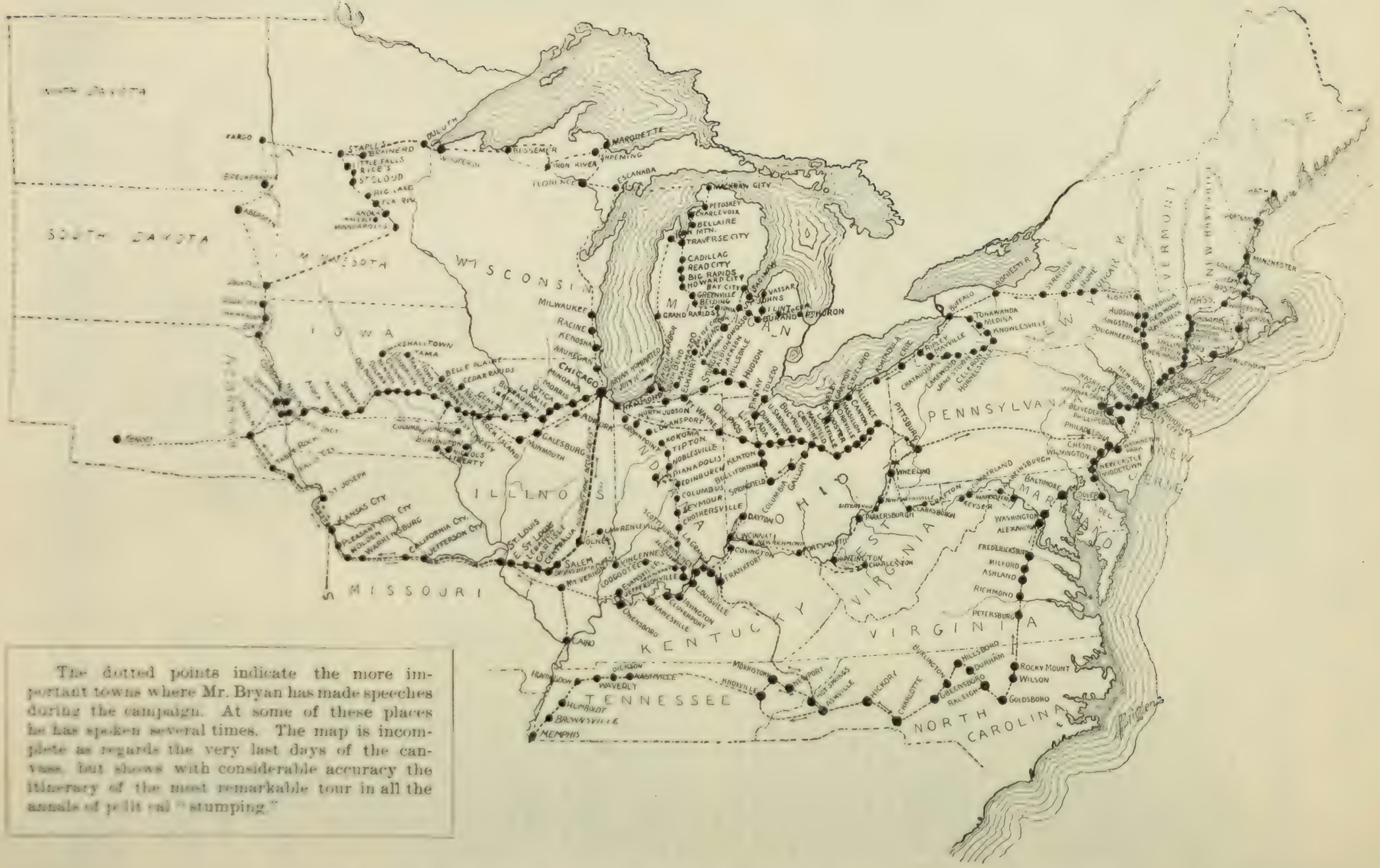
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The dotted points indicate the more important towns where Mr. Bryan has made speeches during the campaign. At some of these places he has spoken several times. The map is incomplete as regards the very last days of the canvass, but shows with considerable accuracy the itinerary of the most remarkable tour in all the annals of political "stumping."

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S ORATORICAL CANVASS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

(See page 519.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIV. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1896. No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A History-Making Season.

To those who try to keep a firm hold of the main threads of contemporary political history, the past month has been full of intense significance and interest. Here at home, the most remarkable presidential campaign since our civil war has been approaching its culmination. In England, the people have been aroused to an almost unprecedented state of national excitement over the Turkish question. Across the channel, the citizens of France have been lifted to a seventh heaven of ecstacy by the visit of the Czar, and by the immense access of international prestige which has come to France in consequence of the evidence, now made plain to the whole world, that the arrangement between the Russian Empire and the French Republic is not merely a vague *entente*, but is a firm and solid alliance. Spain,—with the Cuban situation growing daily more hopeless, and the revolt in the Philippines becoming more formidable constantly,—has also in her distraught and semi-bankrupt condition had to consider the startling imminence of revolutionary outbreaks at home. The changing phases of the Eastern question have engrossed much of the attention of continental Europe, particularly of Austria and Italy. South Africa has been making history with steady strides. President Kruger has not ceased to import enormous quantities of arms, while Mr. Cecil Rhodes having restored peace in Matabeleland is preparing for some new moves that will keep the British Colonial Office and the various local authorities of half the African continent anxious and intent. The Australians are working again with greater interest than ever upon plans of colonial federation, while the Japanese have been changing leaders and putting bolder and more aggressive spirits at the helm. It is believed in some quarters that the Japanese are secretly fomenting the disturbances in the Philippine Islands with the hope of securing that group when the inevitable Spanish collapse takes place. Venezuela is awaiting with high expectancy the decision of the American Boundary Commission that is believed to be almost ready. Italy is thankful to be able to buy the release of her soldiers held in bondage by Menelek, ruler of the Abyssinians, and there is prospect of permanent peace in that portion of Africa, while the ease with which Dongola was taken by the combined expedition of the English and Egyptian troops has prepared every one for the news that an advance upon Khartoum is to take place before long, and that the whole of the Soudan is to be recovered and placed under a civilized and orderly administration. The student of national and international politics is entirely justified in concluding from the main drift of contemporary affairs throughout the whole world, that the cause of justice, peace, and true civilization is making steady gains, and that the human race is by no means in process of decadence.

Our American Pessimists.

The progress of our own presidential campaign has been marked by the wail of many pessimists whose voices have been heard along the outer fringes of the general conflict. In the East these pessimists are practically all in one political camp, while in the West they are all on the other side. The Eastern pessimists have been bemoaning the fearful decline in the moral character of the nation as indicated by the desperate wickedness of the Chicago platform and the shocking depravity of the millions of citizens who are supporting William J. Bryan. The Western pessimists, with precisely the same degree of self-righteous censoriousness, are proclaiming the enormities of the "money power," the dark designs of the "syndicates," "trusts" and corporations, and the speedy downfall of all our best institutions in case McKinley should be elected. His victory, they declare, would be the triumph of the most grasping and unscrupulous plutocracy that has ever in all history fastened its clutches upon an enslaved people. In justice to the most representative portion of the country, it should be said that the one set of pessimists will chiefly be found east of the Alleghany mountains, and the other set, almost to a man, west of the Missouri river. In the central section, extending from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, the political battle has been raging most lustily; but men are not pessimists in that region. In those splendid commonwealths of normal and wholesome development, of high average prosperity, and of comparative freedom from extreme contrasts of social condition, the people are not given to supposing, even under the excitement of a presidential campaign, that their country is going to the dogs or that half their fellow citizens are rascals.



Drawn by Frank Beard. Copyrighted by F. L. Chapman.

"THE LOCK-OUT IS ENDED; HE HOLDS THE KEY."—A FAVORITE REPUBLICAN POSTER.

Who Are the Pessimists?

The pessimism of the extreme East in the present campaign is associated with the morbid timidity of the very rich or with the shallow ignorance of that small part of the community that is proud of knowing more about Europe than about the United States. The pessimism of the extreme West grows chiefly out of the bitterness of failure or of temporary mischance in enterprises essentially speculative in their nature. For while agriculture is a most legitimate pursuit, it is none the less true that hundreds of thousands of men not trained in agriculture have come to grief through their settlement in the sub-arid belt, where they went with wrong impressions of the climate and with expectations of success based upon speculative rather than solid considerations. Many of these people are charging their present distress upon the appreciation of gold and the machinations of Eastern money lenders. Mining, also, is a legitimate business, but it attracts people of speculative temperament more strongly than any other pursuit. Much of the pessimism of the new Rocky Mountain states is due to the collapse of mining ventures. The inevitable consequence upon prices of overproduction under conditions which have been steadily diminishing the cost of production, was left out of account by many of the mining boomers; and now they are blaming an imaginary Eastern plutocracy for distress caused by a reaction that was inevitable. And what has happened among the agriculturists of the sub-arid region, and among the miners of the Rockies, has to some extent befallen cattle ranchers on the Plains; while hardest hit of all have been the gentlemen engaged in that honest, but precarious calling which we may term the "town-lot industry." If ever there was a period when political conditions in the United States did not justify pessimism on moral grounds, that time is this present year 1896. Never before has so large a proportion of the citizenship of the country been bringing its best conscience and best intelligence to a study of the affairs of the nation. A great political contest is not a drawing-room affair; and many impolite things are sure to be said. But the observer who is capable of a large view of the contest must have been struck with the fact that the fight this year has been a remarkably fair one.

The Republicans Invited and Shaped the Contest.

The future student of our financial and monetary policy will see plainly enough that this conflict of 1896 was inevitable, and that there was nothing to do but to fight it out in the great open arena. The Republican party gave this country legal tender paper money as a war measure, and threw the so called "money of the constitution" out of use. The wisest students, both European and American, to-day hold that the greenback policy of our civil war period was a total mistake,—a blunder of ill trained financiers. After the war, the Republican party, under the financial leadership of the Hon. John Sherman, undertook to

bring the country back to a basis of real money; and in 1875 it was declared that gold payments should be resumed at the beginning of 1879. But the Republicans had become alarmed lest there should be too rapid a contraction of the currency; and they determined to keep an immense volume of legal-tender paper money, approaching $500,000,000, in permanent circulation, instead of making resumption consistent and complete. This compromise had in it the seeds of inevitable mischief. The Republican party was drawn into another illogical and unprofitable compromise when it participated in the legislation that gave us, in 1878, the so-called Bland act for the limited coinage of silver dollars. The party should either have remonetized silver in the full sense, or else left it demonetized. The so-called Sherman act of 1890, providing for the purchase of silver bullion by the United States to an extent that was expected to absorb the whole product of the American mines, was another of those opportunist and time-serving measures which, while well intended, was destined only to render more difficult and serious the final settlement thus postponed. Meanwhile, the Republican party had continually avowed, in its platforms and in the speeches and professions of its leaders, a supreme determination to bring full silver remonetization about at no distant date. The silver purchase act of 1890 was undertaken with the declared purpose to stimulate the market price of silver in order to pave the way for free coinage. The single gold standard was pronounced by the unanimous consent of the Republican party, on occasions too numerous to mention, an evil for which remedies must somehow be devised; while confession was made that the restoration of silver was to be kept in mind as a chief object of enlightened and patriotic statesmanship.

The Truth of History.

Yet with all this record of monetary compromise and of constant and eagerly avowed opposition to the single gold standard,—a record beginning with the legal-tender acts of the civil war and reaching to July, 1896, only four months ago,—there are Republicans in our Eastern states who have, by much vehemence, succeeded in convincing themselves that their party was always for a money of uncompromised soundness, and that all Western silver men are either fools or knaves,—mostly knaves. If the country's prosperity is in peril to-day through the uncertainties involved in the currency struggle, let the truth be plainly told that the crisis of the present year has not been brought about by the Populists, who have always been for fiat money, nor yet by the extreme free silver men, who have long stood for a definite and easily understood proposition—namely, the restoration of the coinage laws as they existed before the civil war. It is not these men who are responsible for this year's strained and critical situation. On the contrary, the Republican party itself is responsible. The party which gave us the legal tender acts; which only succeeded in securing the constitutionality of those acts by changes in the *personnel* of the Supreme Court; which compromised its resumption policy by the mischievous device of perpetuating the greenbacks; which made the Bland coinage bill a law; which passed the silver purchase act of 1890, and which promoted the series of international silver conferences,—it was this party and no other whose policy made inevitable that great day of reckoning which now by common consent is fixed for November 3, 1896. It is true that the resumption policy determined upon by the act of 1875 placed us fully upon a sound money basis, and that we have kept upon that basis for nearly twenty years. But the opponents of sound money could never have grown so strong as seriously to threaten the continuance of that basis, if it had not been for the wavering convictions and the mischievous compromises of the Republicans themselves. It is a great pity that the leading Republican politicians have not in this campaign shown a little more frankness, a little finer sense of humor, and a little better quality of moral courage. It would have helped rather than have hindered their cause if they had, one and all, made the frankest and fullest confession of their past doubts and mistakes in respect to the wisest course for the United States to pursue in its coinage and currency policies. They, along with all the rest of us, have had to learn in the school of experience; and their speeches would have been received far more sympathetically, particularly by the farmers and workingmen, if those speeches had always begun with a true account of the speaker's own transitions of belief and variations of attitude during the past ten or twenty or thirty years, as regards the subject of our national currency.

A Logical Consequence.

The dispassionate student of the financial and monetary history of the United States since the war must conclude that the great array of citizens now fighting for the coinage of silver are contending honestly for a cause that has been logically evolved, and that owes the strength of its support to circumstances which can be rationally explained. The East has not so easily comprehended this fact; but, fortunately, the middle West understands better. Furthermore, the National Campaign Committee has understood the situation with a very clear intelligence. That committee very wisely decided to make Chicago its headquarters, and also decided at the very outset that its campaign must be one of education rather than agitation, and of friendly persuasion rather than of accusation or calumny. The Republican campaign fund has been a large one this year, but it has been honorably as well as effectively expended. The vast bulk of it has been used for the printing and distribution of pamphlets and leaflets relating to the issues of the campaign,—principally to the money question. This reading matter for the most part has been very ably prepared and edited, and its distribution has been accomplished upon a scale unheard of heretofore in any political campaign in the

history of the world, and by methods the tactfulness and ingenuity of which have never been equaled before.

Monetary Science and the Referendum.

The spectacle of millions upon millions of citizens of a great nation debating the intricacies of the currency question certainly has its curious aspects. Nothing like it was ever seen in any other great country before. Whatever questions may at one time or another disturb the minds of the mass of men who hold the franchise in England, France, Germany, or other European countries, the plain people have never for a moment believed it possible that they were competent to settle currency and banking questions on the plan of the popular referendum. These are matters involving scientific and expert knowledge. The intense discussion of 1896 in this country will not have resulted in making accomplished monetary scientists out of a majority of the population ; nevertheless, the serious and honest effort of the voters to find out enough about these questions to act with reasonable intelligence and prudence, can only produce valuable results in the end. It is a part of our education as a democracy. The sapient persons, whether professional preachers or laymen, who have been disposing of the free-silver party by the mere enunciation of the text, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," have of course contributed nothing of value to the discussion, and have only exhibited their own unfitness as yet for any useful part in the task of modern government through the mechanism of public opinion. At least half of the whole number of states in the Union have at one time or another, within three or four years, voted in such a way as to make it appear that a majority of their voters were in favor of the free coinage of silver. But it is precisely because these people have been honest that they have been numerically strong enough to carry their states. Accusations of intentional dishonesty, when brought by one citizen against several millions of his fellow-citizens, are quite too wholesale. The strength of the silver movement has consisted wholly in its sincerity. Happily, at least 90 per cent. of the sound-money supporters have come to comprehend this fact

The Electoral Outlook.

As Election Day approached, the confidence of the Republican managers had undoubtedly been increased. There had been times since the campaign began when the best-informed Republican politicians were exceedingly anxious and concerned regarding the result. Nothing can be more gratuitous than prophecy on the eve of an American Presidential election ; and we shall indulge in no predictions. From the very beginning of the campaign it has seemed likely that public opinion would at length set very strongly in one direction or the other ; and that the winner, whether McKinley or Bryan, would win very handsomely. It is reported that a shrewd political observer came across the continent from San Francisco to New York some days ago, making careful inquiries in every state through which he passed. He is said to have reported at one of the political headquarters that he was convinced the election would go pretty much one way ;—which way, however, he had no idea ! The signs as we go to press seem to us to point much more strongly than a month ago toward the carrying of the great central West for McKinley and sound money. If the people of the region extending from Ohio to Nebraska and from Wisconsin to Missouri have been won over to the opinion that the maintenance of the present monetary standard is the right and honorable and safe policy for the country, it is likely that they will express that conclusion very strongly and emphatically. The fighting ground between the two parties remained, at the end of the campaign, just where it had been ever since July—namely, in a group of states of which Illinois is at the centre. The Republicans now expect to carry that whole group by triumphant majorities. The supporters of Mr. Bryan continue to claim that they will carry most, if not all, of this central group of states, but their majority claims have been gradually reduced, while the Republicans have been boldly increasing their claims with undoubted belief that their confidence is well founded.

Wheat Goes Up, Silver Goes Down.

In the course of the past month there have been some curious fluctuations of prices, which have been seized upon by the Republicans as helping to illustrate their contention. The price of wheat has made some remarkable advances, while silver has gone down in price. In the middle of October the bullion value of the metal in a silver dollar was a fraction less than 50 cents ; whereas at the opening of the campaign it was about 53 cents. The great increase in the price of American wheat is easily explained. India, during the past few years, has been exporting great quantities of wheat to England. But this year's crop is a failure in India, and, instead of having a supply to export, that country has been importing some wheat from California and some from Australia. Moreover, Russia's exportable surplus of wheat is much smaller than usual through adverse crop conditions. Obviously under these circumstances there is an unusually strong demand in England and Western Europe for American wheat ; and the price has gone up accordingly. As for the fall of silver, let it be borne in mind that the advocates of free coinage have argued that their success would unquestionably bring the price of silver in the open markets of the world up to the point where an ounce would be worth one sixteenth of an ounce of gold, whereas an ounce of silver to-day is worth only about one thirty-second part of an ounce of gold. But if such a result were going to follow Mr. Bryan's election, ought not the very anticipation of his victory to have the effect of stimulating very greatly the price of silver ? Such a tendency would seem natural, yet somehow silver stubbornly continues to go down. The suspicion arises irresistibly

that perhaps, after all, free silver coinage by the United States might raise the price of silver only a very little,—if any at all, permanently.

Too Risky an Experiment.

If free coinage should prevail, and silver should refuse to jump up a hundred per cent. in the open bullion markets of the world, we should simply have cut the value of our dollar in two. The free-silver men declare that such a result is quite out of the question. But an overwhelming majority of those people who in our judgment are most competent to form an opinion as to what would happen, believe that free coinage would actually result in taking nearly or quite half of the purchasing power out of the dollar, so that bank deposits—including savings-bank accounts, fixed obligations of all kinds, such as mortgage debts, life insurance policies and pensions, and all other sorts of agreements to pay sums of money, would shrink to nearly or quite half of their present value. Perhaps those who believe that free coinage would have such a result are quite mistaken ; but do the people of the United States really intend deliberately to try such an experiment for the sake of seeing what will happen ? We must believe,—unless the actual result of the balloting on November 3d reluctantly convinces us to the contrary,—that the people of the United States are too conservative to do anything of that kind.

Bryan's Unprecedented Canvass.

However strongly one may be convinced of the inherent feebleness of Mr. Bryan's cause, it would be a great pity to do injustice to the marvelously plucky and brilliant campaign he has made. We are nothing if not a record-breaking country ; and whereas the Republican National Committee has broken all conceivable records for a campaign resting on the basis of educational literature, so Mr. William Jennings Bryan has immeasurably surpassed everything in the history of oratorical political canvasses by his stumping tour of the United States. He has shown himself a man of magnificent endowments of physical strength and indomitable pluck. Our frontispiece is a map, in the preparation of which we are indebted chiefly to the assistance of the editors of the New York *World*, showing the route followed by Mr. Bryan in his speech-making from the opening of his campaign to the conclusion of it. It should be explained that for the last ten days or thereabouts, that is to say, for the days following October 20, we have assumed that Mr. Bryan's programme would be carried out as previously planned and announced. In the course of fourteen weeks Mr. Bryan has made four hundred speeches in twenty-nine States, and has traveled 13,046 miles. The average number of speeches has been about five per day. The New York *World's* estimate of the probable number of words is in excess of 600,000. All of these speeches have been reported and published in the newspapers. Some of them have been very long and elaborate, others have consisted of only a few sentences made from the rear platform of a train to a crowd gathered at some local station. In passing through some states, West Virginia for example, it is estimated that Mr. Bryan actually drew within the sound of his voice half of the electors. In the aggregate he has addressed several million voters. So great a test of endurance as Mr. Bryan has undergone would be extremely hard to match in any field of human endeavor. This is not the moment when any general agreement could possibly be reached as to Mr Bryan's qualities or rank as an orator. It must be remembered that he has had to discuss before vast audiences,—in such a way as to hold their attention and win their applause,—a class of subjects which lend themselves with the greatest difficulty to popular oratory. If Mr. Bryan had been making this marvelous speaking tour in favor of American intervention to help the Cuban patriots or save the doomed Armenians, or even if he had been making a campaign for free trade on broad principles, his subjects would have been far better adapted to his oratorical abilities. The speeches of Mr. Bryan as the campaign has progressed have seemed to grow more bitter, and to appeal more openly to class prejudice. There is absolutely no justification in the nature of the currency question for the lining-up of labor against capital. It would be hard to find a great question which offered so little legitimate excuse for cleavage between employed men on the one hand and their employers on the other, as the question of the monetary standards.

The Campaign at Canton.

Mr. McKinley, meanwhile, has been carrying on an oratorical campaign from his front doorstep which in its own kind has, as far as we are aware, never been paralleled. The fashion of visiting Canton in great deputations,—these bodies representing a locality or else belonging to some one craft or calling or interest,— has held its own to the very end of the campaign period. The arrival of from ten thouand to twenty-five thousand strangers a day has been no uncommon experience for the town of Canton during the past twelve weeks. These classified audiences have given Mr. McKinley a great opportunity. Mr. Bryan's speaking has of necessity been done to general audiences, except upon a few occasions. Mr. McKinley, on the other hand, thanks to the marvelous methods of the modern newspaper, has in speaking to a deputation of iron workers, for example, been able to address men of that class everywhere ; while in speaking to a group of wool growers he has had a chance to address the nation on the question of the wool tariff and the woolen industry. His speeches have been prepared in advance, and have been punctuated with statistics and precise statements of fact which a "whirlwind campaign" from a train platform would not allow. Mr. McKinley has always been fortunate in avoiding personal ill will; and he has so conducted himself through this campaign that his



HON. W. D. BLOXHAM,
Governor-Elect of Florida.

election, if he succeeds, will find him in far greater favor with the country as a whole than his nomination found him.

Two October Elections in the South.

The October elections in Florida and Georgia had no marked bearing upon national issues. The contest in Georgia which resulted in the re-election of the Hon. N. B. Atkinson as governor on October 14th, was conducted upon state questions, the contending parties being the Democrats and Populists, and both sides being in favor of free silver. The Populist candidate, Mr. Seaborn Wright, is also a prohibitionist, and the liquor question was made prominent. The election in Florida on the 6th of October resulted in decided gains by the Democrats over the Populists. The vote was exceptionally light, partly on account of the great storms that were at that time sweeping along our southeastern coast, partly as a result of the use for the first time of the Australian ballot system, and partly through the enforcement of the law requiring the payment of a poll tax as preliminary to the exercise of the franchise.

New York Politics.

When our last number went to press, the Mayor of Albany, Mr. John Boyd Thacher, had been nominated by the Democrats of New York for governor of the state

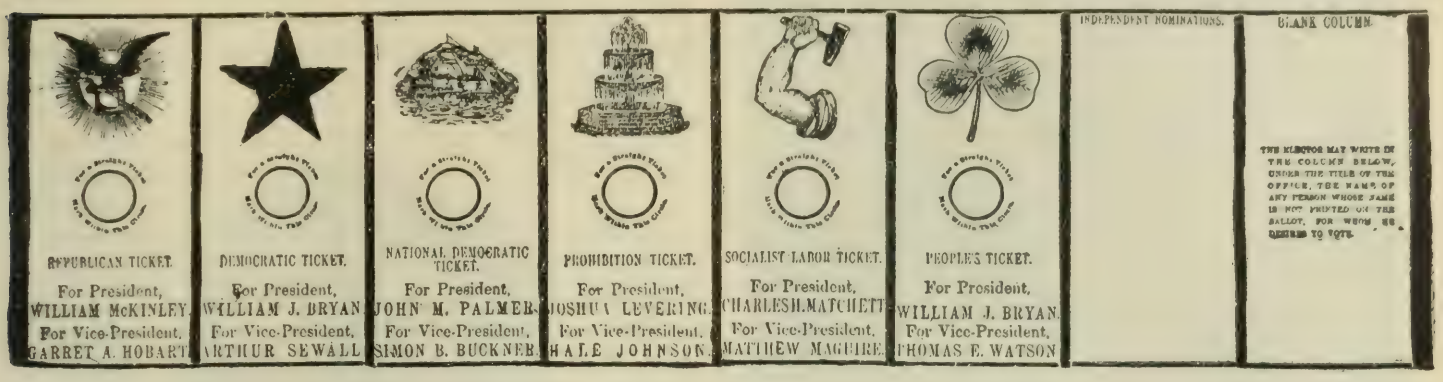


HON. W. F. PORTER,
Democratic Candidate for Governor of New York.

on a free-silver platform. Subsequently, Mr Thacher wrote a letter taking the ground that the affairs of the state of New York had nothing to do



HON. JOHN B. THACHER IS NOTIFIED BY A COMMITTEE WHICH DOESN'T ENJOY ITS MISSION



with the currency question, and that he expected, being personally opposed to free silver, to conduct his campaign on state issues. So much dissatisfaction resulted among the free-silver Democrats that when at length Mr. Thacher was officially notified of his nomination, he relieved a situation which had become somewhat strained by declining to accept. The Democratic State Committee a few days later filled the vacancy by promoting to first place on the ticket the Hon. Wilbur F. Porter, who had been nominated at Buffalo for the lieutenant-governorship, and who was entirely ready to espouse the Chicago platform. The "National Democrats" of New York, as the supporters of the Palmer-Buckner ticket call themselves, held a convention in Brooklyn and nominated the Hon. Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown for the governorship. Objection was made by the silver Democrats to the use by the gold Democrats of the words "National Democratic ticket" on the official ballot paper,—the argument being that there was intent to deceive the voter into supposing that this was the regular Democratic ticket. The courts, however, decided the question in favor of the National Democracy. Under the election law as modified by the last legislature, the New York voter receives on entering the polling booth a so-called "blanket ballot" which contains the party tickets in parallel columns, beginning with the presidential electors at the top and running down through the list of state offices to county and local nominees. This year's voting paper is almost as large as an ordinary newspaper spread open. The diagram at the top of this page shows the emblems adopted by the different parties in New York printed at the head of the ballot.

In Massachusetts.

In the city of Worcester, Mass., in accordance with a permissive act of the legislature of that State, the use of ballot papers will be entirely superseded this year by ingenious voting machines, the voter merely pressing buttons to register his preferences. The guberna-



HON. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

torial contest in Massachusetts lies between the Hon. George Fred Williams, who received the Democratic nomination, and the Hon. Roger Wolcott, who was



—the *Journal*, New York.)

MR. THACHER MAKES THE COMMITTEE HAPPY BY DECLINING THE NOMINATION.



HON. ROGER WOLCOTT,
Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

nominated by the Republicans and who already occupies the governor's chair, having stepped from the lieutenant-governorship to the seat made vacant by the death of Governor Greenhalge. Mr. George Fred Williams was one of the very few Eastern delegates to the Chicago convention who espoused the cause of free silver, and he is an ardent supporter of Bryan and Sewall.

In Illinois and Minnesota.

In the Western states, the two gubernatorial contests that have attracted most attention are those between Governor John P. Altgeld and the Hon. John R. Tanner in Illinois, and between the Hon. David Clough and the Hon. John Lind in Minnesota. Governor Altgeld, it has been freely predicted, would run far ahead of Bryan, while Mr. Tanner's vote is expected to fall considerably behind that of Mr. McKinley. It is possible that the McKinley electors might carry the state, while Altgeld should defeat his opponent for the governorship; but indications would now point to a complete Republican victory. Chicago is counted upon for an enormous Republican majority. In Minnesota the contest seems more doubtful than that in Illinois. The Hon. John Lind is a Scandinavian who has served acceptably in Congress as a Republican, is highly respected as a man of probity, and is regarded as particularly popular with the large number of Scandinavian voters of Minnesota. His candidacy has the support of the Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans, and is expected to win the votes of many Scandinavian Republicans who will at the same time vote for the McKinley electors.

Dr. Folwell on the Minnesota Campaign.

In order to obtain the most trustworthy views of the nature and characteristics of the great campaign that has been waged in the central West, we have sought and received brief letters from a number of experienced political observers in the different states. Inasmuch as these letters have been received almost at the very hour of going to press with this number of the REVIEW, the observations they contain have especial value as belonging to the closing days of the campaign. Professor W. W Folwell of the University of Minnesota, eminent as an economist, and without a superior in the country as a student of political conditions, sums up for us in the following sentences the character of the main issues as contested in Minnesota and the adjacent states:

> On the part of the silver "combine" the campaign is an aggressive one. Low prices of farm products, unemployed labor, stagnation of manufactures and trade are vividly portrayed, and are all attributed to a deficiency of primary money resulting from the demonetization of silver, a scheme contrived by European financiers, carried through Congress by secret and corrupt means.
>
> For the persistent hard times thus caused the immedi-



HON. JOHN R. TANNER,
Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

ate return to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is proposed as the sole and simple remedy. It is asserted with great confidence that under such free coinage gold and silver will circulate together, held to parity by the operation of law; that the volume of primary money will be swelled, that rising prices will supervene upon falling prices, and prosperity will again reign.



HON. JOHN LIND,
Democratic Populist candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

As all other issues are ignored by them, the simplicity of this one gives the "silverites" a considerable rhetorical advantage.

The silver advocates, however, lay little stress on doctrine and theory, preferring to attract supporters by appeals to interest and prejudice. The present campaign, they contend, is a struggle of the poor against the rich, of the workingman against his employer, of the debtor against his creditor, of the business man against the banker, of Americans against foreigners, of the common people against plutocrats in general.

The "sound money" aggregation stands on the defensive. Its organs insist that the hardness of the times is greatly exaggerated by the silverites, and deny that the demonetization of silver twenty-three years ago is any material part of the cause of the depression which now, in fact, exists. Free coinage of silver would not cure, it would rather aggravate the evil, because it would expel gold from our circulation and force upon the country a silver monometallic currency uncertain and fluctuating in supply and value.

The sound money men are at the disadvantage of having nothing affirmative to propose toward ameliorating the financial situation except to replenish the treasury by increase of customs duties. All efforts, however, to bring the tariff question into prominence prove fruitless, our inland agricultural people caring less than usual for it.

The sound money speakers make no small effort to excite wage-earners, saving's bank depositors, holders of life insurance and salaried people to keep their interests in view, and they exhort people generally to resist a rash experiment with our standard of value, not warranted by anything in experience. Their public addresses are mostly devoted to expositions of the orthodox doctrine of money, with historical examples not really interesting to the wayfaring man. The speeches of Congressman McCleary may be mentioned as unique examples of the successful handling of an abstruse academic subject on the stump.

The party machines were never better organized, and they seem to be well supplied with the sinews of political war. Every school district has been canvassed, and every house supplied with the wittily albeit grotesquely illustrated literature of the opposing hosts.

The general feeling within the limited horizon of the writer is that the vote will be a close one, in spite of confident prophecies of overwhelming majorities claimed in newspaper headlines. The issue hangs on two questions. First, How far do the farmers believe that free silver will bring them relief through rising prices; second, will the wage-earners vote according to their interests or their prejudices?

A picturesque and perhaps characteristic feature of this campaign is the daily debates on city street corners and curbstones. These discussions are lively, but usually in good temper. All appearances indicate that, no matter how intense the pre-election passion, our people will after the American fashion acquiesce in the verdict without bitterness.

A Word From Professor Ely.

Professor Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin writes that the campaign has been comparatively uninteresting in that state because of the general impression that it would be carried for Mr. McKinley by a large majority. As to Professor Ely's own views on the main issues in the present campaign, we shall take the liberty to quote from a letter not intended for publication: "I regard this whole free silver movement as most unfortunate and likely to delay our sound development and social progress for many years. When free silver is thoroughly defeated we will have to begin again with true reform."

Dr. Adams on the Michigan Contest.

Professor Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan, an international authority upon questions involving the science of finance, sends us the following memorandum on the methods of the campaign in the state of Michigan:

The presidential campaign now in progress is a most extraordinary one. The sentiment of the state prior to the St. Louis and Chicago conventions was in favor of silver. And as the date of election draws near it appears to have undergone a change. Republicans claim the state by majorities varying from 15,000 to 40,000. The Indianapolis ticket cuts but little figure, the Democrats who favor the gold standard apparently feeling that it would be useless to throw a vote away in a

doubtful state. Republicans also ignore all but the main issue. The character of the campaign is peculiar. Never before in my recollection has such extensive use been made of the small guns. There have been comparatively few speeches from noted men, but meetings are held in hundreds of schoolhouses nightly. Posters are used, and they aim to be arguments rather than caricatures. The campaign is earnest, and for the most part courteous. It is a campaign of discussion and education.

Dr. Gladden's Note from Ohio.

Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, sends the following note indicating how earnest and absorbing the contest has been in Mr. McKinley's own home state:

The campaign hereabouts is going on vigorously, but without many indications of bad temper. Street-corner discussions with groups of twenty to fifty listeners are somewhat less frequent than they were three weeks ago. Speakers testify that their audiences demand arguments rather than funny stories. Most Republicans are confident of carrying the state by a very large majority, but some intelligent Democrats insist that Ohio is doubtful. I have heard cool-headed Republicans admit that the vote might be close. My judgment is that there is not much doubt about a Republican victory in Ohio. One element, which is not easily estimated, is the vote of the workingmen on whom considerable pressure has been brought by their employers. I hear of men who are wearing McKinley buttons for prudential reasons, but who say that in the voting booth they shall express their own conviction. They justify themselves in this insincerity by the plea that the degree of influence attempted by their masters is contrary to public morality, and that they are under no obligation to keep faith with those who thus seek to overawe them. The employees of several large corporations have, however, expressed their intentions by private ballot; and most of these have indicated gains for McKinley. All admit that the manifold uncertainties make this a risky year for gamblers and prophets.

The Campaign in Indiana.

Dr. James A. Woodburn, professor of American history in the State University of Indiana, sends us a graphic pen picture of the characteristics of the campaign of education in the closely contested Hoosier commonwealth. This letter of Dr. Woodburn's certainly indicates no decline in the character of the average voter, nor any lack of faith in modern democracy:

First, in regard to the party situation: The Republicans have made a vigorous campaign in unity and harmony, with the exception of some early friction in their State Committee. They have had to spend great energy in controlling or recovering an unestimated silver defection. Whatever they have permanently lost in this direction they claim will be made good by the gold Democratic vote. Each side claims, however, that the defection from the other is the greater, and these counter defections upset ordinary calculations and add to the uncertainty of the outcome. The Republicans have been more compactly organized than their opponents, and their organization has been supported and strengthened by the organization of railway employees, of business men's "Sound Money Leagues," and other agencies under the guise of non-partisan movements. The usual party clubs, formed on the basis of all sorts of association, have been prevalent,—Traveling Men's Clubs, Bicycle Clubs, First Voters' Clubs, Women's Clubs, German Clubs, Irish Clubs, etc., etc. On the Democratic side, the chief concern has been to bring the allied silver forces into harmony by fusion. This has been fully accomplished as to the electoral ticket on the basis of five Populist electors and ten Democratic electors, so that the Bryan electors will receive the combined silver vote. The "middle-of-the-road" Populists have been a source of embarrassment to the Democratic managers and the friction between the allies has been a source of weakness to their common cause. The Populists have not formally withdrawn their state ticket, though most of the candidates on that ticket have resigned their places, and as the campaign has advanced the silver forces have tended to a closer union.

On the popular side, the contest has been intense. The people are stirred to enthusiasm. It is not a manufactured enthusiasm wrought up by artificial means, by party manipulation and machinery, but it is a feeling which comes from a profound interest in what is considered a real conflict of opposing forces. Looking to the effect of the campaign on the life of the people, this has been, on the whole, decidedly a "campaign of education." There has been, as usual, a great deal of "whoopla!" and "hurrah!" of uniformed clubs, of the donning of badges, of drums and bands, and parades, and the beating of party tom-toms. In public discussion the money question has taken precedence of all others. In many cases, as usual, the issue has been beclouded, and the voters have been deceived and befuddled by shrewd campaigners. As usual, the old party spirit has been worked up, and party discipline has been applied. Appeals to prejudice and passion, excited utterance, extravagant accusation, direful predictions of disaster to liberty and civilization should the other side win,—all these usual aspects of a campaign have been present. But to serious people all these elements have seemed more than ever out of place during this popular referendum on a great public question, and it may still be said that there has not been for years, certainly not since the war, such serious and earnest consideration of public questions on the part of the masses of the voters. More unselfish service than ever before has been devoted to politics. Tons of literature have been distributed, much of which has been read and pondered. On the street, in the shop, in the school house meeting, in the debating club, wherever several are gathered together, the money question has been seriously discussed. Voters have sought anxiously to know the truth. Men who had never thought about the money question before have given it their earnest attention.

Two things may be emphasized in the outcome. 1. A remarkable extension of popular knowledge on the money question. Party prejudice and tradition still keep men's minds unfree. The excitement and violence of the campaign have brought into view much ignorance and blindness,—that woeful ignorance which shows itself unwilling to be taught. But in spite of this, amid misrepresentation, false teaching and confusion, much of permanent value has been learned. If we are to consider that the problems of finance are to be passed upon and finally determined by the people, the situation is vastly improved.

2. Old party ties have been greatly loosened. The silver Republican and the gold Democrat have resisted the party pressure, and have made it easier hereafter for men to follow their convictions in opposition to their party.

Dr. Yager on Politics in Kentucky.

Professor Arthur Yager of Georgetown, Ky., always a broad-minded and fair political observer, sums up very lucidly the remarkable situation that the season has developed in his state:

It is a unique experience for this generation of Kentuckians to have a political campaign at all.

For, barring the spirited congressional contest in 1894, and the gubernatorial struggle in 1895, the result of every contest since the war has been a foregone conclusion and the only question was one as to the size of the majority.

The present contest, however, is a genuine political battle full of exciting incidents, skillful manœuvring and keenly contested debates; and the result is sufficiently doubtul to spur both sides to their best efforts.

The most remarkable feature of it all is the vigorous fight being made by the sound money Democrats.

This party, although so recently formed, has already perfected an organization that extends to almost every county and precinct. They have filled every part of the state with hundreds of the ablest speakers that can be had in the country, and they have literally covered the state with sound money literature. Moreover, they have met in the most direct and fearless manner the issues presented by the Chicago platform, contending with especial earnestness against the free coinage of silver.

The effectiveness of their work is attested by the fact that they have drawn the fire of the free silver army almost wholly away from the Republicans, who, though extremely active and superbly organized, have not so openly met the paramount issue connected with the currency.

At first the free silver Democrats were not disposed to recognize in the campaign the sound money Democrats at all. The latter were contemptuously referred to as "boltocrats," and some of their speakers were not allowed to present their arguments in various parts of the state, being howled down by the mob. Every effort was made to whip them back into line. But the spirit of revolt could not be checked. Many of the most prominent and distinguished Democrats in the state, men who have held and now hold the highest offices in the gift of the party, have openly joined the ranks of the bolters. These have been reinforced by thousands of the most intelligent and conscientious voters that the party could boast. Their number has been variously estimated by competent judges at from 30,000 to 50,000, but owing to their character and position they wield an influence altogether out of proportion to their numbers. At any rate, it seems certain that this defection in the regular Democracy is large enough, not only to cause the defeat of the present national ticket, but to affect profoundly the whole future history of political parties in this state.

It is, indeed, wonderful that in a state where party ties are as strong as in Kentucky, so widespread and potent a rebellion against party discipline should have been so quickly organized. This is partly to be accounted for by reference to two causes—namely:

(1) The gubernatorial contest last year, in which the financial issue was also very prominent, laid an excellent foundation for the present revolt. (2) The fact that there are this year no elections for state and local officers (except in two districts where judges of the court of appeals are chosen) gives free play to the preferences of voters on the national issues without jeoparding local interests. These two causes have made it possible for Kentuckians to take the lead in the movement that culminated in the Indianapolis convention and the split in the Democratic party. These or similar causes have operated all over the South and produced a state of things that will make the campaign of 1896 memorable in the political history of that section. If the result in the present struggle should be, as now seems to be practically assured, to take several Southern states out of the Bryan column and greatly reduce the old-time majority in others, the elevating effect of the campaign of 1896 upon the politics of the whole South will be simply inestimable.

In Missouri and Illinois.

Mr. N. O. Nelson of St. Louis, whose large manufacturing interests make him familiar with conditions in Illinois as well as in Missouri, and who is widely recognized as one of our ablest students of industrial economics, sends the following summary of the situation as it appears from the St. Louis standpoint:

The East is conceded to McKinley; the South and the extreme West to Bryan. The Central-Western states are the battle ground of the campaign; Illinois is the "last ditch." Gov. Altgeld is now traversing the state by special train, making five to ten speeches a day to enormous crowds. He is by odds the best drawing speaker, next to Bryan. It is conceded that he will lead his ticket by 30,000. Both parties have massed their forces in Illinois for the last two weeks' struggle. The exceptional interest in this election is evidenced by the registration in St. Louis, exceeding 1892 by more than 50 per cent. If Bryan wins, it will be by a popular uprising, for all the powerful and influential classes are against him. East of Colorado nearly all bankers, financiers, large manufacturers, a majority of merchants, old politicians, professors, lawyers and preachers are for McKinley or Palmer Farmers, organized labor, the younger politicians, clerks and country papers predominate for silver. Charges of undue pressure by large employers reached a dramatic culmination in the arrest of D. Crawford, a prominent dry goods merchant of St. Louis, for having discharged twelve heads of departments and clerks for being silver men and "anarchists." The offense is a felony punishable with two to five years' imprisonment, and the prosecution has been undertaken by the Democratic State Committee.

Business in the West has been reduced to about one-half its usual volume; bank deposits have suffered but little; reserves are far stronger than usual this season. Bankers entertain no tangible doubt of McKinley's election, but they are in position to meet "the worst," as they regard Bryan's victory. Since 1860 no campaign has brought out so much heat and personality in business circles, but the hard names and ill opinions are not carried into business transactions. Bourke Cockran, Col. Ingersoll and Archbishop Ireland have furnished the heavy artillery for the gold campaigners. The free coinage speeches and letters of Palmer, McKinley, Allison, Thurston, Carlisle, Bynum, Cernuschi and ex-President Gibbs of the Bank of England are the trump cards of the silver orators and papers. The apparent unanimity of the rich in favor of McKinley has done his cause no good. When the National Bankers' Association by rising vote and outburst of applause declared for gold, a leader of the Palmer democracy remarked that the less they said the better for McKinley. "Crawford's discharge of silver employees will cost his party thousands of votes" was the opinion expressed by a Republican managing editor. The Republicans claim Illinois by 100,000; the Democrats by 50,000. It is reasonably certain that it will be on the winning side.

The Currency Debate In Iowa.

Professor Macy of Iowa College in the following sentences makes plain the thoroughgoing nature of the currency discussion among the people of a state famous for its high average of intelligence and its conscientious citizenship:

The campaign in Iowa is characterized by earnest and sincere discussion of one issue—viz., the free coinage of silver. There are no processions, few brass bands, and little noise; but there is intense and unusual interest in the debate. Men and women sit for hours listening to a presentation of facts and statistics. Political meetings are numerous and large, yet they constitute the smallest part of the discussion. Wherever men meet in shop or by the way they engage in financial discussion. Old party lines and former issues are in large part ignored. Early in the campaign Repubican speakers were disposed to give prominence to the tariff question, but this feature has largely disappeared. A few Republicans are working for the election of Mr. Bryan; while no class is laboring more earnestly for his defeat than are the gold standard Democrats. Each party seeks to convince the voter that dire disaster is impending in case of the success of their opponents. The silver party makes much of "the crime of '73," and kindred crimes in the Old World. The most troublesome proposition that they feel called upon to defend is that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone will make sixteen ounces of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold. The party would probably have been stronger had it frankly admitted the possibility of silver monometallism as a result of their policy. The Republicans have persistently assailed this weak point in the position of the enemy. The Republicans commit themselves to no definite policy for the settlement of the standard of value. They neither attack nor defend international bimetallism. They do not openly advocate the adoption of the gold standard for the world. They simply seek to convince the voter that, whatever may happen, the interests of this great people are safe in their hands.

A Letter From Nebraska.

There has, in the East, been much misunderstanding of the situation in Mr. Bryan's home state; and we are glad, therefore, to publish the following letter from Professor W. G. Langworthy Taylor, who holds the chair of Political Science in the State University of Nebraska, and whose letter also, incidentally, throws light upon the conditions of the canvass in the neighboring state of Colorado:

The outcome of the presidential campaign so far as the state of Nebraska is concerned must be largely a matter of conjecture even to the politicians. To the more academic observer some points of interest naturally suggest themselves. The abundant harvests have taken away from the canvass an acerbity which might have reached almost any intensity if the unprecedented drought of the last two years had continued. Although the people are still poor, the impulse to sudden and irrational action in masses is thus tempered, and room is cleared for calm discussion. It is to be remembered, however, that this state is not a large producer of wheat, and that the renewed confidence which the advance in wheat must give to the states of which that grain is the staple will be wanting here; on the other hand, the unusually high average intelligence of the population tends to increase the chance for argument. Harangue and appeal to selfish motives are not the order of the day, and whatever may be the party result of the election, a more valuable result for the future of the state of Nebraska is already gained in the rising level of intelligent discussion.

A marked difference in conditions exists between Nebraska and her sister state of Colorado. Colorado is not dependent upon favorable seasons for her industrial prosperity. Her agriculture is carried on by means of irrigation, and metallurgical operations are not affected by the weather. The people's ideas of their own interests have attached them to Mr. Bryan independently of previous party affiliations. This, however, is not true of Colorado Springs, which is the home of many owners of gold mines. In Nebraska, on the contrary, it is not silver production but failure of all production that has given the opportunity for the systematic spread of free silver propaganda; but several forces besides the good crops now appear on the other side. The Republican party exhibits an unexpected cohesion. The *State Journal*, published at Lincoln, which has a large circulation throughout the state, has conducted a most vigorous and able campaign on the financial issue. The Omaha *Bee*, to whose influence the present Populist governor owes his election, has returned to the Republican fold. Of course, what merely turned the balance in the state election may prove a force of little account in the national election—at the same time the concensus of journalistic opinion means much as an indication of popular sentiment.

While the people of the cities are extremely anxious to keep the state in good credit with the people of the East, those that support Mr. Bryan are sincere and unselfish in their convictions. That his chief support is in the country may be inferred from the fact that a walk in Lincoln shows a vast majority of McKinley portraits displayed on the houses, while a walk in the country exhibits the reverse. Mr. Bryan has the Omaha *World-Herald* at his back, and much of the minor press of the state. If the fusion of Democrats and Populists be inferred to carry the votes that those parties have cast separately on previous occasions, there would be no question of the result. It is dangerous, however, to make any prediction when one considers the yeomanlike independence of the Nebraska voter.

The Queen.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has now broken all records. No one before her ever occupied the English throne for so long a period. Henry III., Edward III., George III. and Henry VI., whose reigns had been of great length, were all distanced on the 23rd of September when Queen Victoria passed the mile stone which marked the extent of her grandfather's reign. Her Majesty will not complete her sixtieth year of queenship until June next, when, if all goes well, there will be throughout her world-encircling Empire a celebration befitting an occasion so auspicious and unique. The prayer of the national anthem has been answered in her case, with the result that there is a much more general disposition to cry amen to its sturdy petitions than there was when she came to the throne. England has had sixty years of her sovereignty and is not satisfied, but asks for more. She will never have a better sovereign, nor one whose reign will leave a more dazzling record in the annals of the race. The English

have indeed grown so accustomed to think of their monarch as the Queen, that it will be awkward when the time comes to speak once again of the King. England has prospered so well under its female sovereigns that many are disposed to think it would be well if she never could have any other. Of course no one seriously thinks of passing such an inverted Salic law ; but so great is the force of use and wont, and so much more splendid have been the national achievements under Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria than under the kings, that there would be a distinct sense of satisfaction experienced if it could be decreed by the fates that for the English throne in the future no man need apply.

The Czar.

It was an event of good omen that the month in which the Queen thus broke the record for length of reign—she had long before broken all previous records in every other field—found the Czar her honored guest at Balmoral. Up in the Scotch Highlands one roof sheltered the two potentates upon whom destiny has conferred the overlordship of the Asiatic continent. England and Russia (unlimited) is the name of the firm charged with the liquidation of the affairs of that bankrupt continent, which once dominated the world ; and when the heads of the firm met to talk things over in friendly fashion in the holiday home of the Queen, all friends of peace and progress rejoiced. What came of it,—whether anything of immediate practical result will come of it,—no one at this moment can say. But nothing but good can come of the deepening and strengthening of the intimate personal tie which binds the oldest and the youngest occupants of imperial thrones. In the intimate and affectionate relations that exist between Nicholas II. and his wife, and Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, lies one of the best securities for the peace and tranquillity of the world.



"THE WAR LORD."

"He, the war lord of a most mighty host, will yet only employ his troops in the protection of peace."—*Reference to the Czar by the German Emperor at Görlitz.*—From *Punch* (London).



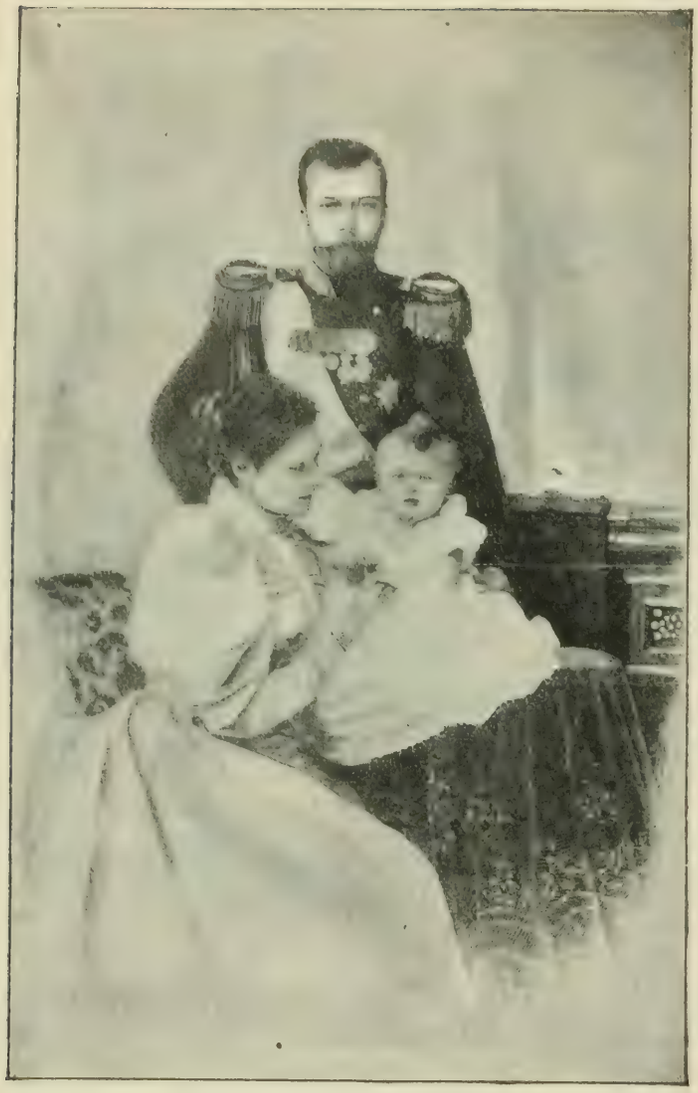
"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS."

HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY : "Adieu ! dear kinsman ! If we but act together, all will be well."

"It has been officially announced that the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the Queen at Balmoral will terminate Saturday, October 3."]—From *Punch* (London).

The French Republic.

France has passed through the thrilling experience of welcoming its ally the Autocrat of all the Russias as if he were the virtual Dictator of the Republic. Not so long ago, the spectacle of the Czar being received by the whole French nation as if he had been a Divine Figure from the North delivering a province from the yoke of the Turk would have created some alarm in Berlin and in London. To-day Europe looks on without even a thrill of uneasiness. For it is undestood now, even by those who professed at first to see in the Franco-Russian *entente* a menace to the peace of the Continent, that it was entered into not for war, but for peace. The Kaiser indeed is said to have harangued the Czar at Breslau



THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY.

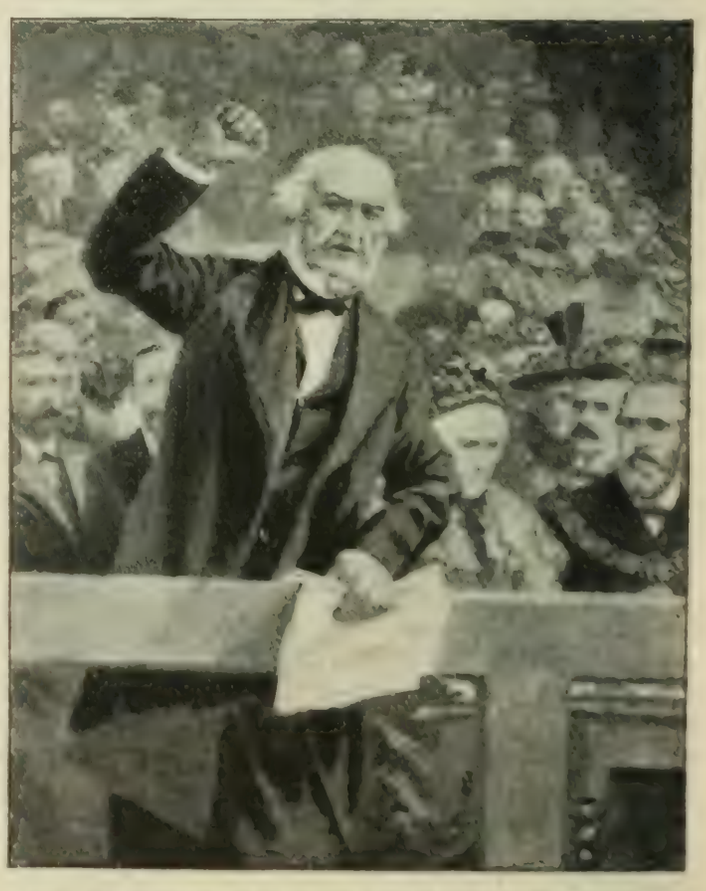
in this sense. France wished with a passionate longing to be afforded an excuse that would satisfy her own *amour propre* for not embarking on the long threatened, but always postponed war of revenge. The Russian alliance suited her beyond all things else that could have been named. It at once made her feel able to pose as equal in power and prestige to her German foe. But at the same time it supplied an absolute veto on the war which every Frenchman dreads. Henceforth when any patriot howls for the *Revanche* an extinguisher is ready at hand. French Ministers now can say, whenever there are any difficulties to be smoothed over with Germany, and the Chauvinists clamor for war, "Dear patriots, we are with you, heart and soul. If the decision lay with us war could be declared to-night. But, you see we must consult our partner Jorkins at St. Petersburg, and he won't hear of it. Not on any account. We are awfully sorry—quite in despair. But we've done our best with Jorkins and it's no go." So the Ministerial Spenlow in Paris will not declare war, and the Russian Jorkins will maintain his right to the proud title of the Prince of the Peace of Europe.

The Sultan.

It is, however, neither the Queen nor the Czar whose personality has commanded most attention this last month. Of all mortals, Abdul Hamid has just now succeeded in realizing the ambition of Young's hero, of whom it was written :

> Fain would he make the world his pedestal,
> Mankind the gazers, the sole figure he.

No other figure has for the month loomed so black against the sky. The Sultan, whom Mr. Gladstone delights to call the Assassin, but of whom Lord Beaconsfield declared "his every impulse is good," must marvel somewhat at the excitement occasioned by what the infidels of the West persist in calling the massacres of Constantinople. Similar measures of necessary severity he has ordered month after month any time these last two years, and there has been next to no outcry. Now that he has had a few thousands of these "dogs of Giaours" removed expeditiously and effectively from the city whose tranquillity they endangered, all England is blazing with rhetorical pyrotechnics, and even the craven crew of ambassadors are waxing insolent. It must seem very strange to him,—as strange as it would seem to Englishmen if the whole American Republic were to go into a frenzy of indignation because the London police consigned a fresh installment of ownerless dogs to the lethal chamber at Battersea. The London police have extinguished the lives of some 40,000 innocent unfortunate fellow-creatures



MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKING AT LIVERPOOL ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

of the canine species in that way this year to the great advantage of the metropolis. And nobody in America has made a protest. How absurd it would be if, after having preserved an imperturbable silence over the 40,000, our cousins were to go into hysterics over the next batch of 5,000 doomed dogs. Such, we may depend upon it, are the reflections of Abdul the Damned, Lord Beaconsfield's Sultan of Good Impulses.



A STRONG APPEAL!

"That coercion, which ought long ago to have been applied to him (the Sultan), might even now be the means of averting another series of massacres, possibly even exceeding those which we have already seen"—*Extract from Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. Crossley of Manchester.*—From *Punch.*

Lord Rosebery's Retirement.

The great speech made by Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool in exposition of the duty of England toward the Armenians, seemed to favor immediate and aggressive action by England regardless of the attitude of the rest of Europe. It is true that Mr. Gladstone explained that the policy he advocated must be pursued in such a way as not to involve England in a war with any of the great powers; but Lord Rosebery, whose position as leader of the Liberal party has been on many accounts a trying and difficult one for him to maintain, found in Mr. Gladstone's speech an excuse for retiring from the leadership. Of late he has been devoting himself to a study of Robert Burns. The Liberal party being out of power and very much in the minority, Lord Rosebery's retirement is a matter of much less significance than would be the withdrawal of a leader actually filling the post of prime minister. The Liberals labor under a special disadvantage when their leader is in the House of Lords rather than in the House of Commons, and nobody has felt this more keenly than Lord Rosebery himself. It was expected that Sir William Harcourt would succeed to the leadership, although nothing was determined upon when these pages were closed for the press. What England will really do toward the settlement of the Eastern question after the floods of talk in which that country has been indulging, nobody can tell. Everything points, however, to a better understanding with Russia. It is only through such an understanding that any valuable solution can be arrived at. Mr. W. T. Stead, in an article which we publish elsewhere, gives a lucid and unsparing analysis of the situation, and points out the policy which would undoubtedly reflect the most credit upon his country.

The "Bancroft" at Constantinople.

While England was still absorbed with the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's speech, Lord Rosebery's resignation, and other matters bearing upon the situation at Constantinople, it was announced under bold headlines by the newspapers of the whole civilized world that the United States was about to "force the Dardanelles" with a war ship, in order to bring the Sultan to terms after his long delay in settling various claims for damages to property owned by American citizens in the Armenian district and other parts of Asia Minor. The fact was that our government had determined to send the small cruiser *Bancroft* to Constantinople, to be at the service of the American minister and to perform the same offices that are rendered by the single vessel which each of the great European powers is allowed to have in the Bosphorus. Several of our war ships



A DAY OVER THE ARMENIAN COVERS.

SQUIRE H-RC-RT: "Hallo, Rosebery! You ought to have been out with us."

LORD R-S-B-RY: "Um! I don't seem to care about it. The weather's so uncertain."—From *Punch.*

have been assembled at Smyrna, and our government has for some time been closely watching the Turkish situation with a view to the rescue, so far as possible, of American missionaries in case of further and still more serious disturbances. It has for some time seemed to us that our administration ought to have made peremptory demands upon the Porte to pay indemnity for the wanton outrages that have been perpetrated against the rights of person and property of our American educators and missionaries in Asia Minor; and that these demands, if not complied with, should have been followed by an ultimatum and formidable naval preparations. Such an action on the part of the United States would, in our judgment, have resulted in a European intervention to save the Armenians.

The Iron Gates.

The last month witnessed an official ceremony in Hungary, as a part of the celebration of the millenial year, which advertised to the world the successful completion of the great engineering undertaking which has freed the Danube from its iron gates. A canal, five miles long, has been blasted out of the rocky bed of the river, rendering it possible for steamers to pass up and down with safety, where formerly the passage could only be made with the utmost difficulty and danger. Six years' constant labor sufficed to rid the channel of obstructions which have been the dread of sailors for many centuries. But the chief importance of the operation lies in the fact that it increases to Austria-Hungary the importance of her great Danubian waterway, the mouths of which are the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The significance of the event was emphasized by the reception accorded to the Emperor-King, Francis Joseph, in Roumania, and by the not less notable omission to invite the Prince of Bulgaria to the festivities. Roumania lies like a long breakwater of Latin rubble between the Slavonic seas in Russia and the Balkans.

The Occupation of Dongola.

What would it cost, one wonders, to have similar navigable canals through the cataracts of the Nile? If all the money spent in Soudan wars had been used for that purpose, Khartoum would at this moment be as accessible to civilization as Cairo. Unfortunately the soldier and not the engineer is still the pioneer along the Upper Nile. Last month the soldier, it must be admitted, did his work effectively enough. General Kitchener with his river steamers and 16,000 men of the Egyptian army struck his long expected blow at the Khalifa's force. The battle, if such it can be called, was fought on September 19. The Dervishes held the west bank of the river, which they had lined with rifle pits and protected by artillery. General Kitchener and his army were on the eastern bank out of range. The gunboats, advancing, were met with a storm of shot and shell. The latter, however, did not burst, being carefully served without fuses by the gunners, who were captives in chains compelled to work the guns by



ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI,
Cardinal Satolli's successor as Papal Delegate to the United States.

threats of instant death. The boats replied and retired, then advanced and retired again, watched meanwhile with eager impatience by the army compulsorily inactive on the other bank. After a time a ford was discovered by which it was found possible to carry a battery of artillery to an island in midstream which commanded the Dervishes' position. Its arrival decided the fight. After a few rounds the Dervishes, whose leader had been wounded, were in full flight, and the road to Dongola was clear. The gunboats went on at once, and were speedily followed by General Kitchener and his men, who are now in occupation of the fertile province, within three hundred miles of Khartoum. Their arrival was hailed with enthusiasm by the natives, who have been harried for years by the Khalifa, and General Kitchener felt so secure that he at once sent the South Staffordshire regiment back to Cairo. What he will do next he himself will decide, and the success he has already achieved will probably tempt him to feel southward to Khartoum.

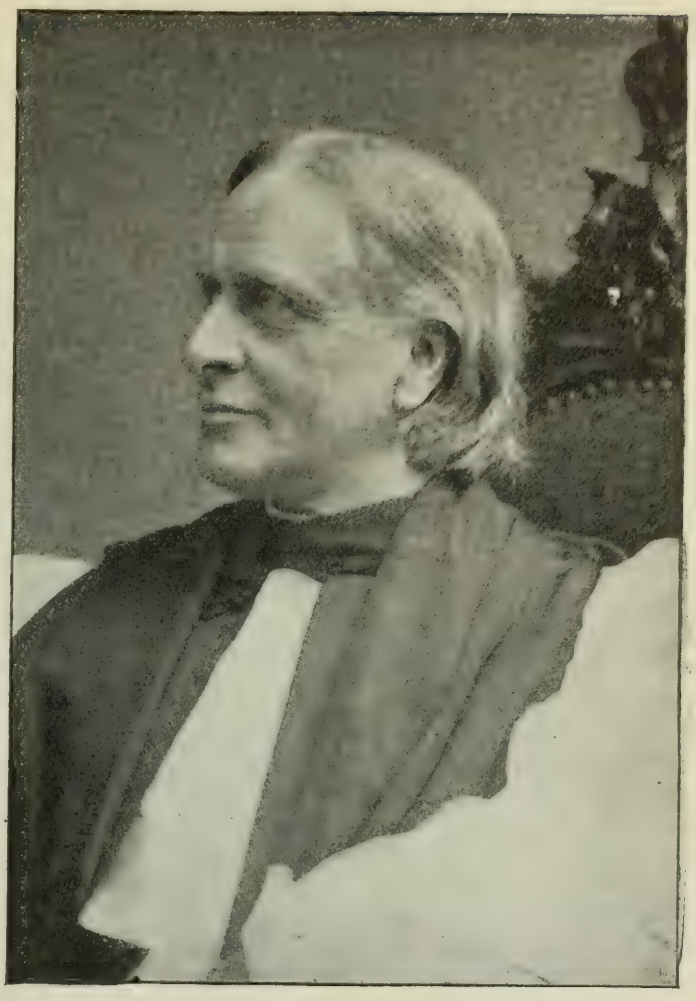
Mr. Rhodes and His Kingdom.

It would seem probable that England will reach Khartoum from the north before Mr. Rhodes gets through from the south to Uganda. The Matabele are, however, surrendering, and Rhodesia will before long be as tranquil as Natal. Marvelous indeed has been the unshaken confidence with which Mr. Rhodes has succeeded in inspiring the Rhodesians. It is told in the school books as a proof of the indomitable faith

of the Romans in the ultimate triumph of the Republic that the ground on which Hannibal's army was encamped found a ready purchaser in Rome in the darkest hours of the Republic's misfortunes. The same faith abounds in Rhodesia. There also they never despair. The price of real estate in the regions overrun by rebels has not fallen. Values, indeed, have gone up during the war. Speculators in "Stands" in Bulawayo have sold for thousands what last year they bought for hundreds. Neither rinderpest nor rebellion has shaken the faith of these pioneers in the value of the land which Mr. Rhodes saved for the British Empire. But the Rhodesians, black and white alike, know no other king but Rhodes. His prestige seems to shine all the brighter in Bulawayo because of the clouds which overhang it elsewhere.

The American Catholics.

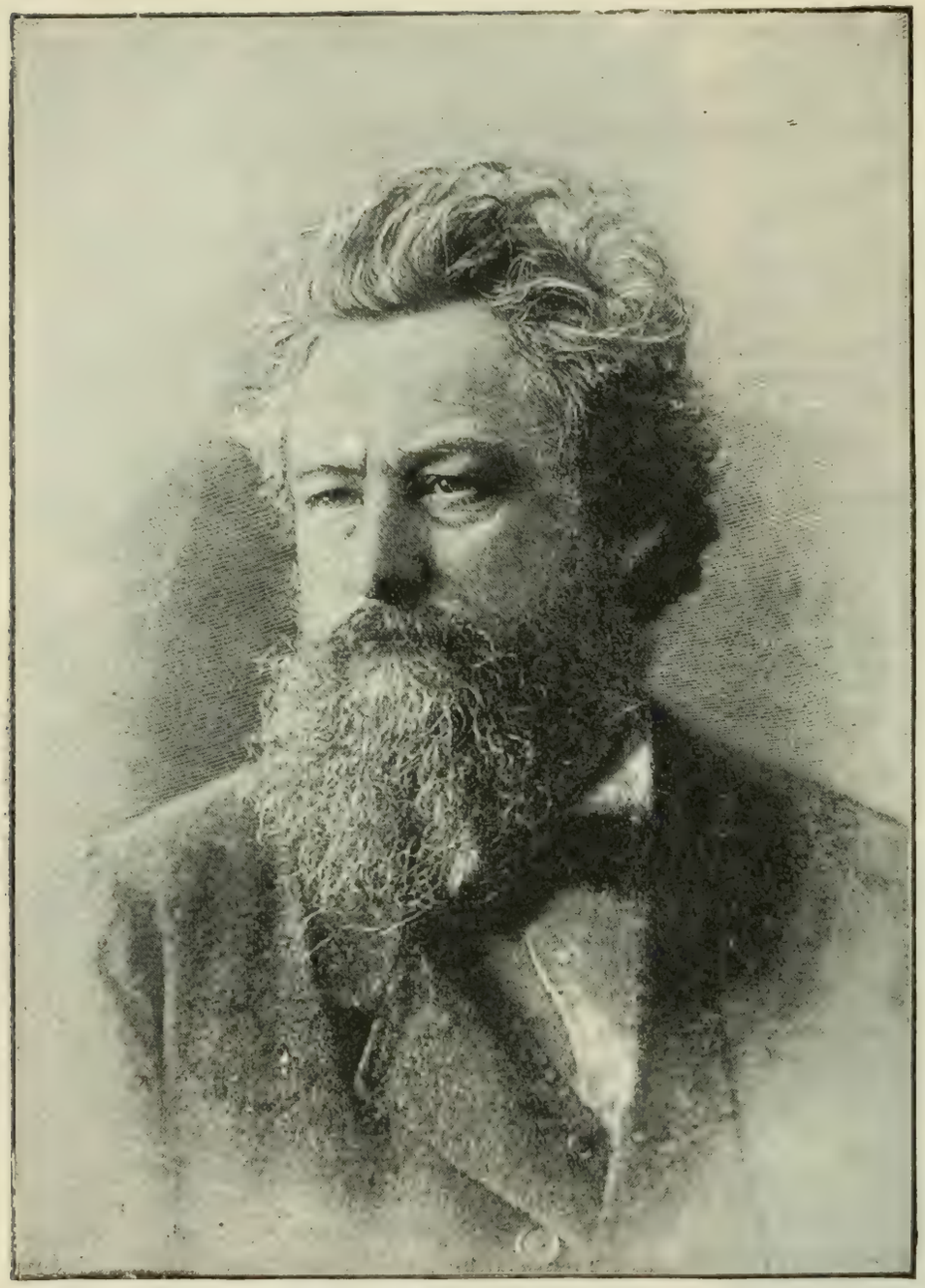
American Catholics have been welcoming Archbishop Martinelli, the successor of Cardinal Satolli as the Pope's representative in this country, and have been saying farewell to Cardinal Satolli with many sincere expressions of esteem. So far as appearances go, the presence of the papal ablegate has thus far contributed somewhat toward harmony in the American church, though it has also apparently detracted somewhat from the independence and the essentially American spirit which had seemed to be gaining dominance in the affairs of the Catholic church in this country. The presence here of the Pope's representative makes the interference of Rome in affairs that pertain purely to the American branch of the church more easy and therefore more frequent. For example, the rector of the Catholic University at Washington, Bishop John J. Keane, was last month removed from his post at the head of that institution by peremptory order from Rome, to the great surprise of American Catholics and the American educational world. The order for Dr. Keane's retirement was full of personal compliments; and no reason was offered except that the policy favored at Rome is a rapid rotation in such an office as the head of a University. But the Pope's action had an arbitrary appearance that goes somewhat against the American grain. The University at Washington was established solely upon American initiative, without any aid from Rome, Dr. Keane being its most active promoter, and Dr. Keane's personal influence securing practically all of the money. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the University rector has suffered from the fact that his leaning is toward the so-called liberal or American wing of the Catholic church in the United States. The new papal dele-



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



BISHOP JOHN J. KEANE.



THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

gate, Monsignor Martinelli, was for a long time the head of the Augustinian order of monks, and in that capacity has visited America on a former occasion. He speaks English fairly well, and brings with him some knowledge of American conditions.

Three Eminent Englishmen.

Within the month covered by our obituary list, three Englishmen of great eminence, all of them men of letters, in different fields, have ended their earthly labors. The Rev. Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, and official head of the Church of England, who died on October 11, was appointed archbishop in 1882 by Mr. Gladstone on the death of Dr. Tait. Dr. Benson as a young man won high honors as a scholar at Cambridge University, was afterward a master at Rugby, and then for many years served as the head-master of Wellington College. He was made bishop of Truro in 1876. Our readers may expect something further concerning his career next month. The death of the archbishop occurred suddenly while he was attending service in the little Hawarden church at the home of Mr. Gladstone, whose guest he was at the time. The other two Englishmen whose deaths attracted wide attention last month were William Morris and George Du Maurier. William Morris was a poet of a very high order, and but for his extreme socialistic views might well have succeeded Tennyson as poet laureate. He was also an artist and an eminent leader of that group of modern Englishmen who have endeavored to teach England the application of the principles of decorative art to practical industry. In our "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found an account of William Morris' workshop or factory. George Du Maurier had within two or three years attained affluence and fame by virtue of the unexpected success of his novels. He had lived a long life as an artist and illustrator, most of his work having gone into the pages of *Punch*. He was not a great artist, but he was a remarkably keen observer, of social life, and his drawings, covering a period of many years, form a graphic history of English society from the standpoint of a gentle satirist It may likely enough turn out that Du Maurier's suddenly acquired reputation as the author of "Trilby" and certain other novels, may die away almost as quickly as it arose; but his fame as a caricaturist and illustrator will survive for a long time. Mr. Ernest Knaufft, elsewhere in this number, tells in an illustrated article the story of Du Maurier's artistic career.

Other Deaths in the Month.

Among other eminent foreigners who passed away during the last thirty days were Baron de Geer, the great Swedish statesman, and General Louis Jules Trochu, the French officer who won great prominence as the Governor of Paris and Commander-in-chief of the forces which defended that city after the battle of Sedan, in the Franco-Prussian war On the same day died M. Victor de Lesseps, the son of the great French engineer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From September 21 to October 18, 1896.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

September 22.—Generals Palmer and Buckner are notified of their nominations to the presidency and vice-presidency, respectively, by the National Democratic party, at a great meeting in New York City.

September 24.—Two Republican conventions and one Democratic are held in Utah; the silver Republicans indorse the Bryan electors....New York "Sound Money" Democrats nominate Daniel G. Griffin for Governor and Frederick W. Hinrichs for Lieutenant-Governor.

September 25.—William J. Bryan addresses a great crowd on Boston Common.

September 26.—George Fred. Williams is nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by two Democratic conventions and one Populist; the "Sound Money" Democrats nominate Frederick O. Prince.....John Boyd Thacher declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

September 28.—The New York Democratic State Committee selects Wilbur F. Porter to run for Governor in place of John Boyd Thacher.

September 29.—The Rhode Island Legislature meets in special session....William J. Bryan addresses a Tammany mass meeting in New York City.

September 30.—Colorado Republicans nominate George W. Allen for Governor, and adopt resolutions favoring the election of McKinley and Hobart.

October 1.—Massachusetts Republicans nominate Roger Wolcott for Governor.

October 3.—William J. Bryan's letter accepting the Populist nomination for the Presidency is published.

October 5.—In the Connecticut town elections the Republicans make large gains....The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

October 6.—Arthur Sewall's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Vice-President is published.... The Democrats carry Florida by a reduced plurality.

October 7.—The Democrats carry the Georgia election by a majority of 30,000.....The Vermont Legislature meets.

October 8.—The New York State League of Republican Clubs holds its annual convention.

October 9.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the great Chicago fire is celebrated in that city; 75,000 men take part in a "Sound Money" parade....President Cleveland returns to Washington.

October 12.—Archbishop Ireland makes public a statement urging citizens to vote against the Chicago platform and candidates.

October 14.—A fusion is announced between the Democrats and Populists of Arkansas by which the Populists are to have three electors and the Democrats five.

October 16.—The New York Court of Appeals affirms the right of the "National Democrats" to the use of their party name on the official ballot.

October 17.—Governor Altgeld of Illinois addresses a great mass meeting in New York City on the political issues of the hour.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

September 21.—The Governor of the Philippines issues a decree confiscating the property of insurgents.

September 23.—Dongola is occupied by the British troops....Queen Victoria's reign becomes the longest in the history of Great Britain.

September 24.—Mr. Gladstone addresses a great anti-Turkish meeting in Liverpool.

September 26.—Elections for members of the second chamber of the Swedish Diet show large Liberal gains; a Social Democrat is elected a member.

September 29.—Alderman Fandel Phillips is elected Lord Mayor of London.

October 5.—The session of the Hungarian Diet at Budapest is ended.

October 6.—The Legislature of British Guiana grants a concession for a railway through the disputed territory to the Barima gold fields.

October 7.—Lord Rosebery resigns the leadership of the British Liberal party.

October 9.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Edinburgh, gives his reasons for retiring from the leadership of the British Liberal party.

October 15.—The French Government releases from prison the alleged "dynamiter" Tynan.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

September 22.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrive in England, and are the guests of Queen Victoria.

September 25.—Great Britain makes a demand on France for the extradition of P. J. Tynan, the alleged "dynamiter."

September 26.—The Chinese ports of Foochow and Hangchow are opened as treaty ports, in accordance with the treaty of Shimoneseki.

September 28.—The Porte issues a statement declaring the alarm in Constantinople to be wholly due to the British agitation against the Sultan.

September 30.—The commercial treaty between France and Italy in formally signed in Paris.

October 1.—Cuban officers bearing dispatches and attempting to land surreptitiously in Jamaica are arrested for violating quarantine laws.

October 4.—The Porte requests the Bulgarian Government to expel unemployed Armenians from that country.

October 5.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrive in France and are received by President Faure.

October 6.—The Czar and Czarina are welcomed in Paris with great enthusiasm.

October 9.—The Czar reviews the French troops at Châlons.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

September 21.—The Central Canada Exhibition is opened at Ottawa by Premier Laurier....Strikers at Leadville, Col., attack the mine houses, and are driven back with some loss of life.

September 22.—The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association begins in St. Louis.

September 23.—The property of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies is sold under foreclosure to a representative of the reorganization....Strike leaders in Leadville, Col., are arrested and the city is placed under martial law.

September 25.—The Atchison and Rock Island railroads withdraw from the Western Freight Association.

September 26.—The county commissioners of Barber County, Kansas, issue a circular to bondholders stating that the county is unable to pay bonds or interest; the bonded debt of the county is $600,000.

September 27.—The formal opening of the Danube to navigation at the Iron Gates, between Hungary and Servia, takes place with ceremonies in which Emperor Francis Joseph and the Kings of Roumania and Servia take part.

September 28.—The factory of the American Sewing Machine Company in Philadelphia, the Pepperell and Laconia mills at Biddeford, Me.; three of the Boston Manufacturing Company's mills at Waltham, Mass., employing 3,000 men; the Amoskeag Company's mills at Manchester, N. H., employing 8,000 hands; the Otis Company's cloth mills in Ware, Mass., and other manufacturing plants in the East, are started on full time.... All the train-dispatchers on the Canadian Pacific Railway system are ordered to strike....The International Cigarmarkers' Union meets in annual session at Detroit ....The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners meets in Cleveland....Five hundred dock laborers in Hamburg, Germany, strike....John Wanamaker buys the store and stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co. in New York City.

October 1.—The first authorized quotation of gold against bank bills in Havana shows 11 per cent. premium on gold.

October 5.—The York Mills of Saco, Me., employing 1,600 hands, start on full time.

October 7.—The Canadian Pacific train-dispatchers' strike is declared off, and the men return to work.

October 9.—A steamer clears from San Francisco for Calcutta with 135,000 bushels of wheat.

October 10.—A steady upward movement in the price of wheat and a downward movement in silver are noted in all the great markets.

October 17.—On the Chicago market wheat is quoted at 74⅜c....Silver bullion is quoted at 65⅛c. per ounce.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

September 21.—The Australian cricket players win the first match of the series at Philadelphia.

September 22.—The Women's Congress is opened in Berlin.

September 23.—Meetings to denounce the Armenian atrocities are held throughout Great Britain.

September 24.—Colonel Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, is made a Major-General.

September 26.—The Peary expedition arrives at Sydney, C. B., from Greenland....The International Anti-Masonic Congress meets in Vienna.

September 27.—Li Hung Chang arrives at Yokohama and re-embarks for China....The main building of Mount Holyoke College is destroyed by fire, at a loss of about $200,000.

September 29.—The town of Cedar Keys, Fla., is destroyed by a tidal wave, with great loss of life....In Savannah, Ga., Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, storms cause great damage....The National Prison Congress meets in Milwaukee.

September 30.—Agrarian riots occur in Northern and Central India.

October 1.—Iowa begins her semi-centennial celebration of her admission to statehood.

October 3.—The Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, arrives in New York City.

October 4.—Cardinal Satolli announces that he relinquishes the office of Papal Ablegate in the United States; Bishop Keane announces his resignation of the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington.

October 5.—The Philadelphia cricket players win the third series of matches with the Australians.

October 7.—Bishop Walker of North Dakota is elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, to succeed the late Bishop Coxe.

October 8.—A terrific gale sweeps the coasts of England and Wales; many lives are lost.

October 9.—Celebration of "Chicago Day."

October 11.—Storms on the Atlantic coast do much damage to shipping.

October 12.—The annual congress of the German Socialist party is opened in Sieblichen.

OBITUARY.

September 21.—Rt. Hon. George Denman, formerly Judge of the Queen's Bench, 76....Archdeacon Farell.

September 22.—Katharina Klafsky, prima-donna, 31. ... Hon. P. P. Gillen, M. P., Commissioner of Crown Lands, South Australia.

September 23.—Sir John Eric Erichsen, British surgeon, 78....Gilbert Louis Duprez, celebrated French tenor, 89....Elbridge G. Blunt, who was associated with John Brown in conducting the "underground railway," 71.

September 24.—Andrew J. Poppleton, an Omaha pioneer, 66....Baron Louis Gerhard de Geer of Finspang, eminent Swedish statesman, 78....General Mexia, Mexican statesman....Sir George Henry Humphry, professor of surgery at Cambridge, Eng., 76.

September 26.—William J. Whitney, professor of history in Drury College, Springfield, Mo., 30....Edward Lavington Oxenham, British Consul in China.

September 27.—Prof. Davis Garber of Mühlenberg College, Pa., 57....Sir George Morrison, 45....Fred. Barnard, English illustrator, 50....Paul Kalligas, a celebrated Greek jurist.

September 28.—Thomas Hawkins, oldest member of West Virginia Legislature, 74.

September 30.—Dr. George D. Cox, journalist and novel-writer, 53.

October 3.—William Morris, the English poet, 62.

October 5.—Mrs. Charles Darwin, widow of the scientist....Henry Byron Reed, M.P., 41.

October 7.—Gen. Louis Jules Trochu, veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, 81....Victor de Lesseps, son of the great French engineer, 48....William Edwards, fourth Baron Kensington, 61.

October 8.—George Du Maurier, artist, illustrator and novelist, 62.....Gen. George A. Sheridan of Louisiana, 56.

October 9.—Cardinal di Ruggiero, 80....Baron von Müller of Australia....Ex-Gov. Silas Woodson of Missouri.

October 10.—Ex Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Vermont, 55. ....Prof. J. J Blaisdell of Beloit College, Wisconsin.

October 11.—The Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 66....Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, D.D., American missionary to Kharput, Turkey.

October 14.—Ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Ferry of Michigan, 69.

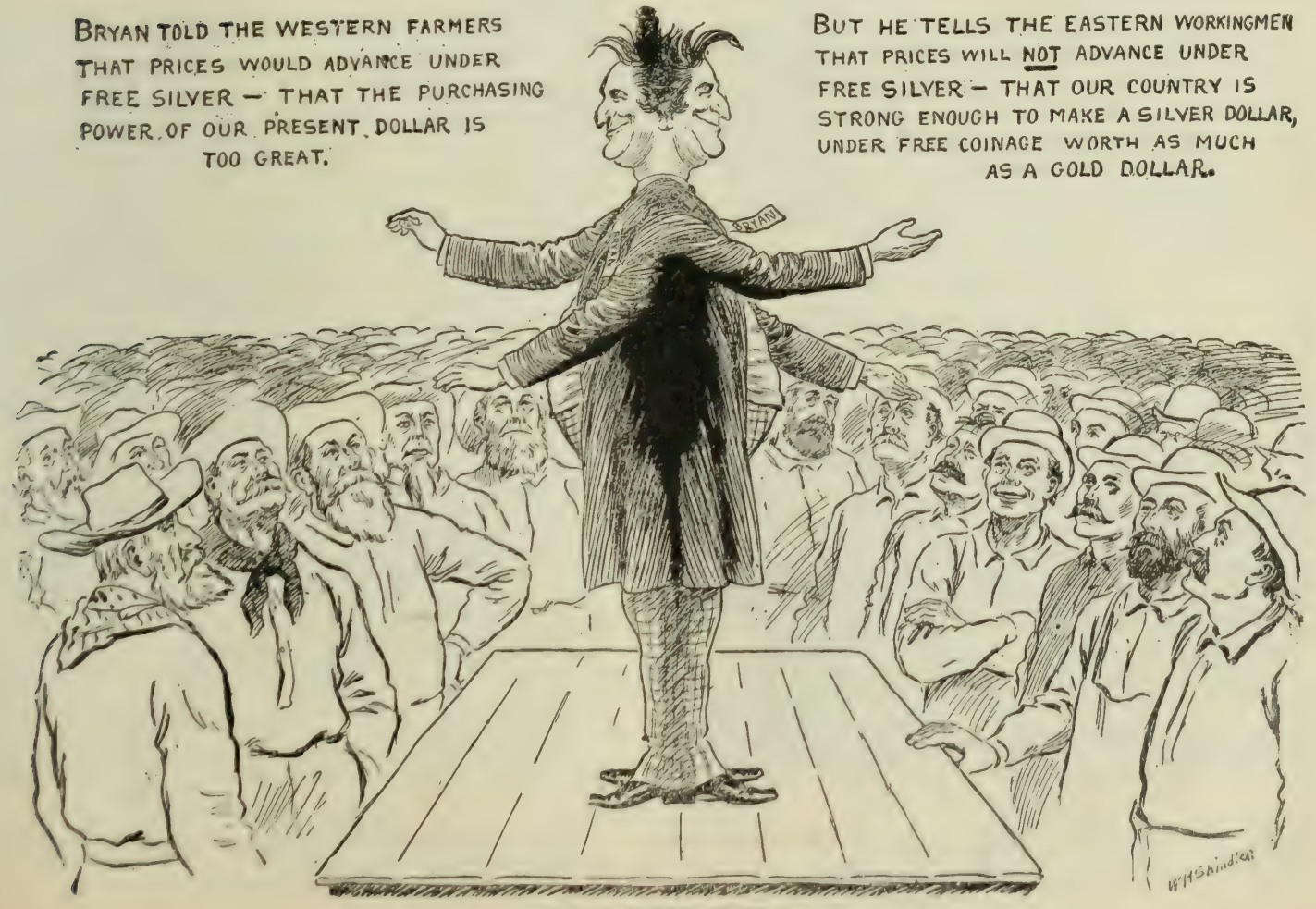
October 17.—Henry E. Abbey, theatrical manager.

October 18.—Horace Rublee, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, 67.

CURRENT POLITICS IN CARICATURE.



IT IS THE BIG HUMBUGS,
And not the gold bugs, that are bothering our farmers.
From *Judge* (New York).



IS THE TRUTH IN HIM.
From *The Press* (New York).



MY FAVORITE FLOWER—THE GOLDEN ROD.
From *The Herald* (New York).



UNITED FOR THE NATIONAL HONOR.
From *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



THE RASHNESS OF YOUTH.

LITTLE WILLIE: "He couldn't do that to two big men like me and you, Uncle Sam. Let's tackle him!"

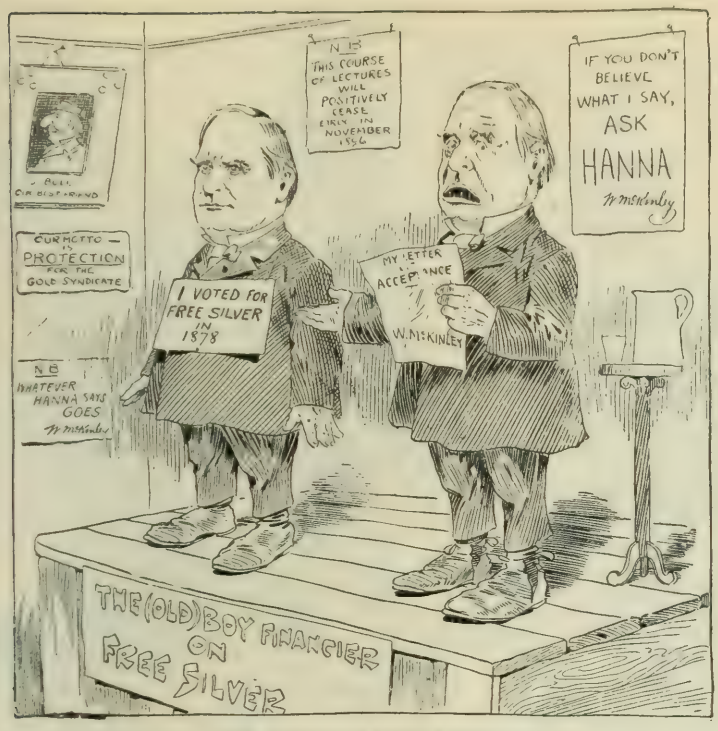
Copyright, 1896, *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



WILLIE IN WONDERLAND.

Wheat jumps up and silver down. Can this be the enemies' country?

Copyright, 1896, *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



THE HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

MR. MCKINLEY (lecturing): "My dear hearers, this sad case shows the dangers and evils of free silver. By voting for free silver this promising youth ruined whatever chance he had of being elected president of the goldbug ticket. Oh, my dear friends," etc., etc.—From *The National Bimetallist* (Chicago.)



IF WE UNDERSTAND IT.

These two good old souls are merely permitted to fetch up the rear and push.—From *The Dispatch* (Chicago).



Issued by the American Press Association.



I AM CONFIDENT THE WORKINGMEN ARE WITH US.

From the *Journal* (New York).

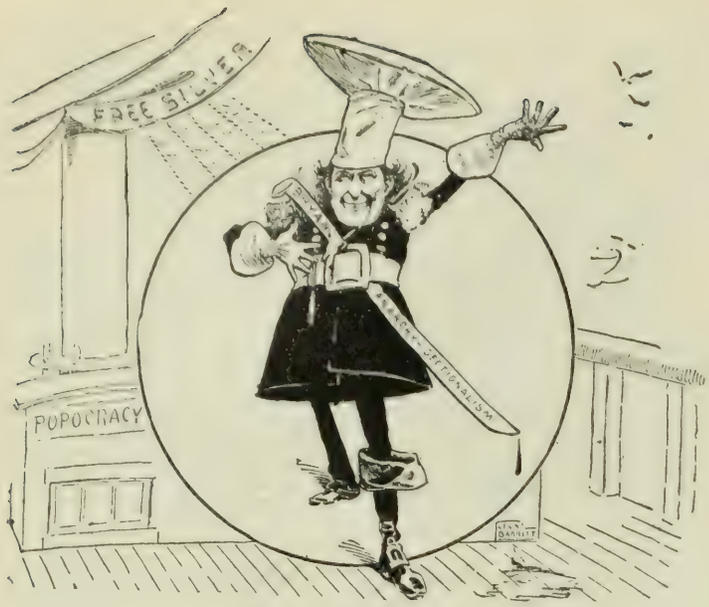


From the *Journal* (New York).



THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

Issued by the American Press Association.



ALL THAT IS LEFT.

"For I'm the Crew and the Captain Bold
And the Cook of the Popocratic Brig—
And the Midship Mite
And the Bo'son Tight
And the Crew of the Captain's Gig."

From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Food for thought, Mr. Farmer."

From *The Telegram* (New York).



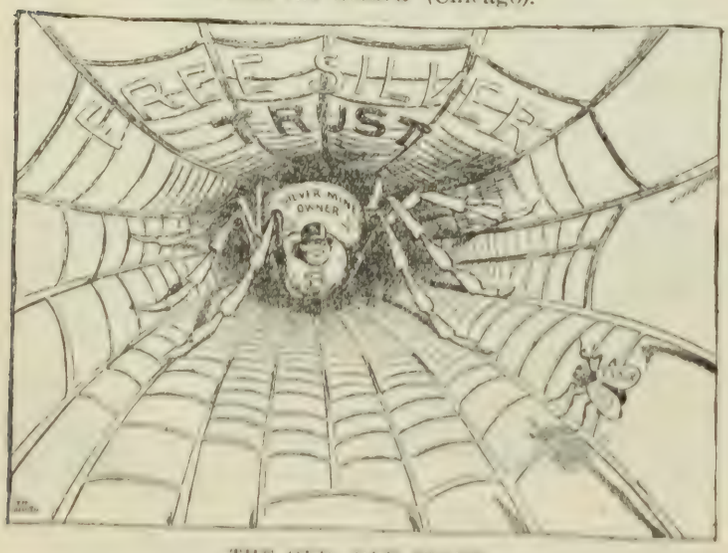
The Free Silver Leaders Go Into the Prophecy Business and Claim Everything on the Map.

From the *Record* (Chicago).



ENTRANCE OF THE VILLAIN.

From *The Times* (Washington, D. C.).



THE OLD, OLD STORY.

"'Will you walk into my parlor?' said a spider to a fly,
'Tis the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy.'"

From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



THE PACE THAT KILLS.

"What do you say, Maria? This horse slower than old sound money? Why she's going a mile a minute. All I've had to do was to set the mile posts closer together."

From *The World* (New York).

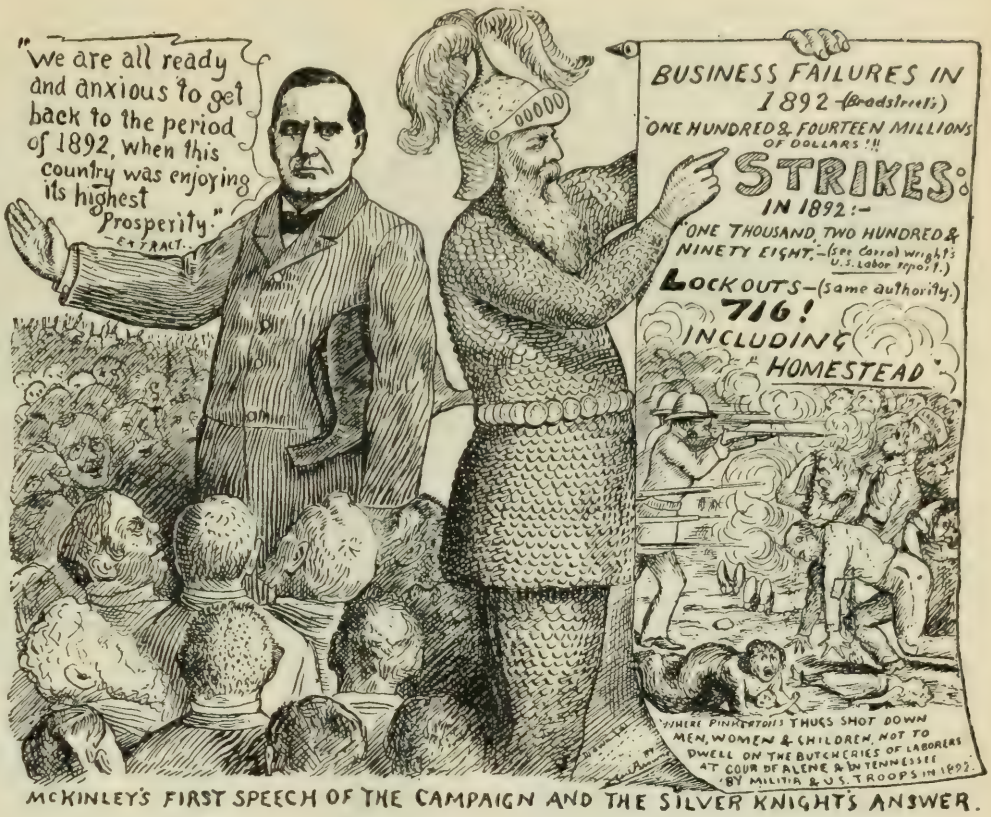


THEIR ARGUMENT MISSES FIRE.

BANKER AND LIFE INSURANCE PRESIDENT (in pathetic double snuffle): My dear sir, you won't vote for free silver and the cutting in two of the bank balance and insurance policy, will you?

DESPAIRING WORKER: Gentlemen, I'm less worried about bank balances and insurance policies than I am about getting work to support my family.

From *The National Bimetallist* (Chicago).



McKINLEY'S FIRST SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN AND THE SILVER KNIGHT'S ANSWER.

Drawn by Carl Browne.

From *Sound Money*, the Organ of Coxey's Commonweal (Massillon, Ohio).



TAKING THE GOLD CURE.

It's a bitter dose for this patient, but what can a poor candidate do when he's mortgaged to the doctor?

From *The Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis, Mo.).



IRRIGATION AS PRACTICED IN ILLINOIS.

From *The Post Dispatch* (St. Louis, Mo.).



THE GREATEST EXCURSION AGENT ON EARTH.

From *The Republican* (Denver, Col.).



UNCLE SAM: "What! Get into a thing like that because you say it is all right? Not this year, my boy."

From *The Press* (New York).

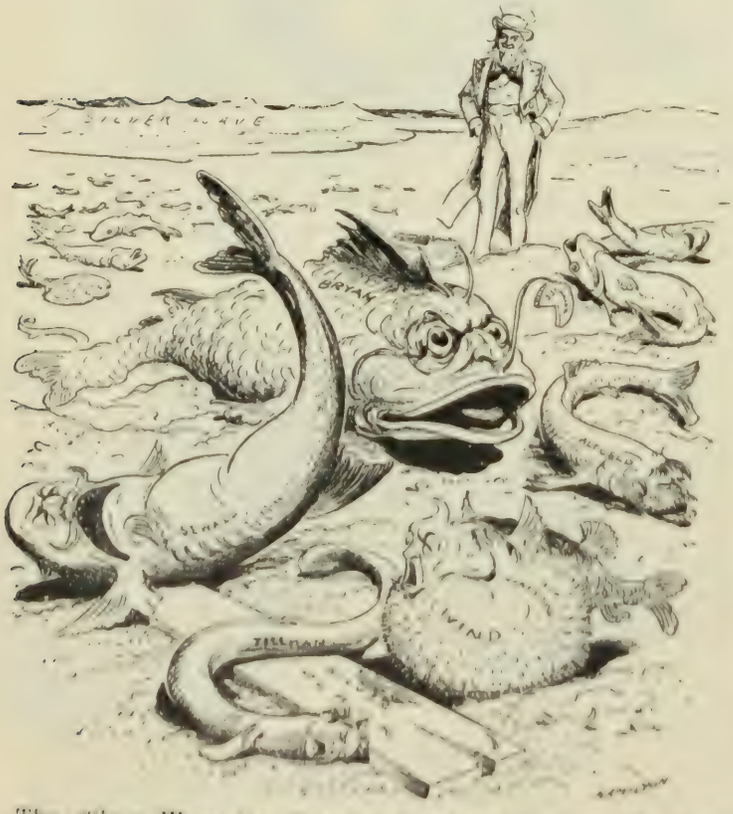


BRYAN ACCEPTS ALL OF THE CHICAGO PLANKS.

From *The Dispatch* (Pittsburgh).



THEN AND NOW.—From the *Times-Star* (Cincinnati).



The Silver Wave has Receded and left the Popocratic Fish High and Dry.

From *Judge* (New York).



THE SILVER MAGNATE'S GREAT SCHEME.

From *The World* (New York).



THE SLIDING SCALE.

From *Judge* (New York).



DUBIOUS.

"What awful poor wages they get in all those free silver countries, John!"

"That's so, wife, but the politicians say it will be different in America."

"I wouldn't take any chances on it, John. It's easy to lower wages and hard to raise them. Politicians will tell you anything to get votes. We know there was good wages when we had protection. We could never buy clothes and food for the children on what they get in those free silver countries, could we?"

From *Wasp* (San Francisco, Cal.).



A SUGGESTION FOR THE 53-CENT DOLLAR.
From *The Press* (New York).

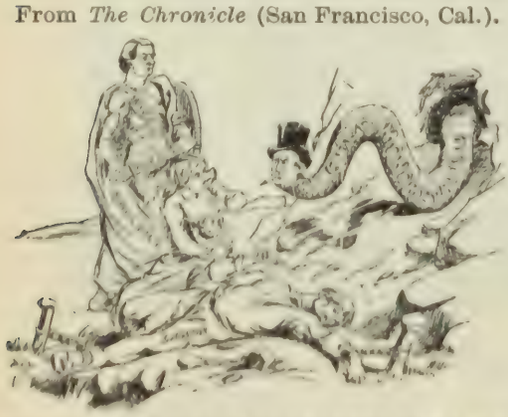


"And when he sowed, some seeds fell by the wayside, and the fowls came and devoured them up."

From *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).

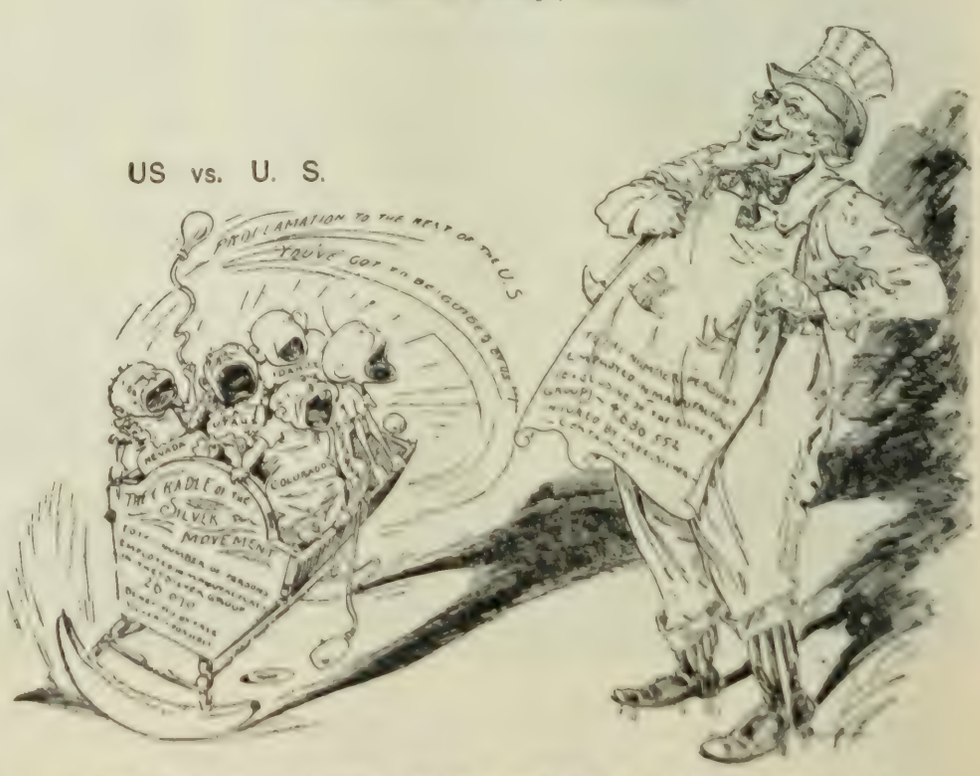


FISHERMAN BRYAN AND THE BAD GENI.
From *The Chronicle* (San Francisco, Cal.).



THE DANGER WHICH THREATENS THE LIVES AND LIBERTY OF THE DEAR ONES OF THE LABORING MAN.

From *The Herald Advertiser* (Sparta, Wis.).



THE MOST TROUBLESOME INFANTS (STATES) IN ALL CHRISTENDOM.

From *The World* (New York).

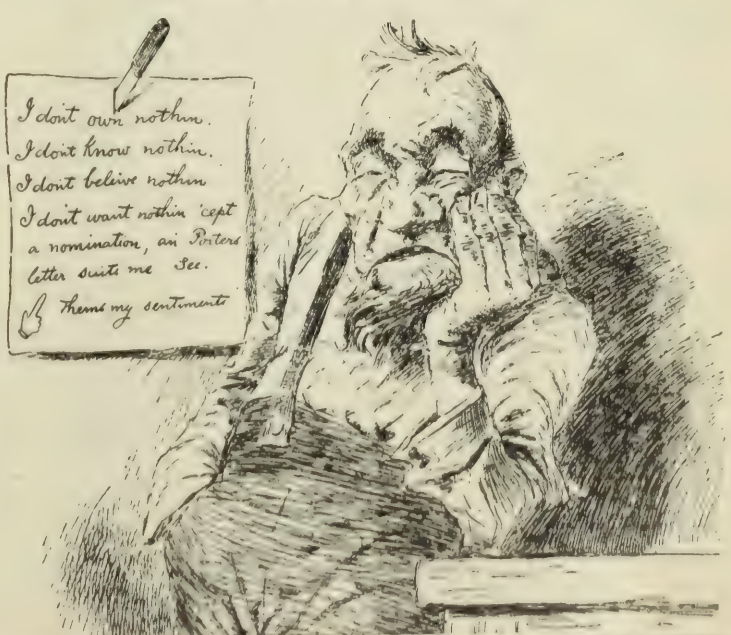


GRASPING AT THE SHADOW AND LOSING THE SUBSTANCE.
From *The Telegram* (New York).

SVENGALI AND TRILBY UP TO DATE.
From *The Telegram* (New York).



"THE PASSING OF DAVID."
From *The Herald* (New York).



THE MODEL POPOCRATIC CANDIDATE—VIDE PORTER'S LETTER.
From *The Herald* (New York).

A SUMMING-UP OF THE VITAL ISSUES OF 1896.

BY LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS asks me to give its readers some thoughts on the issues of the present political campaign—thoughts which, coming at the end of the long debate, may serve somewhat the purpose of the judge's charge after the advocates' speeches are over, presenting the points in dispute in a judicial and non-partisan, though not in an absolutely impartial, spirit. The latter it would be an affectation for any intelligent American to assume. On what appears to me to be the most important issues in this campaign my sympathies are unfeignedly with the Republican platform; but they are those of one who believes quite as earnestly in that portion of the platform which calls for bimetallism through international action as for that portion of it which would postpone the further coinage of silver until international action can be secured.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

The three great parties, the Republican, the National Democratic and the Democratic, present three distinct financial platforms, clearly discriminated. The National Democratic party advocates gold monometallism, the Republican party international bimetallism, the Democratic party the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the co-operation of other nations. In considering the issue thus presented a clear definition of terms is first necessary.

WHAT IS A GOLD STANDARD?

A standard of values in currency is very different from a standard of measurements in dry goods. It is misleading to argue analogically from one to the other—the imagined analogy does not exist. In order to secure a uniform measurement of dry goods the state determines what shall be the length of a yard. It then puts at some convenient place a stick of the required length, and all men who are selling dry goods are compelled under severe penalties to conform their yardsticks to this established standard. But every dry goods merchant makes his own yardstick and makes as many as he likes. If the standard dollar were analogous to the standard yardstick the government would make a gold dollar or a silver dollar of a certain degree of fineness, and would permit all men everywhere to coin gold and silver dollars and put them freely into circulation, only requiring that the dollars so coined should be of that degree of fineness which had been determined on by the government. This is, perhaps, a conceivable method of providing currency, but it is not the method pursued among civilized nations. On the contrary, the government alone coins money. It is a penal offense for any one else to coin money. The standard dollar is not merely a kind of dollar to which other dollars must conform; it is the only dollar the use of which is permitted in the community. What we mean, then, by a gold standard dollar is this: A certain amount of gold of a certain degree of fineness, provided exclusively by the government, which any one who possesses any other form of recognized currency, as a check, a note or a bank bill, can, without expense, get in exchange for that currency. There must therefore be enough of the gold thus coined to furnish a basis for the paper or credit currency; that is, so much gold that it will be possible for those who are engaging in commercial transactions to get, on demand, the coin in exchange for the paper with which, for the most part, the transactions will be carried on. If the quantity of coin is inadequate for this purpose one of two things happens. Either the difficulty of getting the necessary amount of coin causes it to rise in value as compared with other world products, or, in other words, causes all other world products to fall in value as compared with coin, or else the credit system is too large for the coin basis on which it is founded, becomes, as it is said, inflated, and is subject to periodical derangement, due to a fear that the coin cannot be secured in exchange for the paper substitute.

By gold monometallism is meant a system which makes gold the only standard—that is, the only coin on which the world's currency is based, the only coin which the world is willing to accept in exchange for its paper promises. The bimetallist's objection to the gold standard is due to his conviction that the supply of gold in the world has proved totally inadequate for this purpose. The business of commercial nations has grown more rapidly than population. It has grown in expedition as well as in volume; that is to say, there are many more transactions, relatively to the population, in a year than there were formerly. And this multiplication of transactions requires a commensurate multiplication of currency. But the supply of gold has not kept pace with this increase in the commercial transactions of the world. Indeed, Mr. Giffen, who is one of the best financial authorities, affirmed a few years ago that the supply of gold from the mines was only enough to keep pace with the demand for gold for commercial purposes, jewelry and the like. If this be true, then the amount of coin available for a standard has remained unchanged, while the demand for it has greatly increased.

It is absolutely certain that the provision of gold has not increased in proportion to either population, wealth or the demands of commerce. As a conse quence of this relative diminution of the supply of gold, both the results mentioned above have ensued.

Gold has appreciated, or, in other words, prices have fallen. It is true that just at this time the price of wheat is rising. It is true, as Carl Schurz has shown, that the fall in prices has not been steady and uniform. If the bimetallist supposed that changes in prices were effected only by change in the value of gold, the articles of the *Evening Post* and the statements of Carl Schurz would be conclusive against his belief. But he is not so ignorant of economic law as to entertain the belief which is attributed to him. What he does think is that the rise in the value of gold, because of the increased demand upon it, has been one very effective cause in producing fall in prices. His opinion is based on two very simple facts. First, that for a quarter of a century—probably a much longer period—prior to 1870 the products of the world's industries maintained a nearly uniform level, which may be roughly expressed by the figures 95—100; that in 1870 the demonetization of silver began, and that there has gone on since that time, all over the world, a general fall in prices, affecting, though not with absolute uniformity, the great food products, both vegetable and animal; the great minerals, as coal, iron, lead, copper, etc., and the great textiles, both cotton and woolen, until in 1896 we have reached the lowest price known for many years, represented by the figure 59. In other words, there has been a general though not an absolutely uniform fall in prices of over 40 per cent. in the quarter of a century since the demonetization of silver began. No other cause,—neither tariff laws, better machinery, cheaper transportation, nor overproduction, has had so world-wide an influence, affecting at once all productions and all communities, as to account for this world-wide fall in prices.

While thus gold monometallism has produced depreciation in all values by the appreciation of the standard employed to measure them, it has also produced a dangerously inflated credit system. As there is not gold enough for currency, nor even gold enough to furnish a solid basis for currency, currency in various forms is issued without any adequate basis. This unnatural inflation raises prices, stimulates overconfidence, tends to overproduction, overtrading and extravagance. Then some occurrence, such as the failure of a great banking house like the Barings to get the gold on demand to meet its obligations, awakens a well grounded fear in every banker and trader lest he also may fail to get the gold on his demand for the currency he possesses, and the whole aërial structure, built on credit, with a wholly inadequate foundation, collapses. Banks refuse to discount notes, prudent men to lend their money or to give their credit, failure follows failure in a great commercial panic, with its consequent distress. These commercial crises recur under a gold monometallic system periodically, and no personal sagacity is adequate to guard against them. An inflated credit system operates automatically in exactly the wrong way. When there is too much currency times appear prosperous, over confidence is a result, and overexpansion of credit incites to a further expansion. When the crash comes and panic ensues, as a necessary result the currency is contracted and the very process of contraction enhances the panic and causes still further contraction. Thus when the currency ought to contract it expands, and when it ought to expand it contracts. Such, very briefly stated, are the reasons which lead many of the wisest and most scientific financial thinkers in both hemispheres to believe that gold is a totally inadequate basis for the world's commerce. They propose, instead, gold and silver as a joint or double standard. Those who entertain this opinion are bimetallists.

WHAT IS BIMETALLISM?

Bimetallism is the concurrent use of the coins of the two metals, gold and silver, at a fixed relative value, as the standard of all other values, each metal being equally a legal tender for any amount. Under a bimetallic system the paper currency is a promise to pay either gold or silver at the option of the payer, and any debtor may pay his debt in either metal as he may choose. The argument against bimetallism is in brief that the value of gold and silver, like that of all other commodities, is fixed by demand and supply; that the debtor will always choose to pay his debts in the cheaper metal; that the cheaper metal will drive out the dearer one, and that bimetallism will always be some form of monometallism, though it may alternate in successive years or epochs, gold being at one time and silver at another the basis of currency. The answer of the bimetallist is, that the demand for gold and silver for currency is so overwhelmingly in excess of the demand for commercial purposes, that an agreement by the commercial nations of the world to use both metals equally at a fixed ratio, for purposes of currency, will itself create such a demand as will practically determine their bullion value. He admits that there will be some fluctuations, but he insists that economic philosophy and economic history combine to prove that the fluctuations will be far less than if the currency is based either on silver or on gold alone. As an illustration of this principle—for in this article there is only space for illustration, not for demonstration—is urged the fact that under the bimetallic system of the Latin Union, "throughout the period 1816-1880, gold and silver coins were accepted for all practical purposes at the ratio fixed by law; and the efficacy of the bimetallic ratio is proved by the fact that the immense increase in the supplies of gold produced no sensible disturbance in the relative value of the two metals." *

* The Royal Coinage Commission of 1886. Quoted here from a synopsis of the final report, London, 1889.

Whether the bimetallist's view is correct or not, it is entertained by too many and too eminent political economists to be cavalierly discarded as the product of folly or ignorance. What the author of the article "Money" in the Encyclopædia Britannica says respecting the English monometallists might be said with even greater force respecting the American monometallists in this campaign: "Not even yet does the question appear to have received that careful examination by monometallists which would be desirable." It is said on good authority that all the professors of political economy in England, with perhaps one exception, are bimetallists. That is not true in this country, but some of the most eminent economic authorities, including Dr. Francis A. Walker and President E. Benjamin Andrews, are and for many years have been bimetallists. Some of the most eminent financiers of Europe belong to the same school. So little is it true that the great bankers of the world universally repudiate it that the greatest of them all, Baron de Rothschild, protested against the demonetization of silver by France, saying: "Had I to choose a system with the experience we have, I should not hesitate to accept that of a double standard." * Bimetallism, however, it will be observed, rests, in the theory of its advocates, upon the supposition that a world-wide demand for two metals for currency purposes will keep them at a parity. It does not at all follow that such a demand by one nation will have the same effect.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

It will be clear to the thoughtful reader from these definitions that the free coinage of silver is not itself bimetallism. It may lead to bimetallism, it may delay or wholly prevent bimetallism, but it is not identical with bimetallism. The free coinage of silver as proposed by the regular Democratic party is simply this: That any man possessing 412½ grains of silver, which at present he can buy in the market for 53 cents of gold, may take it to the mint and have it converted into a coin having the value of one dollar in currency, and being full legal tender for that amount in the payment of all debts, public and private. To call this bimetallism is a misuse of terms. The essence of bimetallism is that gold and silver should be kept at a parity, and that the coinage should be so managed as to keep them at a parity. The free coinage of silver abandons all attempt to keep them at a parity, and the free coinage advocate concedes that the immediate effect would be a very considerable disparity between the two. It is hardly too much to say that he trusts to luck for the eventual re-establishment of the parity which would at first be destroyed by the act of free coinage. To the question, how it can be expected that the United States can alone create such a demand for silver as will bring gold and silver together, we are answered by the rhetorical affirmation of "the right of the American people to govern themselves, and without let or hindrance from without decide on every question presented for their consideration." * This is doubtless true. So the commander of an American steamship has a right to determine on its course without interference from England. But if he attempts to take a short course to Liverpool without going around through the Irish Channel, he will certainly come to wreck on the western coast of Ireland. No one questions our right to determine for ourselves whether we will have gold, silver, paper, or wampum for our currency; but in determining that question we must take into account the experience of the past, the conditions of the present and the probabilities of the future. The bimetallist believes that the experience of the past and the conditions of the present unerringly indicate that free silver coinage, without the co-operation of other nations, would join the United States to the silver monometallic nations of the world, of which India, China and Mexico are the most conspicuous examples.

NATIONAL BIMETALLISM IMPRACTICABLE.

The notion that America can establish and maintain a parity between gold and silver at a fixed ratio without the concurrence of other nations is supported neither by economic philosophy nor by economic history. The common objection to bimetallism, that whatever metal was undervalued would be exported, is a conclusive objection to the attempt to establish national bimetallism, since the only answer to it is that if the same ratio existed over the greater part of the commercial world there would be no temptation to export either metal, and neither would be sold except in the improbable event of a demand for it for manufacturing purposes exceeding the demand for coinage purposes. †

Speaking for myself, I am opposed to the free coinage of silver because I am a bimetallist. If I were a monometallist, I should think that much might be said in favor of silver rather than of gold as the standard of values. ‡ But it seems clear to me that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would postpone indefinitely the establishment of bimetallism, as the coinage of four hundred millions of silver by the United States alone has operated to postpone it for more than a decade. It has taken off the strain upon gold, it has lessened the evils of a too narrow coin currency, it has caused the expor-

* "International Bimetallism," by Dr. F. A. Walker, page 166.

* Mr. Bryan, in his Madison Square Garden Speech, August 12, 1896.

† Modern bimetallists freely admit that two different bimetallic systems, that is, having different ratios, could not exist, for each would drain the other of one metal." Encyclopædia Britannica, article "Money," page 783, note.

‡ "The silver standard was preferred by Ricardo, who fully accepted the argument against the double standard as conclusive. His view was that silver was steadier in value than gold and was the standard money in other countries, while the objection to it on account of its greater bulk was, he thought, obviated by the use of paper money for circulation." Article "Money," Ency. Brit., page 783.

tation of our gold to foreign countries, and made it easier for them to establish a gold standard, and it has confused the public mind respecting what is in its essential character a simple issue. The free coinage of silver by the United States would send the rest of our gold to Europe, if it did not draw European silver to our shores; would make us a silver monometallic nation, would require us in all our dealings with foreign nations to buy their medium of exchange from them, and would give us in the United States itself two prices—one a higher price for all imported articles, the other a lower price for all domestic articles. And the farmer and the wage-earner would be the chiefest sufferers.

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

The free silver coinage argument is not, in the intent of those who constitute the great body of the silver constituency, a movement in favor of repudiation of debts, either public or private. Its motive power is not a dishonest desire. It cannot be counteracted by sermons on the text "Thou shalt not steal." Its errors and weaknesses are rather those of a religious enthusiasm than of a fever of covetousness. The current, not to say cant, phrases "honest dollar" and "sound money" feed the passion which those who use them desire to allay. It is because the free coinage advocate believes that the gold dollar is a dishonest dollar, and that the gold currency is unsound money, that he is impatient of all checks, cautions and restraints in his eager desire to change it.

An honest dollar is one which retains the same purchasing power from year to year and from epoch to epoch. It must be so steady in its value that the farmer who has promised to pay $1,000 loaned to him upon a mortgage shall not have to render at the end of five years more brain and muscular toil for the $1,000 than he would have had to render when he borrowed the money. And, on the other hand, so steady that he who has loaned the money shall be able to get with it at the end of the ten years as much in those productions which alone give to money their value as he would have received when he loaned the money. If the currency system is so constructed that the dollars rise in their value, or so constructed that they fall in their value, they will do injustice. Says President Andrews :* "Increase in the value of money robs debtors. It forces every one of them to pay more than he covenanted—not more dollars, but more value, the given number of dollars embodying at date of payment greater value than at date of contract. Decrease in the value of money robs creditors, necessitating each to put up, in payment of what is due to him, with a smaller modicum of value than was agreed upon."

Now the free silver coinage advocate believes that the demonetization of silver, dating from about the year 1870, and successively enacted in different European countries and in the United States during twenty years (1870-1890), has wrought a great increase in the value of money and accordingly has robbed debtors. He proposes to remonetize silver, believing that this will give the country back an honest dollar. Either he does not believe, or he does not realize, that this will work an immediate decrease in the value of money and so rob creditors. He who is able to escape from the heat of a partisan campaign and look at this question judicially should be able to see that injustice has been done to the debtor class, but he should also be able to see that in rectifying that injustice the utmost caution should be exercised and the utmost care taken not to work injustice to the creditor class. Two wrongs do not make a right ; and if it be conceded that the demonetization of silver has, however little intended by those who accomplished it, wrought injustice to debtors, it should also be perceived that the remonetization of silver, unless very carefully guarded, will work injustice to creditors. Thus the moral question is not so simple as either the silver partisan or the gold partisan seems to think. Indeed, how to secure an honest dollar—that is, one which shall remain steady in its values—is one of the most perplexing problems of political economy, as it is one of the most important.

This moral question is still further complicated by the incongruous legislation of the United States. On the one hand, Congress has affirmed explicitly that all debts, public and private, including all bonds of the national government, are payable in silver, and this declaration still remains upon the statute book ;* and, on the other hand, it has equally emphatically declared that it is the settled policy of the United States government to maintain a parity between gold and silver.† Now the simple truth is that the United States government cannot carry out both of these pledges. If it begins to pay its public debts in silver gold will at once go to a premium, and it will no longer fulfill its pledged purpose to keep gold and silver at a parity. If, on the other hand, it fulfills its pledged purpose and keeps gold and silver at a parity, unless it does so by securing the co-operation of other nations, sooner or later silver will almost certainly cease to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and will become only a "token"—that is to say, a poor sort of substitute for a paper promise to pay gold. The United States government has brought itself into exactly that condition into which a careless or easy-going man finds himself when he has made two pledges, quite inconsistent with each other, to two different persons, and both simultaneously demand performance. "You have only promised," says the

* "An Honest Dollar," by E. Benjamin Andrews, Am. Econ., page 8.

* The Matthews Concurrent Resolution (1878) declared that all bonds are payable in silver dollars containing 412½ grains each "at the option of the government," thus officially defining what Congress meant by the word "coin" as used in these bonds ; the Bland-Allison act of the same year enacts that silver dollars of 412½ grains each are legal tender "for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

† Sherman act of 1890.

free silver coinage man, "to pay silver to the bondholder. You have no right to borrow gold and tax me for the interest, in order to give the bondholder gold instead of silver." "You have promised," says the bondholder, "to keep gold and silver at a parity; and you are bound to do this, even if you do have to tax yourself to borrow gold in order to maintain that parity." There is color of justice on both sides. The wrong was perpetrated by the careless politicians who passed a concurrent resolution to satisfy one faction, and put a parenthetic declaration of the policy of the government into another act for the purpose of satisfying another faction.

But although there is color of justice in both claims, it must not be forgotten that the nation has a personality of its own, and that Congress and the President are the chosen representatives of that personality. In strictness of speech the nation has not made two pledges. It has made one pledge and reserved to itself one liberty. It has promised to maintain the parity between gold and silver. It has promised this not only in words, but in nearly or quite a quarter of a century of practice. During all that time it has maintained that parity by paying its debts in gold. If it can maintain that parity and fulfill that pledge only by sacrificing the liberty which it has reserved to pay in silver, the highest canons of honor require that it should make the sacrifice, that the people of the land should submit to the tax in which the incompetence of their political leaders and their own carelessness have involved them, and should learn by experience to require in future of their legislators a self-consistent and harmonious policy.

OTHER ISSUES INVOLVED.

So much space has been taken in the consideration of the financial question, both because it is the most prominent and the most perplexing of the campaign, that little room is left for the consideration of the other issues involved. Little space, however, is required by them. At least they appear to me to be as clear as they are simple. It is true that in theory the tariff question is involved, and the tariff question is neither clear nor simple. But though the two platforms antagonize one another upon this important question, practically it has no place in the campaign. Whatever our theories may be upon that much vexed question, there is little reason to doubt that the income of the national government will depend for the next four years largely upon its tariff, and that whether the tariff is levied ostensibly for revenue only, or ostensibly for protection also, it will be in effect a protective tariff. The only practical question is, shall such simplification or modification of it as the revenues of the country require be intrusted to the Democratic or the Republican party?

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service issue is sharply defined by the contrasted declarations of the two platforms. The Republican party promises thoroughly and honestly to enforce, and wherever practicable to extend, the Civil Service law. The Democratic party, in somewhat more vague language, declares its opposition to "life tenure in the public service," and favors "such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness." Interpreted by the frank declarations of its chief candidate, there is no mistaking the meaning of this plank. There is not now and never has been life tenure in the public service, and no one proposes it. There is only a provision for ascertaining the fitness of candidates for office and appointing only those whose fitness has been ascertained by competitive examinations or by previous fidelity. This system, inaugurated under General Grant, incorporated in the public law in 1883, and steadily pursued from that time to this, has now become the dominant system in the federal administration. Against the 85,000 administrative offices which are now thus filled, there are only a few thousand left so open that they may be given as a reward of party service to party hacks. Either the Democratic platform is to be interpreted as an appeal to a great horde of office seekers, but an appeal so couched that its vague promise need not be fulfilled, in which case it is flagrantly dishonest, or it must be interpreted as the indication of a purpose to restore the method of appointment introduced into our government by Jackson, and carried to such dangerous excess in the English government by Walpole, a method which debauches the public service, and by putting up every four years 75,000 offices to be fought over, corrupts the national conscience and embitters and inflames party animosities. It is hardly too much to say that the overthrow of the civil service system, could it be accomplished, though it would entail no such immediate disaster as the free coinage of silver, would involve a greater national peril.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

The language of the Democratic platform respecting the Supreme Court of the United States is ambiguous: "We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision (the income tax decision), or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government." It is unquestionably within the constitutional power of Congress and of the President acting in conjunction with Congress so to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and so to constitute the *personnel* of the increased court, as to reverse at once its decision respecting the constitutional powers of Congress to impose an income tax. To this extent there is implied in this platform a threat to pack the court for the purpose of securing such a re-

versal. Let us hope that this implication was not in the minds of those who framed the platform and is not in the purpose of those who stand upon it. It is certain that any open threat to do what this platform has been regarded as impliedly threatening would array against both platform and party the whole conservatism of the United States. The Supreme Court was the one great notable addition which the founders of the United States made to national life. It is the one supreme and necessary check upon the passions of a too mobile democracy. Its overthrow or corruption might easily prove fatal to the very life of the republic.

But if the language of this plank is ambiguous, the language of that on federal interference is not so : " We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authority in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions." Read in the light of recent history, applied as this plank was intended to be applied, to the action of President Cleveland in quelling the Chicago mob in the summer of 1894, there is no mistaking its meaning. Giving to it the most temperate possible interpretation it means this : That the President of the United States has no right to intervene to put down mob violence in any part of the United States, except at the request of the governor or legislature of the state. This is a serious misinterpretation of the constitution. The constitution does indeed provide that the United States government shall protect the several states against " domestic violence " on the request of the legislature or the Executive, but this is not the only provision conferring authority upon the federal government. It has authority among other things to regulate interstate commerce, to establish post offices and post roads, and to provide and maintain a navy and an army, and therefore it has authority to do whatever is necessary to fulfill these duties laid upon it. If a mob assaults one of its forts, interferes with the railroads which are carrying on interstate commerce, obstructs or prevents the prompt transportation or delivery of the mails, or in any other way assails the majesty of the federal government, the federal government need not wait to ask permission of the state to maintain its majesty and enforce its laws. Even were the state by its executive and legislative action to approve, confirm and ratify the mob, as it did in South Carolina, the duty of the federal government would remain unchanged. Whether Governor Altgeld was asked or not asked to protect Chicago from the mob, whether he was ready or not ready to interfere, whether he was able or not able to put down the mob and ensure the peaceable operation of the railroads, are questions wholly immaterial. The moment the federal duty was interfered with and the federal law violated, that moment the federal government had a right and a duty to intervene, if the chief executive believed that direct and immediate intervention would prove the quickest, simplest and readiest method of preserving law and order. As to the further clause in this plank, approving a special act of Congress limiting the powers of the federal courts in contempt cases, it must suffice to say here that a particular law, pending under a particular Congress, the details of which are unknown to the great body of the American people, forms no proper subject for a national issue.

CONCLUSION.

At this writing political indications point to the election of Mr. McKinley by a large popular majority and a considerable majority in the Electoral College. With this election the coinage issue may perhaps disappear from American politics. On the one hand, it is not impossible that international agreement may be secured with France and Germany, if not with other European powers, for a bimetallic currency ; on the other, it is not impossible that the discovery of the immense gold fields in South Africa may at once lessen the difficulty of establishing bimetallism and lessen the evils of the gold standard. But it appears to me very clear that the party which has selected Mr. Bryan as its standard bearer will not disappear. Though the issues formulated in 1896 will never again be similarly formulated, the tendencies appearing in 1896 will certainly reappear in two great national organizations. Conservatism will be represented in the one party, radicalism in the other. A too staid and self satisfied content will be the fault of the one, and a too restless and eager demand for change the fault of the other. One will have too little, the other too much faith in popular government ; the one will fear the excesses of liberty, the other will be impatient of constitutional restraints ; the one will tend toward Toryism, the other toward radicalism, if not socialism. Let us hope that they may find as leaders worthy successors, the one to Alexander Hamilton, the other to Thomas Jefferson, that the great middle body of voters, alternately attracted by the promises and repelled by the failures of the competing parties, may wisely mediate between them, that the country may thus be preserved from falling either into the political stolidity and stagnation of Spain or the restlessness and untempered radicalism of France, and by the sometimes inspiring, sometimes restaining influence of the people may be kept in that path of real and rational progress which has been the safety of Great Britain and the glory of Anglo-Saxon history.

METHODS AND TACTICS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

IT would be impossible to understand the conduct of the campaign now drawing to a close without taking into account the conditions which confronted the party managers prior to and immediately after the great national conventions. These conditions, it is safe to say, were unprecedented in American politics. On the first day of January, 1896—six months before the "lining up"—neither of the two great parties in the country knew precisely where it stood on the issue which in the event has dominated all other issues and has made greater confusion in party lines than any other political question that has arisen since 1860. On the Democratic side there was the demoralization which always overtakes the party in power during a season of national depression. The party, it was admitted on all sides, was illy prepared to go before the country on the question of national revenues, for it was now on the defensive, whereas four years ago it had been the eager champion of reform and had been led to triumph because of its promises to readjust the tariff system; but such readjustment as a Democratic Congress had attempted was under the ban of public disapproval as expressed at the polls in 1894. The last heritage of the Civil War—the force bill—was no longer a political issue, and it was evident that the Democratic hosts could not be rallied effectively under their old standards.

THE DEMOCRATS AND FREE SILVER.

But a "new Democracy" was asserting itself in the South and West. In more than one state the old party leadership was discredited and deposed. It was felt that the administration at Washington no longer represented the party. In some states—notably in South Carolina and Illinois—the drift was unmistakably toward Populism. Almost everywhere the opposition to trusts and monopolies was growing more insistent and pronounced. In the West and South the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver served to concentrate and organize this opposition. This demand had been growing steadily for years. It was immensely accelerated by the People's Party movement, though free silver was but one of a long catalogue of radical measures proposed in Populist platforms. The free-coinage movement made headway in both parties. To Democrats the silver men appealed with special force, for their proposition was calculated to win votes in those sections and from those classes of the population to which the recent party policy as exemplified by President Cleveland had been especially repugnant. Something must be done, reasoned the Democratic politicians, to hold in line the discontented voters who had drifted into the party fold in 1892, and were likely to drift out again in 1896. It was natural enough that in a state like Illinois (even disregarding for the moment the dominating personal influence of Governor Altgeld) where Democratic ascendancy was of recent growth and doubtful duration, the free-silver agitation should have its allurements for those Democrats who were seeking to strengthen their party's claims to popular support. In other states like considerations prevailed; the important fact to be noted is that not merely in the South, where Democracy was assured of its strength, did the free silver leaven do its rapid work, but in the great states of the middle West, where Democracy faced great odds and had to fight to win, this same appeal in silver's behalf was made the rallying cry. In the East Democrats still stood out against the new dispensation, but they were in Republican states. In the Chicago convention the silver men were not only a decisive majority of the delegates, but they were in an overwhelming majority of the delegates from the assuredly Democratic and the possibly Democratic states of the Union. For better, for worse, the Democrats of those states were now fully committed to a policy



HON. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK,
Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

which six months before would not have been generally accepted, to say the least, as Democratic doctrine. The mild and good-natured agnosticism which had characterized the attitude of the Democratic party toward silver in January was transformed in July into the most extreme radicalism.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE.

Meanwhile, what of the Republican party's position on the money question? If uncertainty characterized their opponents, can it be said that the Republican leaders were all of one mind on this new issue? For many months prior to the national convention at St. Louis in June, while everything had pointed to the nomination of Major McKinley, there had been a studied endeavor to make the tariff the prominent question of the campaign. The belief that the tariff issue would bring Republican success in the presidential contest was not confined to the McKinley managers; it was apparently shared by many of the old party leaders. A few weeks before the St. Louis convention the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee began the printing and distribution of tariff documents, not doubting that the main issue would be between the McKinley tariff and the Wilson law. As the currency question drew more and more into overshadowing prominence gold-standard Republicans in the East began to question McKinley's soundness, but neither they nor the McKinley following of the middle West foresaw distinctly the importance which this question was about to take on, or the crucial part which it was to play in the campaign. The strength of the silver movement was generally underestimated.

There was, however, an aggressive silver minority within the Republican ranks. A group of western senators constituted the leadership of this minority, and it was not without hope. Up to the time of the St. Louis convention there were those who affected to believe that McKinley would be nominated on a silver platform. The California delegates came to St. Louis instructed to vote for McKinley and for a free-silver plank. But these silver Republicans came, as a rule, from states which cast few electoral votes or were already doubtful and inclined to Populism. The states which cast the greatest number of electoral votes and those which were relied on to give decisive Republican majorities sent delegations instructed to oppose free coinage.

AFTER THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The nomination of McKinley at St. Louis on a gold-standard platform, with the bolt of the silver Republicans, gave definiteness to the situation. The party managers still hoped to make the campaign largely on the merits of the McKinley tariff, but they could not blind themselves to the fact that veteran Republicans like Senator Teller would not have left the party merely because of differences on some minor point in the platform. Whether they wished it or not, they must have seen at last that the question of the currency could no longer be trifled with. Gold had prevailed at St. Louis by fair methods and in obedience to the behests of the great majority of Republican voters, just as a few weeks later silver triumphed at Chicago in accordance with the desires of the Southern and Western Democrats. The issue for once was forced on the politicians by the voters.

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS.

The adoption of a radical free-silver platform at Chicago and the nomination of Mr. Bryan formed a natural culmination of the transformation, if we may call it such, which the Democratic party, as a national organization, had gradually undergone. That Mr. Bryan should later be nominated by the Populists and the Silver party was to be expected. The subsequent squabbles over the vice-presidency, arising from the refusal of the Populists to accept the Chicago candidate, have led to the necessity of fusion agreements in various states, and this has greatly complicated the management of the campaign. In fact, a great part of the work of the Populist campaign committee during the summer and early autumn consisted in the "clinching" of fusion arrangements and the necessary efforts to secure the acceptance of such arrangements by the party organizations in the different states.*

THE "NATIONAL DEMOCRATS."

But as if the difficulty of harmonizing discordant elements in their own camp—a difficulty greatly intensified by the gyrations of the agile and vociferous Tom Watson—were not enough to vex the souls of the Popocratic managers, a new series of troubles arose from another quarter. It was discovered that

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* The following list of states in which a fusion of Democrats and Populists on presidential electors has been effected, together with the number allotted each party, and the vote cast at the presidential election of 1892, is taken from the New York *World*, with such minor additions and corrections as were needed to bring the information up to the date of this writing:

California—Democrats, 5; Populists, 4. Vote in 1892—Democrats, 118,293; Republicans, 118,149; Populists, 25,352. There were eight Democratic and one Republican elector chosen.

Colorado—Democrats, 2; Populists, 1; Silver, 1. Vote—Populists, 53,584; Republicans, 38,620. The Democrats indorsed Populist electors.

Connecticut—Democrats, 5; Populists, 1. Vote—Democrats, 82,395; Populists, 806; Republicans, 77,025.

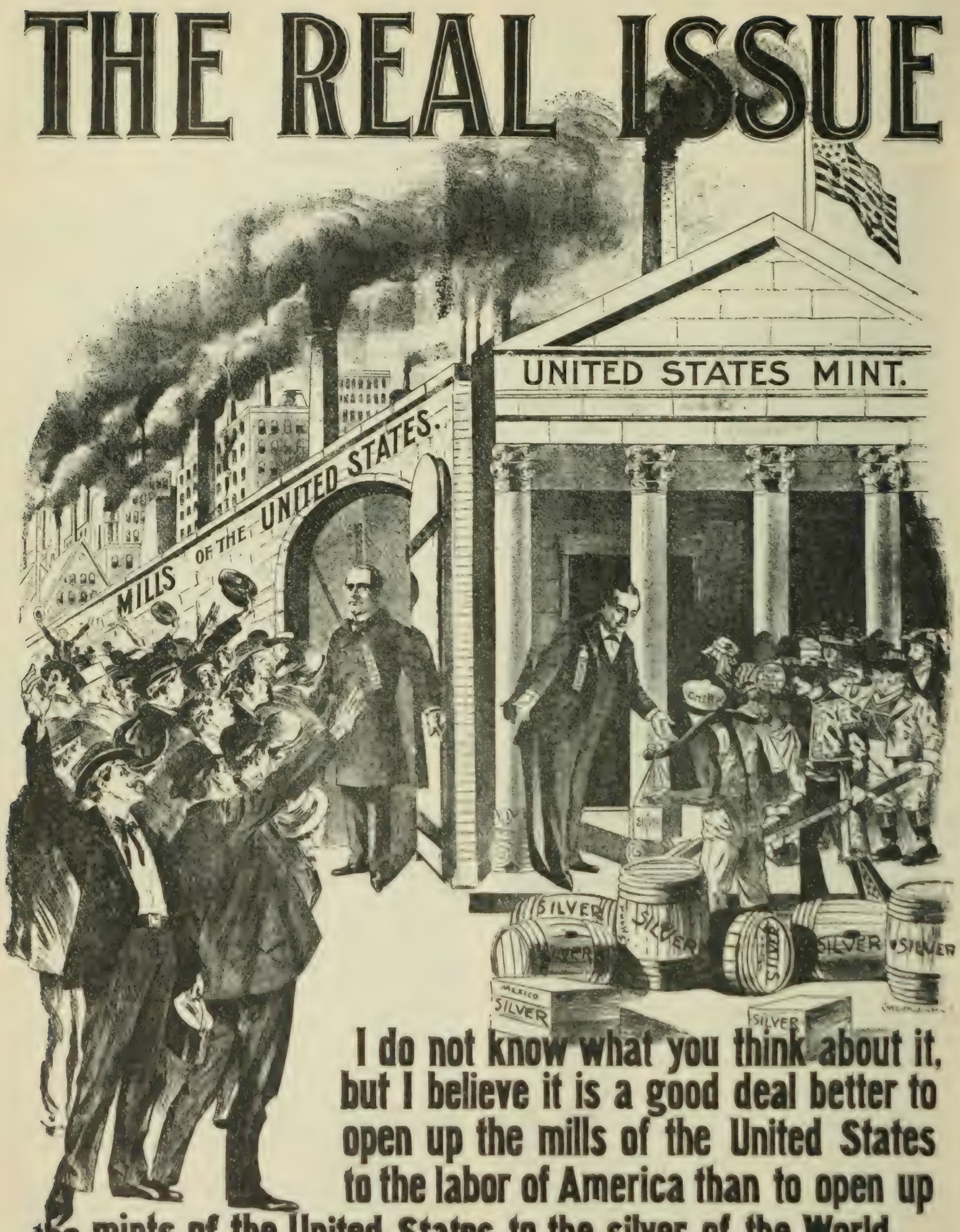
Idaho—Democrats, 2; Populists, 1. Vote—Populists, 10,520; Republicans, 8,599. The Democrats indorsed Populist electors.

Illinois—Democrats, 20; Populists, 4. Vote—Democrats, 426,281; Populists, 22,207; Republicans, 399,288.

Indiana—Democrats, 10; Populists, 5. Vote—Democrats, 262,740; Populists, 22,208; Republicans, 255,615.

Iowa—Democrats, 10; Populists, 3. Vote—Democrats, 196,367; Populists, 20,595; Republicans, 219,795.

Kansas' ten electors are all Democrats, but are pledged to vote for the candidate for Vice-President

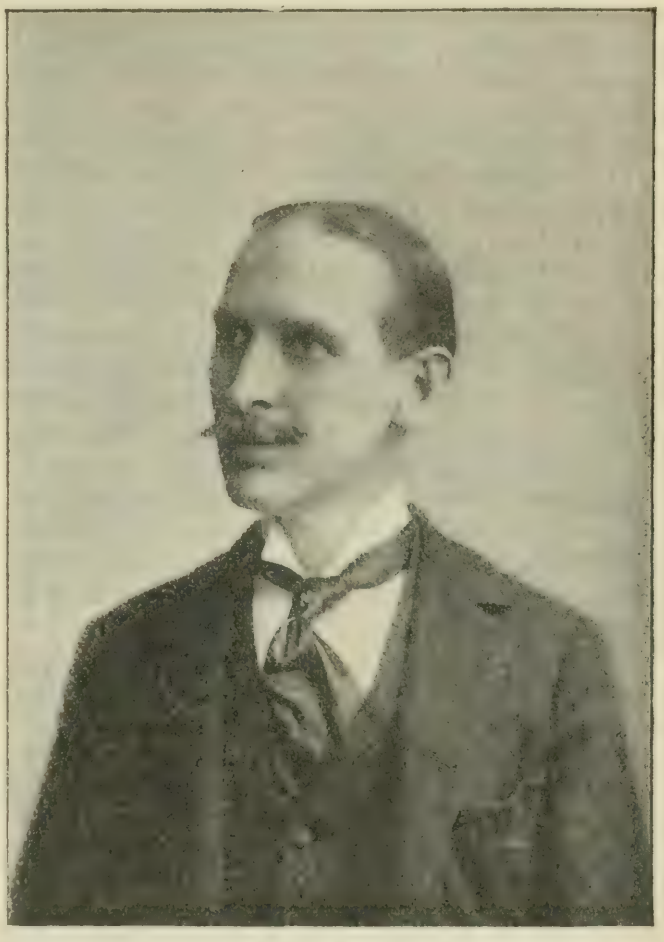


REPUBLICAN POSTER USED TO ILLUSTRATE A SENTIMENT IN ONE OF McKINLEY'S SPEECHES.

the old-fashioned Democrats, who believed in a gold standard and had been read out of the party at Chicago, were still unpleasantly numerous, not only in the East but in many of the interior states. True, they were a minority, but it was a minority that included a remarkably large proportion of the former leadership of the party, and its influence was not to be measured by a show of hands. Mr. Bryan himself admitted that these "National Democrats" were well generalled, though he believed that they lacked the support of rank and file. The objects and *personnel* of the movement which led to the holding of the Indianapolis convention, as well as the outcome of that convention, were fully discussed in the October REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The nomination of Palmer and Buckner has certainly added much to the complexities of the situation, from the point of view of campaign management. The refusal of the Cleveland administration to support the Chicago nominations has given us, for the first time since the days of John Quincy Adams, a Presidential campaign in which the patronage of the party in power has contributed nothing to the result.

THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Such were some of the elements of the problem which presented itself to each of the national committees. That problem, briefly stated, was, How shall we educate our own party in the principles of its platform, and how may we win votes from our opponents by skillful presentation of arguments? It had been the fashion in previous presidential contests in this country to sneer at the phrase, "campaign of education," although it was said that in England, and in some other countries where popular suffrage prevailed, the words had a meaning which they had never possessed here. However that may be, it is certain that from this time on the American people will fully understand what is meant by a campaign of education, for such a campaign we have had beyond question. In previous years the raising of large campaign funds almost always meant the liberal



MR. PERRY S. HEATH,
In charge of the work of publishing and printing for the National Republican Committee.

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who has the best chance of being elected. Vote—Populists, 163,111; Republicans, 157,237. The Democrats in 1892 indorsed Populist electors.

Kentucky—Democrats, 11; Populists, 2. Vote—Democrats, 175,461; Populists, 23,500; Republicans, 135,441.

Louisiana—Democrats, 4; Populists, 4. Vote—Democrats, 87,922; Populists, 13,281; Republicans, 13,282.

Michigan—Democrats, 10; Populists, 4. Vote—Democrats, 202,296; Populists, 19,892; Republicans, 222,708.

Minnesota—Democrats, 4; Populists, 4; Silver Republicans, 1. Vote—Democrats, 100,920; Populists, 29,313; Republicans, 122,823.

Missouri—Democrats, 13; Populists, 4. Vote—Democrats, 268,398; Populists, 41,213; Republicans, 226,918.

Montana—Democrats, 1; Populists, 1; Silver Republicans, 1. Vote—Democrats, 17,581; Populists, 7,334; Republicans, 18,851.

Nebraska—Democrats, 4; Populists, 4. Vote—Democrats, 24,943; Populists, 83,134; Republicans, 87,227. There were two wings of the Democratic party in Nebraska at this election. The wing with which Mr. Bryan affiliated indorsed the Populist electors; hence the small Democratic vote.

New Jersey—Democrats, 9; Populists, 1. Vote—Democrats, 171,042; Populists, 969; Republicans, 156,068.

North Carolina—Democrats, 5; Populists, 5; Silver, 1. Vote—Democrats, 132,951; Populists, 44,736; Republicans, 100,342.

North Dakota—Three Populist electors were indorsed by the Democrats. Vote—Populists, 17,700; Republicans, 17,519.

Ohio—Democrats, 18; Populists, 5. Vote—Democrats, 404,115; Populists, 14,850; Republicans, 405,187.

Oregon—Populist electors have been indorsed by the Democrats. Vote—Democrats, 14,243; Populists, 26,965; Republicans, 35,002.

Pennsylvania—Democrats, 28; Populists, 4. Vote—Democrats, 452,264; Populists, 8,714; Republicans, 516,011.

South Dakota—Democrats, 2; Populists, 2. Vote—Democrats, 9,081; Populists, 26,544; Republicans, 34,888.

Utah—Democrats, 1; Populists, 1; Silver Republicans, 1. Utah has been admitted since the last presidential election.

Washington—Democrats, 2; Populists, 2. Vote—Democrats, 29,802; Populists, 19,165; Republicans, 36,460.

West Virginia—Democrats, 4; Populists, 2. Vote—Democrats, 84,467; Populists, 4,166; Republicans, 80,293.

Wisconsin—Democrats, 9; Populists, 3. Vote—Democrats, 177,335; Populists, 9,909; Republicans, 170,791.

Wyoming—Democrats, 2; Populists, 1. Vote—Populists, 7,722; Republicans, 8,454. The Democrats indorsed Populist electors in 1892.

use of money for corrupt purposes in order to affect the election. In 1896, while the customary flings have been made by the newspapers and campaign orators regarding the raising of large funds from the trusts and moneyed interests of the country on the Republican side, and from the silver mine owners on the Democratic and Populist side, it has been noticeable that direct charges of bribery and other forms of corruption have been generally wanting, and it is doubtful whether at this moment, on the eve of the election, any large number of voters on either side sincerely believe that the result will be at all affected by the corrupt use of money. Doubtless the secret ballot has much to do with this return of confidence in the purity of elections. Then, too, the repeal of the Federal Election law has undoubtedly had a healthful effect throughout the South. But apart from these considerations, the campaign has differed radically in its nature from any campaign of the recent past. It has usually been possible to concentrate corruption funds in a few states, and these states were so well marked and known long before the election that such schemes as the famous "blocks-of-five" enterprise of 1888 were entirely feasible. It was only necessary to insure the delivery of one or two so-called "pivotal" states. In this year's contest, on the other hand, the list of "doubtful" states is so long that it would beggar even the ample resources of Mr. Hanna and the National Republican Committee to purchase them. It has been known from the start and generally conceded on both sides that the campaign would be won by other means. The large sums of money that have been distributed have been devoted to other purposes than the corruption of voters. After the lines were finally drawn in July last, the Republicans set in operation plans for the instruction of voters through literary and other channels which eclipse all previous efforts of the kind in our political history.

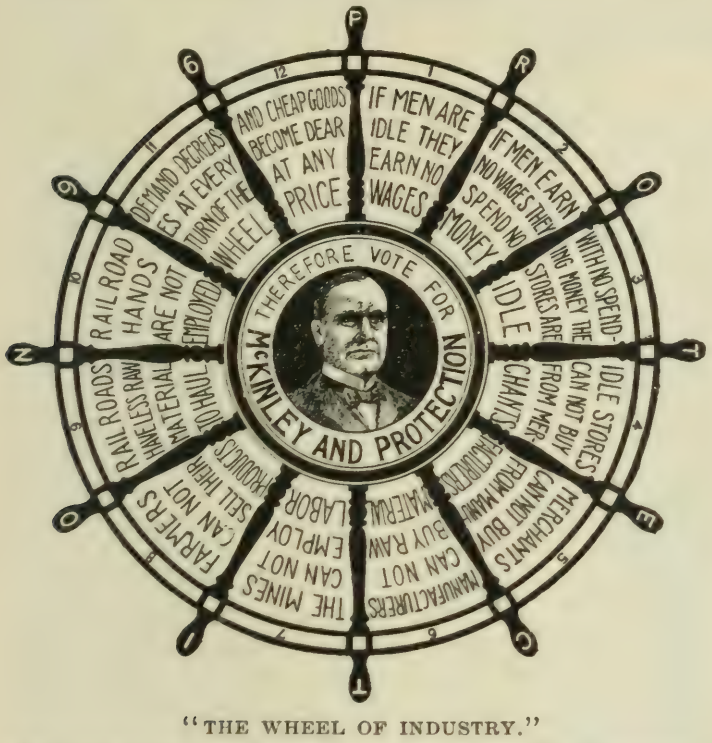
CHICAGO AS A "CENTRE OF LIGHT."

The first decisive movement of the campaign was the location of the National Republican head quarters at Chicago. It was early realized that the chief fighting ground would be in those states of which Chicago is the geographical and business centre. The opening of the national headquarters there signifies much more than the mere establishment of offices for the exchange of news and opinions during the campaign, although these functions, as in previous years, have been by no means neglected. The main business, however, undertaken at the very first in a quiet but systematic way, was the publication and distribution of literature. It had no sooner been decided that the money question would be the principal issue than a systematic effort was made by the National Committee to enlighten the voters of the country, but especially those of the middle West, on the real nature of money, the place of gold and silver in the national currency, and the relations of those metals to each other. It was assumed that the voters already in sympathy with the Republican cause were in need of enlightenment on the chief issue of the campaign. A special effort was made to say nothing in the pamphlets or leaflets sent out which would be offensive to either Democrats or Populists, but the main purpose of the propaganda was the strengthening of Republican voters and the securing of their adhesion to the St. Louis platform. This work was begun early, before any systematic efforts had been made by the managers on the other side to make converts to silver. In adopting these tactics it is true that Mr. Hanna and the National Committee assumed a defensive rather than an offensive attitude, and this, too, at the very outset. It was virtually an admission that the Republican policy of adhesion to the gold standard was in need of defense before the people, and yet the prompt and effective prosecution of this line of defense, for such it may be termed, in the early days of the campaign in the very heart and centre of the territory which was deemed uncertain, was probably the best bit of strategy on the Republican side in the whole campaign. It was assumed that the voters in the great states of the middle West needed first of all clear and definite information on the questions at issue, and that this information must come to them in some way or another before any effort could be made to secure their votes for the gold standard in November. Accordingly, all the leaflets and pamphlets which were sent out from the Chicago headquarters were brief and clear expositions of the currency question phrased in direct and simple language and remarkably free from the ordinary "bluff and bluster" of the traditional campaign document, as well as from every form of appeal to prejudice and passion. The arguments in these documents were addressed to the sober thought of sensible men, and were put in a form which sensible men would be likely to read and consider. After the inroads among the Republican farmers made by such literature as "Coin's Financial School" and other works of the class during the past two years, it was necessary to begin this "campaign of education" within the Republican ranks, and the National Committee policy of circulating their "sound-money" tracts by the million among the Republican voters was undoubtedly a wise one, even if it failed to convert a single pronounced opponent.

THE WORK OF THE PRINTING PRESS.

Since the beginning of the campaign the Republican National Committee has issued the astounding total of over two hundred millions of copies of documents. There were also issued, under the direction of the same committee, about fifty million copies of documents from the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee at Washington. All this work has been done through the Bureau of Publication and Printing, under the

immediate supervision of Mr. Perry S. Heath, at Chicago. This year's literary output far exceeds any record previously made by the Republican National Committee. There have been prepared more than 275 pamphlets and leaflets, besides scores of posters, sheets of cartoons, inscriptions and other matter touching on the various phases of the campaign issues. This number, it is said, exceeds by more than half the number of documents heretofore prepared and issued under the direction of that committee since the foundation of the party. The distribution of these documents was generally made through the state central committees. About 20,000 express packages of documents were shipped, nearly 5,000 freight packages, and probably half a million packages by mail. These documents were printed in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Dutch and Hebrew, as well as in English.



"THE WHEEL OF INDUSTRY."

Emblem extensively circulated by the American Protective Tariff League.

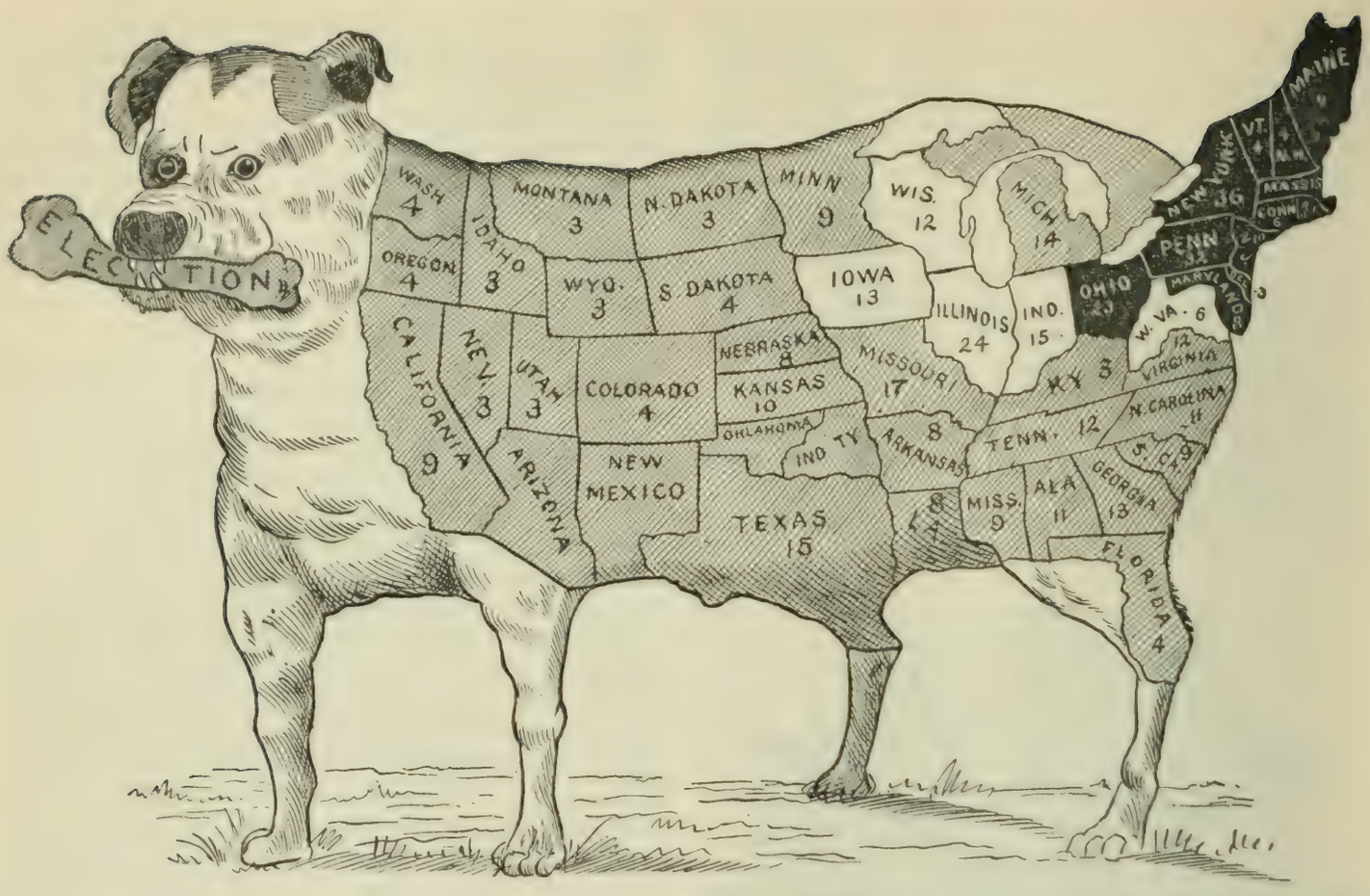
The duties of the editorial department of the Republican Literary Bureau at Chicago did not end with the preparation of the many documents to which allusion has been made, but some notion of the extent of those duties may be had when the fact is stated that a preferred list of country newspapers, with an aggregate weekly circulation of 1,650,000, received three and a half columns of specially prepared matter every week ; another list of country newspapers, with an aggregate weekly circulation of about 1,000,000, received plate matter ; three special classes of country weekly and daily papers were supplied with statements aggregating about 3,000,000 copies every week, and lastly, a special class of country newspapers received "ready prints"—the entire weekly circulation being about 4,000,000 copies. Hundreds of other newspapers depended in a large measure for their political matter during the campaign upon the Publication and Printing Bureau and were circulated under the direction of this bureau. It is a safe estimate that every week 5,000,000 families received newspapers of various kinds containing political matter furnished by this bureau,—probably three times the aggregate in volume and influence of any newspaper work ever before conducted by a national political committee.

THE USE OF POSTERS.

The Republican Committee also made large use of political posters, probably 500 being circulated under the direction of the Publication and Printing Bureau. The most popular poster sent out from Chicago was the five-colored, single-sheet lithograph, so widely circulated at the St. Louis convention, bearing a portrait of Mr. McKinley with the inscription underneath, "The Advance Agent of Prosperity." The number of copies of this poster circulated is said to have been almost beyond computation or comprehension. Another poster which had an immense run was in plain black and bore the title, "The Real Issue." It represented McKinley addressing a multitude of laborers in front of factories, declaring that it was better to open the mills of the United States than the mints, while Mr. Bryan, on the other side in front of the United States mint, was welcoming the people of all races with their silver bullion for free coinage. The great volumes of factory smoke and the throng of eager workmen on McKinley's side were in strong contrast with the group of foreigners dumping their silver in front of the Bryan mints. Another popular poster in the same style was that entitled "Poverty or Prosperity." In the centre, on the Republican platform, stand McKinley and Hobart. Mr. McKinley has in his hand an unfurled sheet containing extracts from his letter of acceptance ; behind him Mr. Hobart is drawing aside a huge American flag disclosing the rising sun blazing forth the word "Prosperity," its rays falling upon busy factories, railroads, ships, farmers and workmen. On the other side a black, lowering sky shows the words "Depression, 1892-1896," beneath which is a scene of utter desolation, with closed factories, idle railroads, farm implements lying idle in the fields, fences down, and hungry workmen and their families clamoring for bread. Another very effective poster was entitled "The Tariff *is* an Issue." This emphasized the same idea, as did also a popular four-colored poster of smaller size called "The Lockout is Ended ; He holds the Key." Many smaller cartoons, some black and white and some in colors, were issued, but none aroused the enthusiasm inspired by the colored posters suggesting industrial subjects.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The work of the congressional campaign committees has been far more important this year than



"THE SILVER DOG WITH THE GOLDEN TAIL—WILL THE TAIL WAG THE DOG, OR THE DOG WAG THE TAIL?"

(A campaign poster much used in the West. The numerals indicate the electoral vote of each state.)

ever before. The Republican committee, under the chairmanship of the Hon. J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, has been hard at work since early in June, and, like the National Committee at Chicago, it has broken its own record. The committee has printed 23 different documents. Of a single speech in Congress, that delivered by Representative McCleary of Minnesota in the House last February, in reply to his colleague, Representative Towne, the committee has issued 2,500,000 copies. Another popular money document issued by the committee was Representative Babcock's speech on the history of money and financial legislation in the United States. In the list of pamphlets sent out by the committee were speeches by Senator Sherman, Mr. Blaine, Representative Dingley, Speaker Reed and others. The committee did not restrict itself to the distribution of Congressional speeches, but chose such other ammunition as seemed adapted for the purpose in view. A pamphlet of forty pages was prepared, dealing with the silver question in a conversational way, and this, although one of the longest, proved to be one of the most popular documents sent out. The silver question was not treated wholly to the exclusion of the tariff in these documents, but in the latter weeks of the campaign it was found that the demand for tariff literature gradually increased and a large proportion of the documents distributed from Washington dealt with that subject.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

The distribution of Republican literature from New York City was placed in the hands of the American Protective Tariff League, and this efficient organization, under the direction of Secretary W. F. Wakeman, proved to be fully equal to the task imposed upon it. Some twenty millions of documents were sent out from the headquarters in West Twenty-third street, New York City, to points east and north of the Ohio River. Long experience and thorough organization enabled the League to perform the service with the utmost possible dispatch and thoroughness. Each Congressional district in the territory covered was assigned a pro rata quota of documents, and additional shipments were made from time to time as required. The League's own work of editing and printing material for campaign purposes was done in a most systematic and admirable manner. Although this has not been a tariff campaign, the currency question having overshadowed all others, the League has naturally exerted itself to make the most of every opportunity to circulate tariff literature. The extensive and efficient propaganda of the League was credited with an important influence in bringing about the nomination of Major McKinley, and the best energies of its office machinery have been devoted to securing his election. Oddly enough, it has hap-

pened that a speech of Senator Jones of Nevada, on the tariff, which had been widely circulated by the League in past years, has also been much in demand during the present campaign. The League's pamphlet containing parallel columns of extracts from the speeches of Bryan and McKinley on the tariff question has had the truly phenomenal circulation of three millions of copies since Mr Bryan's nomination.

THE SILVER PROPAGANDA.

The silver Democrats and Populists, who might have been expected to be most aggressive at the outset of the campaign in which their leaders proposed a radical change in public policy, have really been less active than their opponents in the employment of the printing press to popularize their arguments. The Congressional Committee at Washington, under the direction of Senator Faulker of West Virginia, has published and distributed a large number of documents, several of which were not speeches in Congress, but were selected for their general effectiveness in argument. One of the pamphlets thus chosen was made up of a series of articles entitled "The Bond and the Dollar," contributed by Professor John Clark Ridpath to the *Arena*. The committee also published a pamphlet of 86 pages entitled "Facts About Silver." Marcus Willson's "Road to Prosperity" was also published under the auspices of the Congressional Committee. Then there was a tract written to prove that the commercial ratio of silver and gold has been unaffected by any cause except discriminating legislation. A history of the coinage laws of the United States by presidential administrations, entitled "The Money of the Constitution," was also distributed broadcast by the committee. There was, of course, much frankable matter sent out in the form of Congressional speeches on the money question. The Congressional Committee was the first of the regular party organizations to begin work on behalf of silver. The opening of the Chicago headquarters occurred comparatively late in the campaign, and it was some time before the machinery of publication and distribution from that centre was gotten under way. Perhaps the most important work in the publication line carried on by the National Democratic Committee at Chicago has been the preparation of plate matter and supplements for daily and weekly papers similar to the newspaper output of the Republican committee. This agency has been in charge of Mr. F. U. Adams, Secretary of the Democratic Press Bureau.

THE CARTOON IN THE CAMPAIGN.

In connection with the use of plate matter and "ready prints," the newspaper cartoon has played a more important part this year throughout the canvass than ever before in our political history. The effectiveness of the cartoon in political warfare has long been recognized by party managers. This year a great part of the responsibility for this feature in campaign work has been lifted from the shoulders of the national and state committees by the voluntary activity in cartoon illustration on the part of the most influential daily papers throughout the country during the summer and fall months. The political cartoon department of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has borne ample testimony to this activity



Can the American producer, already heavily weighed down, stand the additional burden of the Permanent Gold Standard?

POPULAR SILVER POSTER.

in the form of reproductions of newspaper cartoons drawn from every conceivable point of view. It is doubtless true that the skill displayed in newspaper caricature, to say nothing of the enterprise shown by newspaper managers in securing the services of able cartoonists, has reached a point heretofore unknown in this country. On the Democratic and Populist side perhaps more use has been made of the newspaper cartoon than on the Republican side. The turn which Mr. Davenport of the New York *Journal* early in the campaign gave



HON. CHARLES J. FAULKNER,
Chairman Democratic Congressional Committee.

to the figure of Mr. Hanna has done duty in thousands of newspaper caricatures from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

POPULISTIC LITERATURE.

The Populists have certainly not employed the ordinary methods of party propaganda to any such extent as have the other parties. The obvious reason for this is the fact that their "campaign of education" had begun years before, and had been continuously prosecuted down to the date of the Chicago convention. Their party organization had been more thorough and more intelligent than people in the East would generally have supposed; hence the leaders of the Populist party did not feel that necessity of re-educating their following which so strongly impressed the leaders of the Republican party at the beginning of the canvass. Every Populist voter knew the arguments for free silver, had read "Coin's Financial School" and Gordon Clark's "Handbook of Money," and was entirely familiar with the *pros* if not the *cons* of the free-silver contention. Thus the ordinary campaign methods of publishing and circulating documents had small place in the Populist programme. What the methods of the Populists have generally been, especially in the rural districts of the middle West, has been graphically described by the Rev. N. D. Hillis in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for September. The Populist farmer has been working industriously all the campaign, giving out tracts to his unconverted neighbor, arranging for schoolhouse meetings in his district, endeavoring to make known to every hesitating voter the promises and the doctrines of the People's party.

ORATORY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Considering the remarkable expenditures for the dissemination of argument by means of the printed page, the poster, and the cartoon, it might have been supposed that in this campaign oratory would have had but a minor part. Then, too, the economic and statistical problems of a nation's currency have not usually lent themselves with grace to the fiery utterances of the political orator. But in this respect also the present year's campaigning has been exceptional. The oratorical powers of the opposing candidates had not a little to do with the winning of each nomination—in the one case directly, in the other just as truly if less conspicuously. Mr. Bryan set his own pace in his Chicago convention speech. Mr. McKinley was known at the start as one of the greatest campaign orators of his time. Neither of these men could be forced to obey the tradition which required silence of presidential candidates.

Mr. Bryan's speechmaking record has been the most wonderful one in the whole history of American presidential campaigns. Poor Horace Greeley's famous tour in 1872 and Mr. Blaine's extended journeyings in 1884 are made to seem insignificant by comparison. On the night before election, if present plans are carried out, Mr. Bryan will have made about four hundred reported speeches in twenty-nine states. No previous candidate for the presidency ever attempted such a feat as this. Day after day this speechmaking has gone on—much of it from the rear platforms of railway trains, while the telegraph and the daily newspaper have carried the speaker's utterances everywhere. Here again must be considered the matchless service of the press, without which the orator's words could reach but a limited number.

But for Mr. McKinley, too, this has been a speechmaking campaign. He has remained at his home in Canton, but auditors have come to him from far and near. There is a precision, a fixed adherence to schedule, in the arrangements for receiving and addressing delegations at Canton which is wholly lacking in the Bryan "steeple chasing" programme. Mr. McKinley's speeches have been prepared with care and fully reported by the press.

In the early stages of the canvass there was a

dearth in the rank and file of Republican campaign orators of men who could speak convincingly on the merits of the money question. This dearth has since been in some measure supplied by speakers of ability who have enrolled themselves for this fight in the McKinley column on the currency issue alone. Thus some of the most effective speeches for "sound money" have been made by such men as the Hon. Carl Schurz and the Hon. Bourke Cockran—men whose voices have not been heard in other campaigns of recent years in defense of Republican party policy. In the last few weeks there has been no lack of good speakers to present the gold-standard side of the argument.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

In the closing weeks of the campaign the main reliance of both parties has been on appeals to voters from the stump. After Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and the other states of the middle West had been deluged with tons of leaflets, pamphlets and other products of pen and press, the whole enginery of each of the rival party organizations was turned to the task of convincing the individual voter by direct word of mouth. The great "honest money" parade on Chicago Day, in which 75,000 men participated, and the triumphal progress of the Union soldiers (Generals Sickles, Howard and others) through Illinois contributed a spectacular element to the Republican canvass. No such imposing demonstrations were made by the Popocrats, but throughout his stumping tour through the contested territory Mr. Bryan was greeted by great crowds and his speeches were received with much enthusiasm. It really seems that the influence of oratory is yet potent among us, when such subjects as the currency and the tariff can be enlivened and effectively presented in a way to win and hold attention by the speaker as well as by the journalist and reviewer.

This could not have been true if in a campaign involving purely material issues to so great a degree the appeals of speakers had been merely to the cupidity and avarice of the voter. On the other hand, the ethical aspects of the contest have been kept constantly in view. On the Republican side the voter has been called on to defend and maintain the national honor. On the Democratic and Populist side he has been asked to right what Mr. Bryan and his sympathizers have denounced as a gross injustice to millions of their fellow-citizens. On each side the appeal has been, on the whole, to the higher rather than to the baser motives of political action.

W. B. SHAW.



THE MODERN ANDROMEDA—A MUCH USED REPUBLICAN POSTER.

Perseus McKinley getting ready to deal the finishing stroke to the dragon which threatens to devour the distressed maiden. From *Wasp* (San Francisco, Cal.).

WOULD FREE COINAGE BENEFIT WAGE EARNERS?

I. THE AFFIRMATIVE VIEW.

BY DR. CHARLES B. SPAHR.

FOR several years organized labor in this country has demanded the free coinage of silver. In the present campaign the lenders of capital are opposing this demand on the ground that under free coinage prices would rise faster than wages, and therefore labor's share of the product of industry would be ruined. Has organized labor mistaken its interests or is its demand the outcome of its experiences with rising and falling prices?

Neither laborers nor lenders of capital seriously doubt that under the free coinage of silver prices will rise. Those who declare that the currency will be contracted and prices fall involve themselves in the absurdity of declaring that the freely coined silver dollar will be more valuable than the present gold dollar. Yet in the next breath they will assert that the silver dollar will be worth only 53 per cent. of its present value. The two assertions are about equally irrational, and they are absolutely contradictory unless all economic writers prior to the present partisan discussion were wrong; unless all economic history is absolutely false the free coinage of silver will mean steady expansion of the currency and a rise of prices proportionate to this expansion.

A half century ago the world experienced just such an expansion of the currency, and the effects then indicate the probable effects now. With the gold discoveries of 1848 the production of that metal increased at a bound from $30,000,000 a year to $150,000,000. The banking interests of that day predicted its depreciation and demanded that its coinage be suspended. The entire gold money of the world, according to Sorther, was then less than $800,000,000 and more than $100,000,000 a year poured in upon the mints of the gold using countries. The entire currency of these countries increased about 10 per cent. a year, or faster than our currency can possibly be increased by the free coinage of silver. The expansion of the currency brought to an end the business depression that had set in with the panic of 1847 and produced a period of unprecedented business activity.

Until 1873 the free coinage of both metals continued, the supply of money increased faster than the supply of goods and prices rose. Since 1873 silver has been practically excluded from the mints, the supply of currency has increased less rapidly than the supply of goods and prices have fallen. For both of these periods we have comprehensive and reliable statistics concerning the production of wealth, prices and wages. From these we are enabled to judge whether the wage earners are right or wrong in believing that their interests are furthered by the expansion of the currency and rising prices.

The most comprehensive statistics at hand are, of course, those of Sauerbeck, published yearly in the "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society." Sauerbeck's figures cover all the articles in the United Kingdom of which statistics exist and whose value—whether produced in England or imported from abroad—exceeds a million pounds. These articles, forty-five in number, include all the important food products, minerals and textiles, besides a large number of miscellaneous materials such as timber, leather and oil. In order to show the quantities of these goods purchased for the English market Sauerbeck reckons their value each year at a standard price,—which is always their average price during the decade from 1868 to 1877. During the past half century the amount produced and imported for each family has increased as follows:

	Quantity per family. (Standard prices.)	Gain over previous period.
1848-50	$259	
1872-74	397	53 per cent.
1893-95	434	10 " "

In other words, the supply of goods per family increased 53 per cent. during the period of rising prices and business prosperity under bimetallism, while it has increased but 10 per cent. during the period of falling prices and business depression under the single gold standard.

Since the production of wealth increased so rapidly under bimetallism and so slowly under monometallism it is evident that the working masses were immensely benefited by the old policy, unless it somehow lessened their share of the aggregate product. But this is precisely the opposite of what it accomplished: As Cairnes—one of the last of the great monometallists—freely admitted in his essay on the effect of the gold discoveries, the only class that lost from rising prices were the creditors and others with fixed incomes. Their share of the product was lessened and the share of the producing classes was proportionately increased. Especially, says Cairnes,* was the condition of the laboring classes improved. The first effect of the expansion of the currency, he says, was an increased demand for labor. Prices only rose as the increased earnings of the working people led to an increased demand for goods. The unprecedented rise in wages that took place was, he declares, the happiest result of the expansion of the currency.

* "Essays in Political Economy," page 132.

The relative gains of the producing classes during the period of rising prices down to 1873 were not more marked than their relative losses during the period of falling prices since that date. The stagnation of business, which checked the production of wealth, fell with especial severity upon the wage-earning classes. The employers always discharged their hands before they discharged themselves, and the loss of employees through slack work and no work have often exceeded their losses through reduction of wages. The only class that has gained from falling prices has been the creditors and others with fixed incomes. Their share of the product has been increased. The share of the producing classes has been proportionately diminished.

These conclusions are strikingly supported by the wage statistics of the past half-century. Among European countries these statistics are most complete for England, and the course of wages there has been summarized by Leroy-Beaulieu in his volume on "The Distribution of Wealth."* In 1875, says the distinguished French monometallist, wages were nearly 60 per cent. higher than in 1859 and nearly 90 per cent. higher than in 1839. In 1887, however, they were "from 10 to 20 or 25 per cent." lower than in 1875.

In our own country the course of wages has been the same. This is even shown by the Aldrich report, so monotonously cited by the defenders of the gold standard. This report was prepared four years ago under the direction of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island for the purpose of showing the advance in wages under the protective system. Its partisan bias, however, was less manifest in the selection of establishments from which wage returns were secured than in the treatment of those returns at the hands of the experts employed to summarize them. The returns made by employers show, just as European statistics do, that wages advanced rapidly whenever prices advanced and fell whenever prices fell. The only exception to this rule was during the civil war, when prices were raised by additional taxes and the rate of interest was doubled by the war loans. As wages are always lessened when taxes and interest are increased, labor's losses during the civil war were plainly the result of the burdens of the war, and not of the expansion of the currency.

Except during the war, the Aldrich report shows that laboring classes gained when prices were rising and lost when prices were falling. The committee's summary does not, indeed, bring out the loss of the laborers when prices were falling, but the returns made by the employers do bring it out. The summary only conceals it by making the gains of a few foremen counterbalance the losses of scores of hands, and by making a rise in wages among less than thirty clerks counterbalance a fall in wages among several thousand cotton operatives and iron workers. The employers' returns ran as follows:

DAILY WAGES IN CITY INDUSTRIES.

	Number of employees.	Average wages (currency).	Average wages (gold).
January, 1860	5,651	$1.18	$1.18
January, 1873	6,153	2.04	1.81
January, 1891	7,765	1.69	1.69

In short, wages in gold in these selected city establishments rose 53 per cent. during the period of rising prices from 1860 to 1873, and fell 7 per cent. during the period of falling prices between 1873 and 1891.

These, however, are the returns most favorable to the monometallists. The Aldrich report also contained returns for wages in mines, prepared by Hon. Joseph D. Weeks, whose volume in the census of 1880 is probably the ablest and fairest report on wages ever made in this country. In the typical mines reported by Mr. Weeks the average wages in gold varied as follows:

DAILY WAGES IN MINING.

1860	$1.05
1873	1.90
1891	1.58

For agriculture we have comprehensive national statistics for the last half century. These show that a rapid advance in farm wages began with the gold discoveries and ended with the demonetization of silver. Unfortunately we have no national returns for the years just preceding the demonetization of silver, when wages and prices were at their highest. However, we have for this period the Massachusetts labor report for 1872. According to this report, and the national reports for 1860 and 1890, farm wages in Massachusetts have changed as follows, when measured in gold:

	1860.	1872.	1890.
Farm laborer, with board	$15.34	$24.46	$18.50
Farm laborer, without board	26.22	39.84	30.00

The returns for all industries in this country, as in England, show that wages advanced fully 50 per cent. during the period from 1860 to 1873, in which prices advanced about 15 per cent., and wages fell fully 15 per cent. during the period from 1873 to 1890, in which prices fell 25 per cent. The relative gains of the laborers were far greater during the period of expanding currency and rising prices under bimetallism than during the period of scarcer currency and falling prices under the gold standard.

These statistics, moreover, give the wages of laborers when actually employed, and the heaviest losses of laborers under the gold standard have come from the lack of employment. This was especially true of the years of panic and depression from 1873 to 1879. With the rise of prices that followed the resumption of specie payments and passage of the Bland act there was a marked recovery in the rate of wages and a still more marked recovery in the extent of employment. A similar period of relief came with the rise of prices under the Sherman act of 1890. But only during the years of comparatively steady or rising prices was labor fully employed and prosperous. Whenever prices fell the panic or depression in the commercial world created in the

* "De la Répartition des Richesses," page 442.

labor world an army of unemployed. These panics and depressions never came when prices were rising. Those who to-day are simultaneously predicting that the free coinage of silver will cause the doubling of prices and a commercial panic have as little history as logic to support them. A panic has always meant the inability of business men to meet their obligations without selling at a loss. A panic never did occur and never can occur when prices are rising.

How heavily wage earners have suffered from reduced employment when prices have fallen is brought out clearly by the wage statistics of the past three years. Since the gold standard was made international in 1893 prices have suffered a further fall averaging 6 per cent. a year. The earnings of farmers have been reduced as much as the price of farm products has been reduced, but farmers have not been thrown out of employment. The wages of city employees, on the other hand, have not been reduced as much as prices; yet city employees have suffered as much as farmers. Even among railroad employees the sufferings have been acute, though these employees are well organized, and this industry is a rapidly growing one which has suffered less than any other from the fall in prices. According to the returns prepared by the companies for the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, just issued, the average daily wages of railway employees were reduced but 2½ per cent. between 1893 and 1895. But according to the same report the number of employees, instead of increasing 10 per cent. in two years, as it did when prices were steady, had decreased 10 per cent. Instead of one hundred thousand new employees, one hundred thousand old employees were out of work.

The losses reported for railway employees are exceptionally light. In most industries there has been during the last three years another heavy fall in the nominal rate of wages. In almost all industries the number of men employed full time has been enormously reduced. The Connecticut labor report for the year following the closing of the Indian mints (June, 1893) showed a reduction of 5 per cent. in the daily wages paid by the manufacturing establishments of the state and a reduction of 25 per cent. in the yearly wages paid. The sufferings of farmers were light in comparison with the sufferings of these Connecticut operatives. This, however, was an extreme instance. The Massachusetts returns are more nearly typical. In that state, where the statistics of manufactures are singularly complete, the average daily wages paid and the aggregate yearly wages paid during 1892, 1893 and 1894 varied as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Average daily wages	100	96	93
Aggregate yearly wages	100	92	84

Daily wages declined 7 per cent. during the two years; yearly wages declined 16 per cent. In other words, while the nominal wages of the employees declined less than prices, their actual wages declined more than prices.

Such statistics as these are simply general illustrations of an economic principle which thoughtful workingmen recognize without statistics. When prices rise business activity increases, and every class except the lenders of capital gains from the increased production of wealth; when prices fall business depression increases, and every class except the lenders of capital loses from the reduced production of wealth. The wage earners pre-eminently belong to the producing and not the money lending classes. When, therefore, prices rise they receive an increasing share of the increasing product of industry, and when prices are forced down they receive a decreasing share of the decreasing product. No class except the debtor has suffered so much from the gold standard, and no class except the debtor will gain so much from the remonetization of silver.

II. THE NEGATIVE VIEW.

BY PROFESSOR RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

THE economist who reasons rapidly and with a light heart, says Marshall, is apt to make bad connections at every turn of his work. Our silver friends, who so glibly explain everything by one theory, trace all economic evils to one cause, and make one measure a panacea, are suffering the usual fate of simple philosophers. So long as bimetallism was a theory, it might be accepted as a plausible explanation of low prices and dull times. But when free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone, came sweeping down upon us as a practical proposition, and men began to question how it would affect them particularly, not to speak of questions of national honor and commercial credit, it became difficult to make satisfactory connections all around. The most excruciating dilemma was in connection with the effect of free coinage in raising prices. The farmer, the manufacturer, and the debtor had all been promised higher prices as a relief from their distresses. Unexpected difficulties have since been encountered in persuading even these classes of the honesty of the proposal, or the efficacy of the remedy, and they still remain skeptical. But still more, it has been and is an impossible task to convince the salaried man and the wage-earner that higher prices mean prosperity to him. And why?

That the American workingman should deliberately, by his own vote, led either by the flattering assurances of demagogues that the common people understand the money question better than the financiers and economists, or excited by class feeling

that what is opposed by his employers must be good for him, and *vice versa*—that the American workingman, I say, should deliberately put up prices on the chance of wages following, is the greatest example of offering one's self as the *corpus vile* for social experimentation that the world has ever seen.

If, however, the workingman is seriously contemplating such action, what are the chances of his coming out unhurt, or what are the chances of his "experiencing something to his advantage?" The elements of the problem are as follows:

(1) Does experience (history) show that with rising prices wages advance more rapidly, with equal rapidity, or lag behind? (2) Does common sense show that it is easier to put up prices or put up wages? (3) Will the "boom" in business compensate the laborer for increased prices by giving him steadier employment? I think only the exigencies of a political campaign would lead any one to deny that history shows, and common sense proves, that in a period of rising prices wages rise more slowly than prices; while the same exigencies have caused men to exaggerate the certainty and beneficial effects of the "boom" consequent upon inflation and a high range of prices.

I.

To turn to the first question. Economic historians unanimously agree that when prices go up wages lag behind. This comes from unimpeachable testimony, taken long before the bimetallic controversy was thought of. It is only necessry to quote what Rogers, the greatest authority on the history of prices, says about the effect of the debasement of the currency in the time of the Tudors. From the reign of Henry VIII. to Elizabeth prices of food and wages rose in the following way:

"Meat was three times the old rates, corn two and a half, and dairy produce two and a half. But the rise in wages was only a little more than one and a half times. In other words, where the wages of a laborer rose from 6d. to 9d. a day, he had to pay 3s. for meat, 2s. 5d. for butter or cheese where he paid 1s. before. . . . The same fact discloses itself in regard to those articles where labor gives them their chief value. The price of fish, of prepared fuel and of building material rose but little above that of labor. The producer of animal food, grain and other agricultural necessaries commanded a better market than the dealer of any other article of value did, while labor, and those products the value of which is principally derived from the outlay of labor, partook in the least degree in the rise of prices."

Even if base money had not been issued, the general rise of prices would, according to Rogers, have injured the laborer.

"Between the middle of Elizabeth's reign and the breaking out of the Parliamentary war, a period of sixty years, general prices more than doubled, while a very miserable increase is effected in the wages of labor, certainly not more than 20 per cent."

This is perfectly impartial testimony and of a kind that fits into our present situation. The free coinage of silver, if it raises prices, will be a debasement of our currency precisely similar to the issuing of base money by the Tudors, except that in our case the direct profit will be reaped by the silver mine owners, while in England it was reaped by the sovereign, who, in a sense, represented the community. The result will be the same;—prices will go up, wages will increase at a slower rate. This has been, and is, the universal testimony of history.

Two other points are noteworthy in Rogers' statement. One is that the prices of articles whose chief value is due to labor increased more slowly than the prices of other commodities. This is a very subtle point, but it has a direct bearing upon the question in hand. It is precisely because wages do not go up that the prices of those articles whose chief value is due to labor increase less than the prices of other commodities. Here is a lesson for the American laborer. Does he care to put up the price of wheat and meat, while the price of manufactured articles, out of which his increase in wages must come, goes up more slowly? He seems not only to be playing with dice, but the dice seem to be loaded against him.

The other noteworthy point is in the second quotation—viz., that even during the period of natural and gradual inflation caused by the influx of silver from America, the condition of the laborer grew worse. The seventeenth century, which has been so much vaunted as the age of commercial expansion, did increase national wealth, build up the merchant class and increase the power of the aristocracy against the kingship; but it increased pauperism, reduced the standard of living, and destroyed the independence of the guilds, the labor organizations of those days. Again we may ask the American laborer whether, if the consequences of a natural and gradual inflation of the currency are so dubious, he will take the risk of an artificial and violent inflation by the free coinage of silver. For the more violent the change, the greater the dislocation between prices and wages.

It is not necessary to cite further historical cases. All economists have recognized this tendency until it has become one of the truisms of the science. The experience of our civil war, with the inflation due to paper money, has been so often cited that it is not necessary to repeat the facts here. They prove beyond a doubt that prices increased much faster than wages, notwithstanding the demand for labor due to the governmental demand for commodities, and in spite of the presence of great armies in the field withdrawn from active competition in the factory and on the farm. The validity of particular figures of the Aldrich report may be questioned, but the testimony is of such an overwhelming nature that

the validity of the general conclusion cannot be doubted. Inflation is at the expense of the workingman so far as wages and the cost of living is concerned.

II.

Common sense or reason sometimes anticipates human experience, sometimes simply confirms and ratifies it. Is there any real difficulty in understanding and accepting the teaching of history in this particular case? Does it not stand to reason that it is easier to put up prices than it is to put up wages? Prices need only to be marked up, and with a currency decreasing in value it is absolutely necessary that the producers make a strenuous effort to put up prices in order to save themselves from loss. In doing this they meet, of course, with the resistance of the consumer; but this resistance is unorganized, spasmodic and hampered by the customary mode of living which leads people to continue their ordinary consumption even when prices have gone up. They must, at any rate, continue their consumption of the necessaries of life, although luxuries may be curtailed, furniture and houses be made to wear longer and various forms of personal service be dispensed with.

When we come to putting up wages the reverse condition is met. The efforts of the laborers are opposed by the employers, who object to increasing their labor bill. Organized labor may succeed by striking or by threatening to strike, but generally only after considerable loss and hardship. Unorganized labor succeeds only after a long time. In the first place, it requires some time for it to realize the change that has taken place to its disadvantage. In the second place, the only thing that can raise the wages of ordinary labor is the competition among employers when the increased prices are giving them abnormal profits and they are anxious to increase production as much as possible. This will happen only if they are sure that prices will continue high, and on condition that there is no other supply of labor, and also on condition that the employer cannot have recourse to labor saving machinery.

III.

Will free coinage of silver increase employment and the demand for labor? This seems to be the remaining chance for the workingman. If prices go up, business, it is said, will be encouraged, the demand for labor will be increased, employment be more constant, unemployed labor be absorbed, and the laborer's annual income be increased even if his daily wages are not. With steady employment the laborer will be able (it is said) to stand a stiffening in prices even if the rate of wages should for some time lag behind.

In this theory present lack of employment is ascribed solely to monometallism, and the laborer's gain is made to depend upon the predicted "boom" from free coinage. But it is not clear that present lack of employment is due to the gold standard. The suffering after 1873 may reasonably be attributed to the overspeculation and overproduction which the previous period of inflation had brought about. The panic of 1893 may reasonably be attributed to the loss of confidence due to an overweighted paper and silver currency; while the present stagnation is undoubtedly due to uncertainty about the future standard of value. The statistics of Great Britain and the United States do not show an extraordinary amount of unemployment, except at these critical periods, and to ascribe such unemployment to contractions of the currency is begging the whole question. Extraordinary increase in the productive power of the world leading to overproduction, the speculative spirit encouraging wild enterprises, and the vagaries of political financiering, at one time expanding the currency by purchasing silver and at another attacking the basis of national credit—these things are a more natural explanation of the uncertainty of business and the fluctuations in the demand for labor than is the "crime of '73." It is a solace to our business pride and an easy solution of economic perplexities to ascribe all our woes to one act, but the solution is too easy.

If the uncertainty of employment is not due to a single cause, much less will the single remedy proposed be sufficient.

In the first place, the apprehension of the free coinage of silver will unsettle all credit relations. Creditors will be anxious to get back their money and refuse to lend further until they know what the future will bring. Depositors will withdraw their deposits and banks will be obliged to call in their loans. All business will be crippled and curtailed. The immediate effect of the free coinage of silver will be an immense increase of unemployment. Labor will receive a blow from which it will take years to recover, and compared with which the panic of 1893 will seem like child's play.

The workingman's well-being depends upon three factors—money wages, low cost of living and constancy of employment. His true policy is to seek that combination of these three factors which will yield him the maximum result in the way of happiness. The "reality" in the present situation is the cost of living. It is beyond reasonable doubt, also, that in an era of falling prices wages have not fallen. Free silver will assuredly increase the cost of living faster than it will send up wages. It is at least doubtful whether it will increase the constancy of employment. The conclusion seems unavoidable that the workingman in voting for free silver is sacrificing two great elements of prosperity and well-being for a poor chance of gaining the third. It is inconceivable how the gospel of high prices, so attractive to the debtor and the speculator, can deceive the man whose well being consists in what wages will buy.

GEORGE DU MAURIER.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT, EDITOR OF THE "ART STUDENT."



TAIL-PIECE IN "THE STORY OF A FEATHER," BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

IF the titles current in literature some years ago were now in vogue, such as "The Poet *turns* Farmer," "The Tradesman *turns* Poet," we should certainly call this sketch, "George Du Maurier ; or, the Illustrator *turns* Novelist." For it is because the veteran picture maker of *Punch* suddenly sprang into popularity as the author of "Trilby," that we can give his biography that consideration which, had he died five years ago, would have been denied the artist-satirist. Then a few admirers would have mourned the demise of so clever a caricaturist, but it was the heart of the whole American people that was touched when the cable announced that the author of "Trilby" was no more. Suppose that five years ago we had clipped from the pages of an '66 novel, as we do now, the tail piece of the man spider, given on the left of this page, and writing of it, said : "Here is a little drawing that was one of many illustrations to Douglas Jerrold's 'Story of a Feather,'—it had many companion pieces, full-page illustrations, and little vignette initial letters that ran through the book in a fashion all remember in connection with Thackeray's novels, wherein the author himself supplied funny little figures that served as overtures and obligatos to carry the key-notes and motives from one chapter to another ;—suppose we had asked the reader to consider the author of this little drawing as an illustrator alone:—he never would have been interested as he is to-day when contrasted with this same tail piece we give another spider with a human head, which he remembers as having appeared as 'An Incubus' on page 137 of 'Trilby,' and which he recognizes as the sinister Svengali."

I.

George Louis Palmella Busson Du Maurier was born in Paris in 1834. His father was a Frenchman, though born in London, while his mother was English. He was educated in London, Belgium and the Netherlands.

"Much of my childhood," says Du Maurier, "is related in 'Peter Ibbetson.' My favorite book was the 'Swiss Family Robinson,' and next, 'Robinson Crusoe.'" We can easily imagine that the lines in "Peter Ibbetson" that describe his reading to Mimsey "'Le Robinson Suisse,' 'Sandford and Merton,' 'Evenings at Home,' 'Les Contes de Madame Perrault,' the shipwreck from 'Don Juan,' of which we never tired, and the 'Giaour,' the 'Corsair,' and 'Mazeppa ;' and last, but not least, 'Peter



"AN INCUBUS."

From "Trilby," by permission. Copyright, 1894, by Harper & Brothers.



MR. DU MAURIER'S FIRST DRAWING IN "PUNCH," OCTOBER 6, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHER : "No smoking here, sir !"

DICK TINTO : "Oh ! A thousand pardons ! I was not aware that——"

PHOTOGRAPHER (interrupting, with dignified severity) : "Please to remember, gentlemen, that this is not a common hartist's studio !"

[N.B. Dick and his friends, who *are* common artists, feel shut up by this little aristocratic distinction, which had not occurred to them.]

Parley's Natural History,' which we got to know by heart," as well as his speaking French and English, his father being a genteel Micawber, his love of animals, his dislike of study and of society, his love for flowers, music and for roaming about Paris, —are as true in one case as the other, whether our pronoun stands for Du Maurier or "Ibbetson."

At the age of seventeen Du Maurier went up to the Sorbonne for his baccalaureate degree, but was plucked for his written Latin version. His mother was much disconcerted at his failure, and he tells the following anecdote :

"My poor mother was very vexed with me for my failure, for we were very poor at that time, and it was important that I should do well. My father was then in England, and shortly after my discomfiture he wrote for me to join him there. We had not informed him of my failure, and I felt very miserable as I crossed, because I thought that he would be very angry with me. He met me at the landing at the London Bridge, and, at the sight of my utter woe-begone face, guessed the truth, and burst into a roar of laughter. I think that this roar of laughter gave me the greatest pleasure I ever experienced in all my life."

It is a pretty note in "Trilby" where, after she sends her confession to the Laird, and he calls on her, we read—"and she hugged and kissed and cried over him, so that he was almost ready to cry himself ; but *he burst out laughing* instead—which was better, and more in his line, *and very much more comforting.*"

Du Maurier then went to University College to study chemistry under Dr. Williamson. We are not surprised to find that, like many another great artist in his youth, he preferred the sketch book to the text book.

"I am afraid that I was an unsatisfactory pupil, for I took no interest at all in the work, and spent almost all my time in drawing caricatures. I drew all my life, I may say; it was my favorite occupation and pastime. Dr. Williamson thought me a very unsatisfactory student in chemistry, but he was greatly amused at my caricatures, and we got on very well together."

After graduating and having had slight experience as a chemist, he, upon the death of his father, decided to study art. He entered in 1856 Gleyre's studio in Paris, where Whistler had just been a pupil and where Poynter was a fellow-student. Of course, the general description of Carrel's in "Trilby" must, in a measure, reflect the experiences of Du Maurier's student days.

In 1857 he went to Antwerp, where in a tragic manner he lost his eyesight.

"I was drawing from a model," he said, "when suddenly the girl's head seemed to me to dwindle to the size of a walnut. I clapped my hand over my



GEORGE DU MAURIER, FROM A LATE PHOTOGRAPH.

left eye. Had I been mistaken? I could see as well as ever. But when, in turn, I covered my right eye I learned what had happened. My left eye had failed me. It might be altogether lost. It was so sudden a blow that I was thunderstruck. My eye grew worse and worse, and the fear of total blindness beset me constantly. That was the most tragic event of my life. It has poisoned all my existence."

For fifteen years after he was only allowed to work two hours a day.

During this illness he came across a copy of *Punch's* Almanac for 1858. Two years later he began to illustrate, working for *Punch*, and afterward for *Once a Week*. His initial illustration in *Punch* savored strongly of Leech's method, as may be seen from our reproduction of his first contribution. Du Maurier was twenty-six when he made his *début* with *Punch*, at the same age as Charles Keene contributed his first sketches.

He tells us that it was due to Mark Lemon that he became Court Limner to London's high life, rather than the Cruikshank of its low life.



MR. DU MAURIER AT HIS DRAWING-TABLE.
From a photograph by Tradelle & Young, London.



DU MAURIER'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.
From *The Critic*, New York.

ENROLLED ON THE STAFF OF PUNCH.

"In 1864, a few days after Leech's death, I sat down to my first *Punch* dinner, and was formally enrolled a member of the staff I got my cue from Mark Lemon, who was editor when I joined. 'Don't do funny things,' said Lemon; 'do the graceful side of life; be the tenor in *Punch's* opera bouffe.'"

"He worked hard in London," says M. H. Spielmann, "where he lived in humble lodgings at 85 Newman street, which he shared with his lifelong friend, the late Lionel Henley, afterward R. B. A., 'the dearest fellow that ever was.' He sometimes wondered, he has told me, if he would eat a dinner that day; and, as he became impecunious, he was a tremendous democrat. He hated the bloated aristocracy without knowing much about it, and to do it justice, the bloated aristocracy did not go out of its way to pester him with its attentions."

As a staff artist of *Punch*, however, his future was assured.

II

In the writings of Thackeray we are reminded, time and again, that this mundane life of ours is like a puppet show. The English nation accepted this view, which fact we must keep before us if we are to understand the genius of George Du Maurier. For years the English people have looked in the pages of *Punch* as children look at a performance of "Punch and Judy," expecting to be amused by

"a counterfeit presentment" of life which they never for a moment think to be real, content to see the actors of wood and their wholly mechanical movements. In America we have no parallel to *Punch*. The first man to make society caricatures fully popular here was Charles Dana Gibson, but his success rested entirely upon the naturalism of his drawings. It was because his figures were so life-like, so thoroughly the antithesis of the marionettes we were wont to see in the comic paper, that they became the rage in art circles. But the readers of *Punch* back in the sixties, when Du Maurier began his career, did not expect to find realism in its illustrations; they had been used to the puppets of Richard Doyle and John Leech, to whose leading ladies and walking gentlemen the cruder figures of Thackeray sometimes played ingenue parts, and it was never the picture of a real duchess or of a real bishop that they looked for, but a little three-inch printed figure that *stood for* the duchess or the bishop. For the right understanding of Du Maurier as an artist it was as important to realize this as it is to remember that the Greek actor spoke through the mouth of a mask, and that Voltaire and Corneille wrote in rhymed verse in an artificial and stilted age.



DU MAURIER'S "SIGNATURE."

Carved, with the signatures of other members of the *Punch* staff, on the table from which the weekly *Punch* dinner is eaten.

Even at the risk of seeming to force technicalities upon the reader we dwell upon this restraint *Punch* enforced upon its artists, and even go a step further to remind our readers that in those days the process of photo-engraving an artist's drawing in *fac-simile* had not been invented. When, for instance, our Mr. Gibson began his career 10 years ago he made his drawings on a large scale, with a consequent result of great freedom of line. On the other hand, when Du Maurier began the artists of *Punch* made their drawings on boxwood the size they were to be printed and *in reverse!* The blocks were then engraved by hand, the drawings frequently being cut to pieces, so that they contained little autographic character when printed. In the "First Drawing in *Punch*" one readily sees that the coats and hats are rendered, not by any artist's line, but by the conventionalities of the engraver. It is true that later on photography upon the block was invented, and the artist no longer drew upon the wood, nor in reverse; but his drawing when photographed on the wood still had to be engraved by hand, and as it was



THE DRAWING-ROOM IN MR. DU MAURIER'S HOUSE.

From a photograph by Tradelle & Young, London. From *McClure's Magazine*



A TIMELY CAUTION.

JACK: "You shouldn't be so proud of your hair, Effie! Remember that at any moment it might all be taken off the top of your head and stuck all over your face, like poor Major Prendergast! Mightn't it, Aunt Matilda?

most easy for the engraver to follow a certain style of cross hatched lines which should be fairly uniform throughout the picture a conventional style of shading was employed by each *Punch* artist. Du Maurier's "patent" cross hatch is conspicuous in the men's coats in all the examples we give except in "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners" and in "The Duchess of Towers." These are from recent drawings which were reproduced by "direct" photo-engraving, so that the artist abandoned his cross hatch. The specimen from "The Martian" is a reproduction in half-tone from a pen drawing; the half-tone has a stipple all over the surface that makes the cut appear as though from a drawing on tinted paper. It gives a softer effect than the "direct" process—used in "The Foreigners"—but the lines lose the sharp, crisp stroke of the artist's pen original.

Unluckily, though photo-engraving came in time for Du Maurier to employ it, it came too late to greatly influence his style. His style was already formed by years of striving to satisfy the wood engraver, and so we add to the impediment that he began drawing puppets for *Punch* the unhappy feature that his work looked "old fashioned" in technique beside the clever freedom of Leloir, Vierge, Abbey, Sterner and Gibson, even when it contained elements of character rendering far superior to theirs.

To be very explicit, all through his career the artist always had to draw his faces within the space of half an inch. The history of art shows other cases of restricted activity reaching complete success. The Tanagura figurines were seldom a foot high, yet they are as big in their "movement" as the life size statues of Phidias. While the wood cuts of the Little Masters of Germany were not as large as this printed page, they



UNCONSCIOUS REPARTEE.

UNCLE DICK (an eminent R. A.): "Well, Johnny, and what are you going to be?"
JOHNNY: "I shall be a judge, like papa!"
UNCLE DICK: "Ah, but you haven't brains enough, my boy!"
JOHNNY: "Oh, then I'll be an artist, like you.



DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS—THE WAY TO PLEASE THEM.

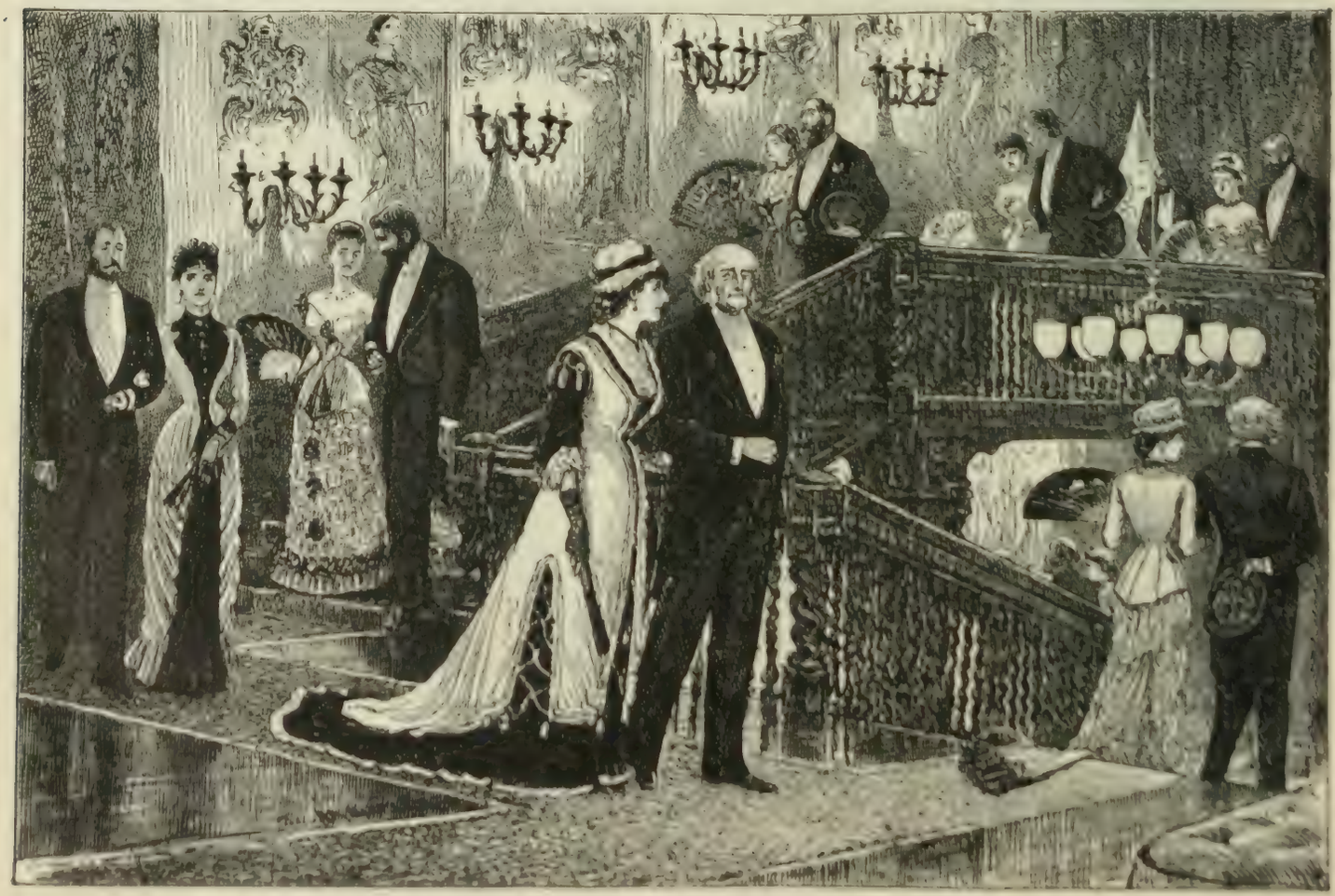
MISS LAVINIA SOPELY (to the Hon. Fitz-Lavender Belairs, who, at her urgent request, has just been explaining how, in spite of his tender years, he has come to be—in her estimation at least—the greatest painter, poet and musician of his time): "OH, MORE, MORE, MORE ABOUT YOURSELF!"

transcend in popularity many a contemporaneous town hall fresco.

This enforced condensation and compression of the artist's strokes made him a master in the economy of line. He writes as follows about the delineation of his pretty woman, whom he declares to be "the grand-daughter of Leech's," and he makes a frank statement of the difficulty of doing justice to her expression with "a mere stroke in black ink:"

"I do hope the reader does not dislike her—that is, if he knows her. I am so fond of her myself, or rather, so fond of what I *want* her to be. She is my *pièce de resistance*, and I have often heard her commended, and the praise of her has sounded sweet in mine ears and gone straight to my heart, for she has become to me as a daughter. She is rather tall, I admit, and a trifle stiff; but English women *are* tall and stiff just now. And she is rather too serious; but that is only because I find it so difficult, with a mere stroke in black ink, to indicate the enchanting little curved lines that go from the nose to the mouth-corners, causing the cheeks to make a smile—and without them the smile is incomplete, merely a grin. And as for height, I have often begun by drawing the dear creature little, and found that by one sweep of the pen (adding a few inches to the bottom of the skirt) I have improved her so much that it has been impossible to resist the temptation—the thing is so easy, and the result so satisfying and immediate."

It is easily seen that it is by but a slight touch that the vulgarity of Sir Gorgius Midas is contrasted with the high-bred dignity of his bishops; that in "The Unconscious Repartee" but the minutest angle made on the bridge of the nose indicates



"MADAME EST SERVIE"

the taller little girl's paternity. The chin and forehead are made to recede in the profile of Ponsonby de Tomkyns, so that we well understand why he is so inapt at repartee.

In this way, with tiny strokes "of black ink," year in and year out, we have had a long array of characters—Ponsonby de Tomkyns, Postlethwaite, Sir Gorgius Midas, Bunthorne, his bishops, curates, artists, musicians, society men and women, duchesses, mothers and children, wherein, though there might be an absence of modeling, of color values, of modulation, the artist has accepted the restraint of the traditions of the book illustration of yesterday, but with a precision, an unerring touch, he has given us from beginning to end the character intended.

If we refuse to follow the development of Du Maurier's genius—a development none the less interesting because the caterpillar existed so much longer than the butterfly—if we forget that it was always within the circumscribed medium of the newspaper artist that he brought forth his creations, we lose sight of the very sap that fed his growth.

III.

Besides the consideration of the technical limitations of *Punch's* draughtsmen, we have other limitations less easily described, yet not less worthy of consideration.

Let us inquire for a moment, What is *Punch?* As we have already said, *Punch* is a puppet show. This is, however, a very modest estimation of its position.



JONES.

As he appeared when being told that he was "so dreadfully satirical."—*Punch*, 1866.

Punch is more than this. It is an English institution; as much so as the British constitution, or "Derby Day." It is as natural for Du Maurier to write that the servant brought Ibbetson a copy of *Punch* as to write that the sun rose in the morning. *Punch* has its scope and its limitations, its breadth of view and its prejudices. Hood's "Song of the Shirt," one of the most pathetic poems in the English language, originally appeared in *Punch*; yet on the other hand it has due consideration for the prejudices of the British matron. Had Du Maurier, with his Gallic blood, instead of contributing to *Punch, or the London Charivari*, contributed to the Paris *Charivari*, to the *Petit Journal Pour Rire* or to *Gil Blas*, he would have de-



OUT OF IT.

MISS LADOOSH: "Oh, look, Palladia! The two great scientists of the day in earnest and intimate communion! How beautiful it would be to hear their conversation! How I envy Mrs. Lyon Hunter's butler!"

MISS MEAGRIM: "Oh yes! Demolishing some time honoured, out-worn creed in every sentence! How they would appreciate women like you and me, Cynthia!"

MR. PROFESSOR: "Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns? I should think so! The dearest creature that ever lived! Such a thorough woman of the world, you know! Tells such capital stories, and gives such capital dinners!"

M. LE PROFESSEUR: "Hé, Hé. And 'ow vell she dress! And she dance like an angel! And vat a sharrming figure! And vat a pretty foot! Hein, mon ami?"



A FALSE ALARM.

"Oh, papa dear! I wish you'd come home. I'm really afraid mama has taken a drop too much——"

"Gracious Heavens, child. What do you mean?"

"That new homœopathic medicine, you know. I'm afraid I've given her seven drops instead of six."

veloped an artistic freedom that *Punch* prohibited. "Trilby," with the "altogether" feature in it, could never have appeared in the pages of London *Punch*. At such plain presentation of life the British matron would have held up her hands in holy horror. *Punch's* artists drew well in their way, but never with the subtilty that distinguishes the French draughtsmen. It is in the French papers that we look for the grace of line of Forain or Degas. Yet a ballet girl or a semi-nude by either Forain or Degas, despite its great beauty of line, could never have appeared in *Punch*. But may not the ballet girl appear at all in *Punch's* columns? Most assuredly. During the theatrical season—with scarcely an omission—she is seen in its pages weekly. Has she abbreviated skirts? No. The long skirt of Fanny Essler? By no means. What then? Why she has no skirt at all—only trunks and hose! But then, my dear friend, she is not the real wicked ballet girl of Paris. She is an indispensable feature of the English pantomime, and English pantomime is a British institution and there never could be harm in a British institution. Every Christmas—just so surely as the plum pudding with its brandy sauce comes on the table, just so surely the children of the house are taken in the afternoon to the theater to see the pantomime. And in "Cinderella," in "Puss in Boots," in "Whittington and His Cat," the heroes, as well as the heroines, are played by girls. But then, again, remember that these ballet girls of *Punch* are not the real graceful creatures, with the bare shoulders, necks and limbs, beautifully modeled, and the faces human, the eyes bright, and the lips smiling—the real, vivacious creatures of Forain and Degas. No



CATCHING A WEASEL ASLEEP.

Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns (pointing to her books). "They are not many, Lord Adolphus, but they are friends, dear old friends."

Noble Poet (taking down a volume of his own poems and finding the leaves uncut). "Ah! hum! I'm glad to find that you don't cut all your old friends, Mrs. de Tomkyns!" (Mrs. P. de T. is at a loss for once.)—*Punch*, 1885.

indeed! All such figures disgrace the pages of the journals of that wicked city, where "Little Billee" was "allowed to come," "of all places in the world," as Mrs. Bagot said. But the ballet girl of *Punch*, you know, is not a real ballet girl—she is only a stupid marionette, eminently inartistic, so she suits a people eminently stupid in their appreciation of what is artistic.

So it is that Du Maurier did not come to settle in Paris, where he would have drawn Pierrots like Willette, or *corps de ballet* like Degas, or frolicing naiades and riotous satyrs and delicate little conceptions of Liberté, but instead crossed the channel —that few miles strip of water that is as definite a demarcation between two nationalities as any high Alps or expansive Mediterranean, and consecrated his talent to drawing for the English matron. And instead of drawing French naiades, without any clothes on, he labored for a lifetime upon the multitudinous folds of the British matron's gown—as we see in his drawings of Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns.



LORD RUNSWICK AND ANTOINETTE JOSSELIN.

From "The Martian," in *Harper's Magazine*, by permission. Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.



ON A CERTAIN CONDESCENSION IN FOREIGNERS.

HE: "Oh, you're from America, are you? People often say to me, 'Don't you dislike Americans?' But I always say 'I believe there are some very nice ones among them.'"
SHE: "Ah, I dare say there may be two or three nice people amongst sixty millions."—*Punch*, 1894.

But if in the artist's drawings we lost a Gallic lightness, because of his domicile in England, we gained, on the other hand, something of more inestimable value than the *esprit* of the French draughtsman. Had it not been for the guardianship of the British matron we should never have had the home scenes that *Punch* has given us for years. We should never have had the innocence, the perfect loveliness that we find in the portrait of "La sœur de Litrebili," a true English girl, but, as M. Saindou said, "non Angli sed angeli;" we should have had *enfants terribles* innumerable, no doubt, but always the *enfants terribles* of Daumier, like the street urchins in "Peter Ibbetson," "precociously witty little imps," sinister beyond their years, but not the gentle, lovable children of Du Maurier. Old men we should have had, but we fear *roués*, not the men of fine bearing who are the worthy grandfathers of Du Maurier's young women.

IV.

The newspapers tell us that Henry James, who has written appreciatively of Du Maurier, is in a measure responsible for that artist's plunge into



THINGS ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE LEFT UNSAID.

HOSTESS: "What fun you seem to be having over there, Captain Smiley! I wish you all sat at this end of the table!"

literature. One day, while walking on Hempstead Heath, Du Maurier said to James that if he were a writer he would have no difficulty in finding plots, and he told the plot of "Trilby" to the novelist, offering it to him. James refused it, advising him to use it himself; and thus encouraged, Du Maurier went home to write, but first, however, developed the tale of "Peter Ibbetson," "Trilby" being his second effort in literature. Like the work of most amateur authors it is clumsy in its construction, and is in no sense a novel. Had the chapters been written as impressions—mere reminiscences of the artist's youth—with his own illustrations, they would have been far better in a literary sense. The story is a sort of elegant "Alice in Wonderland," but it entirely lacks the wit that made the latter a classic, nor has it even the humor the author afterward developed in "Trilby." One does not wonder that the story was not a marked success, though the illustrations were fully appreciated. It was, however, sufficiently well received by the public to encourage Du Maurier to try his hand again. In "Trilby" we find fewer evidences of the 'prentice hand, though there is still a lack of the fine art that marks the work of Turgeneff, Guy de Maupassant, or Henry James. "Trilby" had, however, much less digression, more plot, and more consistent characters than "Peter Ibbetson." At all events, the character of Trilby soon won the heart of the public and became, for a time at least, as popular as Little Nell had ever been.

This novel and its phenomenal success are too well known for us to dilate upon, but we think there is a word to be said of Du Maurier the artist, as a novelist. It is natural for the novel reader, who has only been introduced to Du Maurier within the last few years, through the medium of "Peter Ibbetson" and "Trilby," to ask the questions—"Was Du Maurier an extraordinary man? Was he not eccentric? Did not all the mysticism that we find in 'Ibbetson' and 'Trilby' show itself in the personality of the author?" But those who have followed the work of the artist in *Punch* for over two decades smile at these inferences; as the true student of Shakespeare smiles at the puerile surmises that Shakespeare must have been a lawyer, or a Latin scholar, or a shoemaker, or a money lender—because his law, his Latin or his technology were so correct.

Those who have followed Du Maurier in *Punch* know that the man became the consummate artist that he was by the continuous exercise of his keen observation. It became more acute and more comprehensive every day. We are no more surprised to find mysticism and mesmerism in his novels, when mysticism and mesmerism environ us, than we are to find that he introduces a Whistler, a Fred Walker, a Gerome, a Bismarck, a Wagner and a Gladstone, when these artists and statesmen have been factors in our nineteenth century life. The wire puller of his puppet show was his observation, his memory. This memory, educated to the most sensitive pitch by over thirty years of observation, supplies the continuous film for his Vitascope, and, as he unwinds it, there play upon the screen, with clean, crisp outlines, the images of living types and bygone characters. Du Maurier might not have been able, at the age of sixty-five, to write an Egyptian novel, as Ebers did, but, had he been spared, it would have been no trouble for him to have left the field of Bohemianism and have given us a novel of political aspirations, such as Disraeli wrote in the middle of the century. He would have simply set his Vitascope to work, and, remembering the hustings he had attended, the statesmen he had met, and the Wellingtons, the Gladstones and the Harcourts he had seen, there would develop under his pen and pencil a series of Col. Newcomes plus more active temperaments than Thackeray's—plus Major Duquesnois—with prominent noses that would be the very synthesis of British statesmen.

V.

We have now on exhibition at Avery's the pencil studies which Du Maurier made for his "Trilby" illustrations. It was interesting to see his method of preparing for composition. There were no studies of background; it may be that some of these lie hidden in his sketch books, but the probability is that he drew them from memory, with little or no preparation, and his memory was so sure that he no doubt felt satisfied that in putting in his auxiliaries he could express himself without challenging criticism. The public of recent years, however, has become highly critical in regard to figure drawing, and while he was sure of his faces, it appears evident that the action of almost every figure was studied from life before the pen sketch was made. These studies, which are about four or five inches in height, were made on ordinary linen paper. They are not the work of an "Ecole des Beaux Arts" pupil, carefully constructed with strict fidelity to nature, but they are the very direct memoranda of all the salient parts of the figure that could be used in the pen drawings. Du



THE DUCHESS OF TOWERS.

From "Peter Ibbetson," by permission. Copyright, 1891, by Harper & Brothers.

Maurier entirely ignored the features of the model if they did not (they rarely did) correspond to the character in the book. In many of the heads the shape of the cranium only is drawn, the hair being omitted. Thus the prototype of Little Billee in bed is a figure whose youthful head is entirely bereft of hair, suggesting that he has been the victim of some severe fever, clutching the bedclothes, the folds of which are carefully studied. One of the strongest drawings is Svengali laughing at the reminiscence of having witnessed the bathing of the "two Englanders in one day." In the volume his thick beard and hair have all the tangibility that the letterpress ascribes to them "thick, heavy, languid, lustreless," but in the pencil drawings the outlines of the elevated chin and the foreshortened cranium are plainly visible and to these Du Maurier has added the few lines that map out the position of the beard and hair.



LA SŒUR DE LITREBILI.

From "Trilby," by permission. Copyright, 1894, by Harper & Brothers.

VI.

It is reported that "Trilby's" success in America preceded the English approbation, but soon our British cousins vied with us in admiring the winsome girl who suffered so much at the hands of circumstances, but who was herself so innocent and forgiving. It is interesting to note here that even before our "Trilby" craze a three-volumed edition had been published in England *without any illustrations!*

Du Maurier's third and last novel, "The Martian," was finished—text and illustrations—before his fatal illness attacked him. For many years Du Maurier had suffered from heart trouble, which had doubtless been aggravated by the excitement incidental to the success and great popularity of "Trilby." One can well imagine that having reached so high a standard in this work the composition of the "The Martian" was no easy task for one who was still an amateur craftsman and who strove to equal if not excel his former successful work. So toward the end of September the news came that Du Maurier was ill, and when October eighth we heard that he had passed quietly away, we all felt that another member of the great brotherhood of English authors, to which Dickens and Thackeray belonged, whose task it was to teach us to bury our prejudices, to conquer our Pharisaism, and to learn that where there is a human heart there is always a chance of goodness—another of this fraternity had been laid to rest, and we felt that were an epitaph needed for his tombstone, we might borrow from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptian kings the three little silhouettes we find at the end of the long rehearsals of their dignified titles, and which being interpreted read: "Widening his heart."

"THE EASTERN OGRE; OR, ST. GEORGE TO THE RESCUE."

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE above heading was the title of the first pamphlet I ever published. It is twenty years since it made its appearance, followed by a prompt disappearance. I kept a copy or two as a kind of memorial tablet, such as we erect over the grave of the dead. Such in those old Bulgarian days were the high hopes which we of the Agitation dared to entertain. What a bitter commentary upon that parable of things to come were the things that did actually occur!

HOW ST. GEORGE WENT TO THE RESCUE IN 1878.

For St. George, instead of rushing to the rescue, spent a whole twelve months threatening to attack the Russians, who were locked in a death grapple with the Ogre. Then at the last moment, when the Assassin, gasping for breath, was compelled to relax his hold upon the provinces he had devastated with the revelry of hell, St. George stepped in, restored the Ogre's sovereignty over Macedonia, destroyed the guarantee exacted by the Russians for the protection of the Armenians, and then, to make his infamy complete, picked the Ogre's pocket of his Cypriote handkerchief, and strutted round Europe as the champion of peace with honor.

OF ACCURSED MEMORY.

All that and more was done by Lord Beaconsfield, of accursed memory. No greater shame ever covered the head of any nation than that which descended upon Britain when, alike in the festive halls of the city and in the legislative chambers at Westminster, Lord Beaconsfield, with Lord Salisbury concealed in his sinister shadow, proudly received the plaudits of his countrymen for the crime of Berlin and the three card trick of Cyprus. The indelible infamy of that performance clings to us like the shirt of Nessus. It paralyzes us to-day, and will paralyze us until we pluck up sufficient courage to undo his evil work and sacrifice the booty which is the symbol of our shame, and a standing reminder to all Europe of the trickiness and dishonesty of "*perfide Albion.*"

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ASSASSIN.

During the last few weeks England and Scotland have at last made a somewhat tardy but unmistakably national expression of their indignation at the reign of massacre established *en permanence* on the Bosphorus. It is well that this should be so. A nation that did not feel moved to say "Damn," and say it out full-mouthed in the hearing of God and man, on seeing the slaughtering that has gone on, and is going on, in the dominions of the Grand Turk, would be a nation without even a semblance of a moral sense. But in the midst of our indignation there has been very inadequate recognition of the fact that the guilt really lies at our own door. If the Assassin reigns—

> ". . . reseated in his place of light,
> The mockery of his people and their bane,"

it is England who placed him there. We sent our fleet through the Dardanelles to protect him against the Russians, who, after incredible hardships heroically surmounted, were in a position to have hurled him into the Bosphorus. We summoned the Berlin Congress in order to re-establish his authority and consolidate his empire. It was England and none other that canceled the clause in the Treaty of San Stefano giving Russia right to compel the Turks to guarantee the Armenians against outrages and massacre. And it was England, through her accredited representatives, who, while re-enslaving Macedonia and Armenia in the name of public law and the independence and consolidation of the Ottoman Empire, filched like a footpad the island of Cyprus under cover of a fraudulent convention which binds us to defend the Assassin against his executioner, but which is to this day unrecognized by the public law of Europe and repudiated by the moral sense of our own people. A pretty St. George, indeed! Even Dick Turpin would have recoiled from such a piece of petty larceny as that which made England appear as the piratical Pecksniff of Europe.

"THE INSANE COVENANT."

From that day down to the present moment of writing England remains branded with the black and burning shame of that transaction. We may laugh in our sleeves at the simplicity of the Turk, who imagined that we meant to fulfill the obligation to which we solemnly affixed the signature of England. But the Anglo-Turkish Convention stands. It has no force in international law, but it is a binding document between the Assassin and the Queen of England. There have been, of course, various threatening speeches. With many shakings of the head and solemn frowning, the Turk has been told by ministers and others that unless he mends his ways he can no longer expect any support against the Russians. But the convention has never been denounced, and Cyprus, which was the sign and seal of that covenant with Hell, remains in our occupation to this day. As long as the British flag is flying over that island without the sanction of the

European concert, in flat violation of all the principles of international law, upon which our intervention in Turkey has been defended—I do not say justified—so long will it be impossible for us to appeal with any confidence to the other powers for joint action against the Eastern Ogre. Hence, it seems to me that the present agitation which has done honor to the heart of Britain is much less complimentary to her head. For what is the use of vociferation on a thousand platforms that St. George must go to the rescue, when the one thing which renders action impossible is the deep conviction that dominates the policy of all the powers, uttered or unexpressed, that St. George's one object in going to the rescue is to repeat on a larger scale the Cypriote larceny?

THE PRECEDENT OF BULGARIA.

It is no use for eloquent and impassioned orators, confident in the integrity of their own hearts and the sincerity of their own intentions, to fume and bluster against this plain and straightforward exposition of how the land lies. Those who are running the Armenian agitation, from Mr. Gladstone downward, are no doubt perfectly honest when they declare that they are animated by a disinterested desire to secure the protection of the Armenians from the hands of the Assassin. No one denies that they mean what they say; but the very same set of men said very much the same kind of thing as to the disinterested desire of England to help Bulgaria twenty years ago. Russia undertook at her own cost to liberate the Bulgarians. After she had spent £100,000,000 sterling, and sacrificed the lives of 100,000 of her noblest sons, England, acting through her ministers—whom our agitators were powerless to arrest—re-enslaved one-third of Bulgaria, delivered over Armenia to the uncovenanted mercies of the Sultan, and then ran off with Cyprus as their wages for a crime almost unparalleled in history for its combination of Pharisaism and theft. Therefore we have no reason whatever to marvel that every European, and especially every Russian, expects that we shall act in the same way again.

HOW THE RUSSIANS ARGUE.

But "Once bit," say the Russians, "twice shy. It is all very well for English agitators to clamor for armed intervention on behalf of the people whom English ministers have handed back to the Turk. We all know what that comes to. In a year or two the agitation will die out, and when we have spent all our money, and sacrificed the flower of our army, then we shall have to face England as an enemy, and see her running off with the tit-bits of Turkey. Lord Beaconsfield took Cyprus in 1878; we should find Lord Salisbury or some one in his place attempting to seize Constantinople or Gallipoli in 1898. History repeats itself. National characteristics do not disappear in twenty years. As England tricked us then, so England will trick us again. You never can trust the English excepting to look after the main chance for themselves, and to leave every one and everything else, including their principles, in the lurch when the time comes for laying their hands upon their neighbors' goods."

IS THERE NO PLACE FOR REPENTANCE?

This may be a brutal way of putting it, but if we look the facts fairly in the face, it is exactly what every Russian feels, and feels most keenly; nor are there many Frenchmen, Austrians or Germans who would dissent. But what then? "Are we to sit with hands folded and do nothing," I shall be asked, "because Lord Beaconsfield committed a crime twenty years ago? Is England's voice to be silent forever in the councils of Europe because the nation unwillingly acquiesced in the antics of Lord Beaconsfield in 1878? Is it not our duty, the more we have sinned in 1878, to make what reparation is possible in the year of grace 1896? And if we enslaved the Armenians and Macedonians in the year of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, is it not all the more reason why we should send our ironclads through the Dardanelles, and let the Bosphorus resound with the roar of our great guns as our blue-jackets shell the Sultan out of his palace at Yildiz?" Such are the questions which many impatient, unthinking, good men and true ask throughout the length and the breadth of the land. But to all these questions there is one sufficient answer.

FIRST-FRUITS MEET FOR REPENTANCE.

By all means let us make such reparation as is possible for the crime of 1878. We were then strenuous for the tyrant and the Assassin; let us now at least defend the cause of his oppressed and slaughtered subjects. But if so, before doing anything else, as the indispensable preliminary to any act of reparation or of penitence, we must denounce the Anglo-Turkish Convention and clear out of Cyprus. Nothing short of that can suffice to convince the powers—with whom we must act if intervention in Turkey is not to make things far worse than they are now—that we have repented of our evil deeds, that they have now to deal with a nation that has given a pledge of its disinterestedness, and that they may at least have a reasonable foundation for their belief that John Bull has amended his ways and means to act quite straight.

"CUI BONO?" THE ANSWER.

It is true that even if we clear out of Cyprus tomorrow, and send the Turkish ambassador packing from London with the shreds of the Anglo-Turkish Convention in his pocket, many Continental cynics would shrug their shoulders and talk about deathbed conversions. But we have no reason to complain of these gibes. We have merited them all too well. What we have to do now is to set about the discharge of a plain duty, which we owe to our own national self-respect, to the subjects of the Assassin, and even to the Assassin himself. If, when we have done all this, we should still find our steps dogged

by inveterate distrust, it would be deplorable, but we should no longer feel that we had neglected the one indispensable step which lay well within our power to take, by which we could have given proof of the sincerity of our penitence.

PRINCE LOBANOFF'S LAST WORDS.

A good deal of this, and more in the same strain, I wrote in the *Westminster Gazette* in view of the recent visit of the Czar to Balmoral. I did not then know what Madame Novikoff has since brought to the knowledge of Europe—namely, that Prince Lobanoff had explicitly declared in Moscow during the coronation festivities that the attitude of Russia in relation to Armenia was governed by the fact that England was committed by the Anglo-Turkish Convention to defend the Sultan against Russia should she take any action whatever to protect the Armenians against their oppressors. The very last recorded utterance of Prince Lobanoff on this subject is thus reported by Madame Novikoff :

At one of the coronation balls at Moscow I chanced to meet Prince Lobanoff, who, in reply to some observation of mine as to the difficulties between England and Russia, replied very seriously :

"You refer to the terrible Armenian question, I see. But how can we Russians ignore the meaning and importance of the Cyprus Convention, which compels England to oppose Russia whenever a serious danger threatens the integrity of Turkey ?"

I protested that the English had changed their minds about the sacredness of that treaty.

"No doubt," he replied, "I am not so badly informed as you suppose. I know all about that healthy change for the better. But, nevertheless, that treaty still exists. Do you suppose for one moment that if England were to rescind her obligations under that treaty we should fail to immediately respond with proposals for a new departure ?"

Prince Lobanoff is dead. But the ideas of Prince Lobanoff remain, nor can we wonder if his successor resolutely refuses to move a step in the direction of an armed intervention in Turkey until we have hauled down the British flag which was hoisted at Larnica as a menace that no Russian intervention would be permitted on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey.

ENGLAND'S PROPER ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA.

In the course of the agitation, I regret very much to have seen many expressions of irritation and of indignation at the conduct of Russia—Mr. Gladstone himself not being altogether guiltless in this respect. It is a case in which we should do well to take the beam out of our own eye before raving at the mote in the eye of the Russian. In view of the evidence now patent to all men as to the real essential nature of Turkish rule England's attitude toward Russia ought certainly not to be that of resentment or of indignation. Granting that, for the moment, the policy of reserve and of inaction adopted by Russia is most deplorable in the interests of humanity, it is but a passing episode of a few months at the most. But England's attitude for fifty years has been just that which Russia has adopted within the last twelve months. Let us grant, if you please, the worst that can be said against Russian policy, the effect of which has been to secure the twelve months longer lease of immunity to the Assassin of Stamboul. What is that compared with the guilt which we have incurred by our persistent support of the Turkish misrule, a support persisted in for generation after generation, and that not merely by the adoption of a passive policy of non-intervention, but by an active armed intervention on behalf of the Assassin and his predecessors ?

THE CONVERT OF THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

England stands guilty before the world, and especially before Russia, for the continuous crime of her traditional policy in the Levant. No doubt, so far as the majority of our people were concerned, it was a sin of ignorance. But that was not true twenty years ago, when the policy was deliberately reaffirmed and enforced by Lord Beaconsfield in face of the angry and passionate protest of the national conscience, which, however, was powerless to prevent the execution of the mischief that he did at Berlin. Therefore, I hope we may hear no more execrations addressed to the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg. The worst that Prince Lobanoff did was to adopt passively, at a remote distance, the policy which the English nation pursued ruthlessly and actively for over fifty years. We have now repented, genuinely I have no doubt, but in the fervor of our conversion it would be more fitting if we were covered with shame and humiliation, and sat silent and abashed before Russia, rather than to venture on the strength of this conversion of the eleventh hour to behave ourselves unseemly and to hurl contumacious words against Russia, who has borne the burden and the heat of the day all these years. This, surely, is the dictate of decency. It is none the less prompted by every consideration of expediency and policy.

ENGLAND, AUSTRIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

Those good souls who are shouting themselves hoarse in favor of an isolated intervention by England talk like children. Not less childish, although equally well meaning, is the inane persistence of some journals who seem to imagine that the one way of securing Russian co-operation is to bribe her with an offer of Constantinople. What Russia wants is not to plant herself upon Constantinople, but to be sure that England, or England's ally, Austria, will not take advantage of any upset in the East to establish herself there. To convince Russia that such is not our little game, we must clear out of Cyprus. It is driveling folly to talk of offering Russia Constantinople as the price of her alliance. Constantinople is not ours to give, nor would Russia accept it as a gift if it were. There is reason also to believe that we are at this moment bound by a secret treaty to Austria and Italy, which would compel us to support these powers in making war

against Russia, if she tried to seize Constantinople. Such, at least, is the assertion stoutly made by those who were in the confidence of the Italian Minister by whom the arrangement was concluded—for it is a misnomer to speak of it as a formal treaty.

"PEACE, IMPERFECT PEACE."

Still, leaving that on one side, those who talk about giving Russia Constantinople forget that what Russia wants is not to bring about a general overturn, but to keep things going without a catastrophe. "Anything for a quiet life" is the motto of Russia. "Peace, imperfect peace, rather than no peace at all" is the cry of the Czar and his ministers. Nicholas II. is as desirous of earning the title of "The Prince of Peace" as was his father before him, and it is adding insult to injury to assume, as is constantly done in such well-meaning journals as the *Spectator*, for instance, that all that holds him back from active intervention on behalf of the Armenians is a doubt whether or not we would object to him appropriating Constantinople as his share of the swag. Single-handed intervention by England would, in the opinion of the European nations most concerned, mean that we saw a chance of seizing some coveted position in the East.

THE JINGO SONG OF 1878.

The echoes of the Jingo song with which England vibrated in 1878 have not yet died out of the Continent. The Russians, indeed, have good reason to remember the insolent swagger of the music hall braves when they boasted that they had the ships, the men and the money, and the Russins should never have Constantinople. That rough music hall ditty is believed to express the unchanged traditional policy of Great Britain. It was emphasized in 1878 when our ironclads forced the Dardanelles and anchored almost within gunshot of Constantinople. At that time it was an open secret that plans were prepared for holding Gallipoli, so that England, having command of the sea, might hold the Dardanelles in force. Now, it is just as well to recognize the fact that any move in that direction will be regarded by Russia as practically equivalent to a declaration of war. It might be deferred war, but any attempt on our part to seize the Dardanelles would be regarded in Russia and on the Continent generally, not as a means adopted solely in order to execute justice on the Assassin but simply as the seizure of what we intended to keep. In other words, England would have begun the game of grab by seizing the first and most valuable booty for herself.

THE DARDANELLES SONG OF 1896.

It is not very pleasant for our national self-complacency to recognize the fact that this would be the natural conclusion that would be drawn the moment the first British redcoat landed at Gallipoli, but the fact is so. Nor need we be very much surprised that such should be the conclusions of our neighbors, when we see the kind of thing that is held by some of the more vehement of our agitators.

There is, for instance, Mr. William Allan, M.P. for Gateshead, one of the best fellows in the world, enthusiastic, sincere, and full of generous sympathies for the oppressed subjects of the Sultan. But what, we wonder, does he think would be the conclusion which the "Frank and Muscovite" will draw from the warlike ballad which he contributed last month to the *Newcastle Daily Leader*:

SEIZE THE DARDANELLES.

We fear not Frank nor Muscovite
When Liberty is calling,
With British pluck for those we'll fight,
'Neath Moslem vengeance falling;
Cease your preaching! Load your guns!
Their roar our mission tells,
The day is come for Britain's sons
To seize the Dardanelles.

We need no help from other powers,
When Duty's path pursuing,
To save the weak alone is ours,
And shall be Britain's doing:
So cease your spouting! Load your guns!
Their might no power excels,
It is the hour for Britain's sons
To seize the Dardanelles.

Have Britain's sons forgot their sires,
Who fought for freedom ever?
And faced a thousand battle-fires
All tyrant hordes to shiver:
Come cease your prattling! Load your guns!
Not words for them, but—shells,
And ready now are Britain's sons
To seize the Dardanelles.

Why longer wait when Murder's hand
May victims still be seeking?
Its shadow hovers o'er the land
With blood of thousands reeking:
Cease your babbling! Load your guns!
Hope in their thunder dwells.
The signal flies! Up, Britain's sons!
"We'll seize the Dardanelles!"

Now, it is well for us to seriously face the facts, and to recognize that all this kind of thing is the veriest nonsense. We are not going to seize the Dardanelles. And we are not going to take any isolated action of this kind. We are not going to do so, because it would make matters infinitely worse for every one concerned, including the Armenians. We cannot do so because we are universally distrusted, and rightly—so long as we hold Cyprus. The first thing, therefore, for us to do is to tear up the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and to intimate to all the powers our readiness to evacuate Cyprus the moment they can agree upon the future government of that island.

THE FUTURE OF CYPRUS.

Of course, to surrender to the uncontrolled sovereignty of the Sultan any territory or island where the inhabitants have for twenty years enjoyed the benefits of a civilized administration is not to be

thought of. The Sultan, besides, has forfeited, not to England, but to Europe, all right to any of his dominions in Europe or in Asia, and it would therefore be quite justifiable for the European powers to mulct him in Cyprus as a fine for his contumacy, to hand it over to Greece, or to make any other disposition of it that may seem good in their own eyes. But there is no necessity for taking such drastic measures. There would be no difficulty in restoring the Ottoman sovereignty in Cyprus, subject to such provisions as existed in Eastern Roumelia before that sub-Balkan province was merged in Bulgaria. It would be a profitable experiment for the powers to have to dispose of this little fragment of Turkish territory, which might help them to deal with the rest of the Sultan's possessions, which will sooner or later be placed in liquidation.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE OUR EASTERN POLICY.

But, it will be objected, suppose we clear out of Cyprus, what then? Then we should have taken the first step toward re-establishing the concert of Europe on a basis which would render it possible to arrange for joint action. But joint action for what? Surely it is necessary to envisage the Eastern Question as a whole, and if you are to make sacrifices in order to put in motion this international machinery, you ought to have some definite idea as to the use to which you are going to put it. To what end do you intend to work? What is your policy, in short? To all of which, first, I make a negative reply. My policy is not to propound any of those grandiose schemes of partition which find favor in the eyes of amateur diplomatists writing in the monthly magazines, who propose to precipitate that general division of the Sick Man's dominions which would be the letting loose of all the jealousies and all the animosities—in other words, of bringing about the general war which every statesman in Europe regards it as his first duty to postpone. What we have to do is much more simple.

ENFORCE THE TREATY OF BERLIN!

We have simply to take our stand upon treaty obligations to which we ourselves are parties, and which, if thoroughly fulfilled, would avert the cataclysm. The treaty of Berlin governs the whole position. All our present trouble has arisen from the fact that, as it was everybody's business, it was nobody's business to see that the Sultan carried out those reforms for which written security was taken in the Berlin treaty. It is now generally recognized, even by the most impulsive and headstrong of those who are clamoring for action, that the Russians were perfectly right in objecting to any scheme of reform limited to one corner of Asiatic Turkey, merely because that happened to be marked Armenia upon the map. The Armenians, as Madame Novikoff reminded us twelve months ago, are everywhere, and local reforms limited to three vilayets on the eastern frontier would leave more Armenians exposed to the Sultan's fury than it would shield from his vengeance.

FOR THE ARMENIANS.

What then must be done? The answer is written at large in the clauses of the Berlin treaty. To begin with, we have the Armenian clause, which runs thus:

> The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay (this was agreed to on the 9th of July, 1878) the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Kurds and Circassians, and will make known periodically the steps taken to this effect to the powers who will superintend their application.

The first step should be for the European concert to appoint one thoroughly capable, energetic, upright man as superintendent of the Armenian reforms. The six powers cannot each undertake the superintendence of the reforms.

A EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENT OF REFORMS—

Why then not appoint one high official, who would represent the whole of the six powers, and be armed with their authority, who would be presented to the Porte in the name of the six powers, deputed by them to undertake the task which was eighteen years ago imposed upon all the signatories of the Berlin treaty? Some may doubt the possibility of the six powers agreeing upon any official, but the answer to that is that it depends upon England. If England is honest, and desires to see the Armenians protected—those of them still left alive—she cannot desire a better opportunity of proving the sincerity and disinterestedness of her Armenian enthusiasm than by taking the initiative in the European Concert in proposing that the superintendent delegated by all the powers to superintend the execution of the necessary reforms in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians shall be a Russian. If England and Russia are agreed upon this point, France will certainly make no objection; and if England, Russia and France are agreed, the other three powers of the Triple Alliance will be not less unanimous.

—WHO MUST BE A RUSSIAN.

Therefore, we take it that if we are but in earnest in our desire to work with Russia for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in the East we have a very good opportunity here of proving it. Considering that it is openly asserted that our government would have no objection whatever to a Russian occupation of Armenia, it would be difficult to see what objection they could make to the much milder measure of appointing a Russian superintendent of reforms, acting in the name and with the authority of all Europe.

EASTERN-ROUMELIANIZE ALL THE REST

But when that is agreed upon, it by no means disposes of the whole question. Fortunately, our part

is still plainer in reference to the other provinces of the Empire. By Clause 23 it is expressly provided that local autonomy shall be given to those provinces. By this clause the Sublime Porte undertook to introduce reforms into the other provinces, which, in order to make them correspond to the wants of every province, should be deliberated upon by commissions, in which the respective local elements were to be prominently represented. But the final settlement of these reforms was to be left to a European commission.

Now the commission met years ago, and decided as to what ought to be done in Macedonia. The practical effect of this was *nil*, although, fortunately, a preliminary discussion proved that there was no difficulty on the part of the powers in arriving at a practical agreement as to the nature of the autonomy in question. But there the matter rested. Macedonia, for whose benefit this autonomy was specially devised, remains to this day as she was when the Russians evacuated the territory, and left the Turks to re-establish their authority over the province which Russia had freed but which England had re-enslaved.

HOW TO DRY UP THE RIVER EUPHRATES.

What ought to be done, therefore, for all the provinces outside those inhabited by the Armenians, is simply to take this clause and insist upon Turkey giving effect to the provisions of the organic statute for Macedonia drawn up by the powers nearly twenty years ago. There would be no disruption of the fabric of the Ottoman Empire. We should simply, to use the phrase familiar to students of prophecy, provide for the quiet "drying up of the river Euphrates." In each province local autonomous governments would come into existence under governors practically appointed by the powers. Nor would there be any objection, although there is no specific treaty obligation to do so, to appoint a superintendent charged with the superintendence of the application of Clause 23 in the provinces other than those inhabited by Armenians.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE THE STATUS QUO.

There remains the question of Constantinople. But this question is the very last that needs to be raised, for it is as yet utterly impossible to arrive at any agreement as to who shall be put in the place of the Sultan, and therefore the Sultan must remain there. Nor need we be in the least alarmed about this. If there is an efficient European superintendent seeing that reforms are carried out in every province where the Armenians live in Asia, and if the autonomous constitutions promised by the twenty-third clause of the treaty of Berlin are being established in all the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire under the superintendence and guarantee of Europe, the Sultan can be allowed to continue to reign over the shadowy outline of the empire which his predecessors conquered by the sword. His power for evil would be ended, but he would remain as useful a custodian of the Straits as any one else who could be named. In short, the true solution of the Eastern Question—at any rate, for the present—is to smash no diplomatic crockery whatever, but while preserving the semblance of a Turkish Empire, to draw the teeth of the Turk by enforcing the treaty which constitutes the charter of his existence.

HOW TO BELL THE CAT.

There remains the question of securing the adoption of those reforms by the Sultan. If matters do get so far as we are supposing—*i.e.*, if the Anglo-Turkish Convention is torn up, Cyprus placed in the hands of the European powers, a Russian superintendent for Armenia ready to enter upon his duties, and similar arrangements provided for securing the application of Article 23 in the other provinces, then it is evident that the powers would no longer be laboring under their present fever-fit of mutual distrust, but would believe that, for the time being at all events, they all meant playing "on the square." If that were so, the Sultan would bow before their will with the fatalism of his race. If, however, by any possibility he refused, the ambassadors of Constantinople could easily secure his deposition and the installation of his successor without any more trouble than was necessary to depose Abdul Aziz. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Sultan would not submit, and that the usual resources to revolution had failed at the moment when it was to the interests of every one, including the Turks themselves, that they should succeed, there still remains the last argument of force.

HOW THE SULTAN CAN BE COERCED.

How that force should be applied is a matter for the decision of admirals and generals. But I cannot for a moment admit that the powers are shut up to the alternative of shelling the unarmed city or being defied by the crowned Assassin. The methods of coercion that are available under such circumstances are numerous. The simplest and most obvious would be the stoppage of supplies. Constantinople occupies a magnificent position which can be held against great odds, provided that its occupant has the control of the sea; otherwise, the ruler of Constantinople is like a rat in a trap. Constantinople is not a city that feeds its own population any more than London. It draws its supplies from Asia on the one side, and from Russia and the Balkan peninsula on the other. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, with the international fleet which would force the Dardanelles, and cut off communication between Asia and Europe, would very soon suffice to starve the Sultan into submission. The only military operation that might be necessary would be the landing of a small force to occupy the railway and the high road by which supplies might be poured into the country from Adrianople. For the Sultan to talk of resisting the will of Europe while, without firing a shot, Europe could starve him into submission, is too absurd.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SHOULD PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS BE CHOSEN BY DISTRICTS?

BISHOP MERRILL of the Methodist Episcopal Church contributes to the *North American Review* for October a thoughtful paper on "Our Electoral System," in which he shows that under the constitutional plan of choosing presidential electors provision is made for the equality of states, but not for the equality of individual voters, the advantage of the individual voter for electors being with the voters in the larger states.

The inequality of which Bishop Merrill complains and which, as he says, is a subtle one, lies in the relatively greater power possessed by a vote cast in a large state. The question is, "Does one vote cast for each of thirty electors have a greater effect in the final count than does one vote cast for each of three electors?

"In the state of New York the voter casts a ballot for each of thirty-six electors. His vote is counted for each, and each elector chosen by that ballot votes for President; so that the vote of one man bears directly on thirty-six votes in the electoral college. In one respect the man has but one voice, but that one voice is potential in filling many seats in the body which decides the election. In another state each voter has a voice in selecting twelve electors, or one third the number chosen in New York. His voice counts in determining twelve votes in the electoral college. His influence in the whole body is one-third as great as it would be if he could vote for three times as many electors, as does the vote cast in New York. In another state of still less population, the voter has a voice in the election of three electors, or one-twelfth as many as the voter in New York influences. In this condition of things it is pretty evident that the voter in New York has twelve times the power in the choice of President that he possesses who must exercise the right of suffrage in the smallest state. There is no unfairness in the fact that the larger state should have this preponderance of power, as a state, for the larger voting population justifies this; but that each voter should wield such an excess of power is scarcely compatible with equity and justice. The equality of the power of single votes is destroyed.

"It will be alleged in reply to this that the inequality disappears when it is remembered that in the larger state more votes are required to make the majority which elects; but the reply is fallacious, for the trouble is not in the greater or less number of votes requisite to the majority in the large or small state, but it has reference to the power of the single vote. Is not that vote multiplied, or its power increased, in proportion to the number of electors it helps to elect? If so, the lack of equality in the power of the single voter in the different states is demonstrated. This question of majorities will illustrate the point. A single vote is as influential in determining majorities in a large state as in a small state. Suppose that in the great state of New York the electors are all chosen by a majority of eleven hundred—is not that a supposable case? A change of six hundred votes would put the majority on the other side. That change of six hundred votes would take thirty-six electors from one side and add them to the other side. Then suppose that in Montana the electors are chosen by a majority of eleven hundred votes. A change of six hundred votes would put the majority on the other side. The change of six hundred votes in Montana would take three electors from one side and add them to the other side. Thus it is seen that the six hundred voters in New York have twelve times the power of six hundred voters in Montana. Then, if six hundred voters in New York can wield twelve times the power of six hundred in Montana, who will say that each individual voter does not wield twelve times the power in the former state that he does in the latter? Nor is it possible that twelve votes cast in Montana can equal the one vote cast in New York; for the one vote touches the election of thirty-six electors in New York, while the twelve votes in Montana can only affect three electors, even if they do swell the vote of the three more than the one vote swells the majority of the thirty-six. If the ballot for each elector were cast separately, he of Montana would vote three times, and he of New York thirty-six times. Say not, then, that the ways of this system are equal.

"How can equality be secured? It cannot be till voters throughout the country vote for the same number of electors. This requires the election of presidential electors by districts instead of by states. Slight alterations in state constitutions will authorize this, and nothing oppressive would result if the National Constitution should be made to require it. In this way the voice of the people can have free expression and a voter in one part of the Union will become equal to a voter in any other part of the Union. It gives to every one the right to vote for the elector of his choice, with the assurance that his vote will be as influential in determining the composition of the electoral body as will the vote of any other man."

The importance of Bishop Merrill's proposition will be better appreciated when one considers the immense influence of city populations in determining the presidential vote of states. Under the district system every section of the state would be represented by the choice of its majority, both city and country would be fairly treated.

Besides the district electors two "senatorial" electors would have to be chosen, and these would be voted for on a general state ticket. Each voter would vote for one district and two "senatorial" electors. This would give, as Bishop Merrill believes, "to every man who votes an equal voice with every other man throughout the Union."

ELECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Australian ballot system has been so generally adopted in the United States that American voters are interested in learning whether the superiority of that system for securing freedom in voting has been fully maintained in the country from which we adopted it. In the October *Forum* the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk of New Zealand severely criticises the American election methods, and in that connection describes the Australian electoral machinery as he has seen it in operation.

"An election in Australia is a simple and expeditious process. It is not considered either necessary or desirable to make election days holidays, and it has never been found that even the smallest difficulty was experienced by voters in taking part in an election owing to the loss of time involved in attendance at the polling place. Two things mainly contribute to this result—one is that in Australia no two issues are ever mixed at a single election. If the election be for members of the legislature, it is never mixed up with an election to any other office whatever; if for any other office, as, for instance, a mayor, it is never held at the same time as that for members of the legislature. The other reason for the comparative rapidity of the polling is to be found in the extreme simplicity of the operation itself. An Australian polling booth is a temporary erection with doors in front and behind. Where the constituency is large the booth may be divided into a number of compartments, each representing so many letters of the alphabet, with a front and back door for each. On entering the voter is confronted by the returning officer or his deputy, who, seated at a table on which stand the ballot boxes, has before him the electoral roll of the district. The voter's name is demanded and found in the roll and he thereupon receives from the returning officer a ballot paper marked with the initials of the official, and his name is erased from the roll. He passes at once into one of the separate compartments provided, and there it is a work of but a second or two to prepare his ballot. On the paper itself there is nothing but a list of the names of the candidates in aphabetical order, and at the bottom a note directing the voter to erase with the pencil provided all the names he does *not* wish to vote for, leaving no more names than the number of persons to be elected. This can be done in a moment, where, as is always the case, the candidates are already well known to the voters, and no confusing considerations of party claims or fantastic party emblems are admitted to divert the voters from the personal issue.

NO USE FOR LARGE CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

"In this way it is that an Australian election is no elaborate function involving a cessation of business, with all the objectionable surroundings of idle voters and busy paid agents of parties or candidates, whose very existence is a menace to freedom of choice and purity of election. Under its operation a single polling booth can be made easily to accommodate eight or ten thousand voters between eight in the morning and four in the afternoon, and the result of the voting—thanks largely to the simple expedient of obliterating instead of marking names—can be ascertained speedily and with certainty. One thing, indeed, the Australian system does not do—it in no way lends itself to party or machine politics, and it is absolutely opposed to everthing that can lend an excuse to the use of money in connection with elections. So stringent, indeed, are its provisions in this respect, that the courts might almost be depended upon to invalidate any election where it was shown that any subscription for election expenses had been made on behalf of a candidate, or where a candidate himself could be shown to have paid for anything except advertising in the newspapers, a committee room on the day of election, and a day's wages for one representative in each polling booth. These expenses are recognized by law in Australia, and all others are sternly prohibited."

Mr. Lusk takes an extremely gloomy view of the American system, asserting that it is in no sense a true copy of the Australian ballot system, that nearly every important fixture has been altered, and that every one of the alterations has been in the interest of corrupt politics, or at least against the interests of the independent voter.

"IF SILVER WINS."

JUSTICE WALTER CLARK of North Carolina discusses in the *North American Review* certain "inevitable constitutional changes" which he says will be demanded by the free-silver men in the event of Bryan's election.

In the first place the victorious party will insist on the election of United States Senators, federal judges, and postmasters by popular vote. In regard to the election of federal judges by the people, Justice Clark asserts that no objection can be made to that method which would not apply with equal force to the system of selecting state judges which prevails almost exclusively. The arguments for the popular election of Senators are familiar to all. As to postmasters, Justice Clark believes that the evils of the patronage system would be largely reduced if

these officials were chosen every four or six years by the voters of the territory adjacent to their offices.

The President, in Justice Clark's opinion, should be ineligible for re-election, his single term being fixed at six years, and the veto power should be abolished. The election of the President by direct vote of the people is not advocated, first, because such a method would destroy such advantage as is now held by the smaller states in possessing two electoral votes each, irrespective of the state's size, and second, the obliteration of state lines in voting would open opportunities for election contests. A modified plan of proportional representation is suggested, under which the present scheme of apportioning the number of votes to each state in accordance with the numbers of Representatives and Senators is retained, the vote of the state being divided *pro rata*, instead of being cast according to the majority, as now.

Justice Clark's concluding proposition relates to the railroads.

"There is a formulated demand by one great party that government control of railroads be made more efficient, and by another that the government shall own all the principal lines of railways, appointments to service therein to be made under civil service rules. It is very certain that under the present system governmental control, though held constitutional by the Supreme Court, is a sham. The manufacture of millionaires, by secret rates and other methods, goes right on with the coincidence of crushing out all small competitors and the impoverishment of the masses by high rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission seems powerless, and, as to the state railroad commissions, in too many instances, the railroads, through their lobbyists, have secured the election either of their tools, or of weak men, as commissioners, and in other states, as a railroad president cynically remarked, the railroads have simply 'added the railroad commission to their assets.' One of the results of a victory by the people in this election will certainly be the absolute and sure governmental control of transportation, and if that is found impracticable, then governmental ownership, at least of all the trunk lines, so as to fix rates. To this end, any constitutional amendment that may be requisite will be made. Even with governmental control, a cabinet officer, 'Minister of Public Works,' will be created to supervise this matter, though this can be done by an act of Congress. The governmental ownership of telegraphs and telephones will require no constitutional amendment, since the electric mail is merely a betterment, the adoption of modern facilities for the post office, and the Constitution already vests the exclusive control of the post office in Congress. In truth, the operation of the telegraph and telephone by private corporations is illegal, being the exercise of postal functions which under the Constitution can be exercised only by the government."

SILVER IN COMMERCE.

A PHASE of the silver question which has been less thoroughly discussed during the campaign than its importance would seem to justify forms the subject of an instructive paper by Worthington C. Ford in the *Political Science Quarterly*.

Mr. Ford undertakes to show that while silver, as a depreciating standard of value, has no measurable influence in stimulating exports, as a depreciated metal it does have important functions in international trade.

An examination of the commercial returns of those silver-using countries whose exports seem to have increased more rapidly than those of gold-using nations, leads Mr. Ford to conclude that the increase is in fact due to other purely economic causes. It is impossible to review here the statistical data on which Mr. Ford's argument is based, but his deductions are interesting, apart from the detailed statements of fact on which they are founded.

"Much significance attaches to the fact that the products of silver-using countries are such as stand apart economically from those of gold-using countries. This alone should make us cautious about accepting a free comparison of the statistics of the trade of the two groups as proof of the stimulating effect of a depreciating currency on exports. Look at the principal exports of these Eastern and South American countries :

Argentina : wheat, wool, meat products.
Brazil : coffee, sugar.
China : tea, silk.
Colombia : coffee, earth-nuts, silver ore, cacoa, caoutchouc.
Ecuador : cocoa.
Guatemala : coffee, silver, fruit, hides.
Japan : silk, tea, rice.
Uruguay : meat products, hides, tallow, wool.
Venezuela : coffee, cocoa, hides.

It requires only a superficial examination of this list to show that the development of trade in all of these commodities can be explained on purely economic grounds, without resort to any influence of a depreciating or appreciating currency.

EFFECT OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

"Even more significant is the fact that in Europe the dominant feature of economic progress during the last generation has been the application of machinery in every line where human labor could be superseded. The result has been that the enormously increased output of goods at greatly reduced prices has led to increased consumption of manufactured articles ; and this has been accompanied by a distinct decay in the ability to grow much of what is required to feed this machine power, as well as the labor employed in caring for and directing it. It is not a mere accident that has led to agrarian agitation in nearly every country of Europe and even in the United States. In populous com-

munities intensive farming must be the rule. They cannot with profit devote to the culture of cereals, or to the raising of cattle for beef or of sheep for wool, the enormous tracts of land available at little or no cost in new and sparsely settled communities. The history of wheat culture in the United States is ample proof of this. The same influence that has so materially modified the economic conditions of sections acts as powerfully on the distribution of production throughout the world. The cultivation of many drugs, dyes, tropical fruits and similar products, used in the arts or for food, cannot be conducted in Europe or in the United States with any profit. For every advance in population and industrial power a nation pays something, and such a payment has recently been exacted from the wheat cultivators and cattle raisers of Europe and the United States.

"After a minute study of the trade in many individual articles of special lines of products, I have failed to discover a general influence such as some claim has been exerted by the fall in the commercial price of silver. Results apparently flowing immediately from that influence on the commerce of one country fail to materialize in the commercial relations of another country having much the same conditions of trade and exchanges. Comparisons of prices and of the statistics of trade of various countries yield no definite conclusions. I cannot but conclude, therefore, that the recent movements in commerce are due to a cause other than the fluctuations in silver, and that the presence of a silver monetary unit has no immediate action in stimulating exports. Whatever influence it does exert is too small to be isolated from other and more important influences.

SILVER AS A COMMODITY.

"If, then, silver has little or no influence *on* trade, has it any influence or function *in* trade? This distinction is important. In international trade silver is a commodity, bought and sold like any other commodity, such as wheat, iron, or copper. As such this metal has at no time played so important a *rôle* in the foreign commerce of the United States as at present."

Mr. Ford presents an interesting table showing the production and commercial value of silver in the United States, together with the exports and imports, for each year since 1873.

Of the importance of silver as a commodity, Mr. Ford says:

"Silver is one of the most important of the metallic products of the United States, for its yearly production is exceeded in value only by the outputs of iron, gold and copper. It is also one of the chief articles of export, for it is surpassed in importance only by cotton, provisions, breadstuffs, gold and mineral oils. This eminence, moreover, is not the result of temporary conditions, but will be permanent, unless legislative interference confines silver to a purely domestic market by depriving it of any function in the export trade while inviting its import."

Mr. Ford points out that in 1896 silver settled a foreign indebtedness of $46,700,000, which must otherwise have been settled in gold or by the forced sale of other domestic products. Free coinage at 16 to 1 would prevent its exportation.

FREE SILVER VERSUS FREE GOLD.

AT last a man has been found who is willing to admit that there is much truth on both sides of the silver question, that gold has its advantages and disadvantages, and that the same is true of silver. That man is Professor Frank Parsons, who contributes to the October *Arena* a dispassionate article which attempts to state the real evils in our present financial system, and to estimate the probable results of the adoption of free coinage.

The evils of the present *régime*, as set forth by Professor Parsons, are, that it leaves the control of the currency volume to chance and private manipulation, that it causes or permits a falling market, which leads to depression in business and increases the burden of public and private debt, and that it affords opportunity for Wall Street speculators to capture the wealth produced by others.

Against these evils, however, Professor Parsons credits gold with giving us harmonious monetary relations with Europe, supplying a stable base in reference to labor, and affording a monetary system which has the confidence of the capitalistic and investing classes.

Turning to the proposition for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, Professor Parsons finds that the results would probably be:

"1. The retirement of five or six hundred millions of gold from our monetary resources.

"2. A possible panic through the fears or the desperate opposition of those who have large control of money and industry.

"3. A vast gift to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion here and abroad.

"4. The temporary scaling down of salaries and wages.

"5. Injustice to creditors in respect to all debts contracted in recent years under the present standard, including depositors in savings banks, as well as more wealthy lenders of money.

"6. A just relief to debtors whose obligations were contracted when prices were much higher than at present.

"7. An ultimate enlargement of the volume of the currency accompanied by a rise of prices, stimulation of industry, reabsorption of a considerable amount of unemployed labor, increase of wages, and a change from general depression to general prosperity.

"8. A special benefit to the burdened farmers of the West and South, and through them to the whole

country. Even a creditor may find it better to have a silver debtor who can pay than a gold debtor who can't.

"9. A clearing of the atmosphere, so that other important measures may be seen in their true proportions and receive the attention that is their due. The victory of free silver also involves the triumph of democracy over plutocracy, the victory of the great common people over the monopolists and the money power. The men who will go into office if free silver carries the day are men who believe in making laws in the interests of the people and not in the interests of Wall Street trusts and combinations; their success will mean not merely a speedy release from falling prices, but a far better chance for securing the public ownership of monopolies and for the introduction of the Initiative and Referendum, the fundamental institutional reform, because it will constitute an open doorway for the easy entrance of all other reforms.

"10. Free silver legislation alone, without further changes in our monetary system, would still leave the control of the currency volume to private manipulation and the accidents of production, and after the influx of silver had brought prices to an equilibrium the country might again be afflicted by a falling market with all its consequent evils, and Wall Street would again be able, though with more difficulty perhaps than at present, to rob the producing masses of their hard-earned wealth."

In short, Professor Parsons does not believe that free silver, any more than free gold, is the final answer to the question: "What sort of a monetary system should we adopt?"

ENGLISH BIMETALLISTS ON THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

THE chief organ of British bimetallist opinion at the present time seems to be the *National Review*. In several successive issues of that important periodical a large proportion of space has been given to comment on the silver situation in the United States. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has reproduced much of this comment in order to give American readers the benefit of the best current thought in England on the side of bimetallism, as well as to show what the attitude of the English bimetallists is toward the proposition of American free coinage. The editor of the *National Review* deems the American political situation so important that he is now in this country for the purpose of studying the crisis on the ground. In his October number he presents the views of three English bimetallists on "The Bimetallic Side of the American Crisis."

THE STRENGTH OF THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

This is Mr. T. E. Powell's opinion:

"The undoubted strength of the silverites' case lies in the recent great appreciation of gold, which has wrought much injustice to debtors on an average—an injustice which the substitution of silver for gold would hardly do more than correct, if it did so much. But, just as the British opinion under review makes no mention of the fall of prices, so it declines to consider what effect 'free coinage' might have upon the gold value of silver. Not only that, but it assumes that with 'free coinage' the silver dollar would be worth in the gold dollar only its present melting value—*i.e.*, about 60 cents—coolly remarking, 'it is unnecessary to digress here to examine' whether with free coinage the value of silver would rise to the gold parity, and so there would be no transfer of property!"

"The silver movement is revolutionary; it is an uprising against the continued and aggravated tyranny of the gold standard. And there is no lack of men of the Marquis de St. Alais type to lend it strength, and no lack of English journals to furnish it with fine arguments.

"That the revolution should come to a head in the United States, a country at once new and old, rich and poor, peopled by a nation to whom boundless activity is nature, and boundless progress a requirement, can excite no surprise. But the gold standard tyrannizes wherever it prevails, and there must be revolution if there is not reform.

"The wonder is that so many gold monometallists should not be content with a limited empire for the gold standard, but should strive to extend it further and further, in the hope, apparently, of pushing it over the whole civilized world. Surely, if the American silver rebellion teaches us anything, it teaches us that the day has gone past for a dream of universal gold monometallism, such as has been dreamed by a handful of misguided doctrinaires like Lord Farrar and Mr. Leslie Probyn. If a man must be a monometallist, and his metal is yellow, why should he not take his hat off to other monometallists whose metal is white? But, if this be reasonable, we may go further and ask, is it not better that some balance of power be maintaned between the two metals? They can be united, but if they are not to be united, surely some equality of domain is desirable, rather than the perpetuation of falling prices by continually demonetizing the one metal at the cost of the other. Looking at the matter in this way, one could even wish that, if monometallism must still be the order of the day, the silverites might win, and so rectify the balance and relieve the pressure on gold. The apotheosis of gold means the annihilation of prices. Is this what Lombard Street wants? To be able to buy everything for nothing? Do they want to be as Masters Nym, Bardolph and Pistol, who would 'steal anything and call it purchase?'"

HOPE FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

Mr. Arnold Hepburn is also quite favorably inclined toward the policy of free coinage. He says:

"In America there is but one question before the

elector--not a question of bimetallism against monometallism, but of international bimetallism against national bimetallism. There is not a monometallic party. The Democrats, by declaring their determination to make the attempt single handed, if necessary may perhaps lend some color to Mr. Peel's disbelief in the impossibility of an international agreement, but no one can doubt that, whatever be the result of the elections for the Presidency in November—whether Mr. McKinley, the champion of international bimetallism, or Mr. Bryan, the champion of American bimetallism, be successful, the result of the struggle will lead to developments of the most important character.

"Meanwhile it is amusing to watch the flounderings of the majority of the English press. They support Mr. McKinley and write down his policy of international bimetallism; they regard Mr. Bryan as all that is terrible, the champion of repudiation (without having read his speeches), the advocate of a 'fifty cent dollar' (whatever that may mean), and kindly assure their readers that the good sense of the American people will prevail, and declare that all the sympathies of all Englishmen are with Mr. McKinley; then next day they remember that Mr. McKinley is a thorough protectionist, and his tariff reduced the woolen districts of Yorkshire to despair and practically annihilated the tin plate trade of South Wales. Are there no Englishmen in those districts? Then, too, Lord Farrar has discovered something worse than fair trade—that is, the uprising in America against the present protection of gold. But perhaps during the continuance of the struggle, the first elements of the currency question may become more widely known; this alone would be a happy result."

EFFECT ON FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Hermann Schmidt declares that the people of the United States have it in their power to put an end to the present monetary uncertainty in either one of two ways--by definitely adopting and rigidly enforcing the single gold standard, or by opening the mints to the free coinage of both silver and gold.

"One solution would be as good as another, as far as terminating uncertainty is concerned. No doubt the European capitalist prefers to lend his money in gold, but he will lend it in any other form, provided he sees his advantage in doing so. Europe has of late refused to supply capital to the States, because employment in America was found by bitter experience to be unremunerative; re-establish a healthy and profitable basis of production, such as free coinage is certain to provide, and capital will flow to America, whether the monetary basis be gold, silver or paper. We are at present lending capital to Japan, which means converting sterling into yens; and to China, where sterling becomes weights of silver; and to Mexico, where it becomes silver dollars; and to Argentine, where it becomes government promises to pay; we are literally deluging India with capital, where we receive in return for sovereigns that nondescript *metallic assignat* called a rupee. Why should we refuse to lend it in exchange for American national dollars?"

THE TROUBLES OF THE FARMER.

THE November *Atlantic Monthly* begins with a very plain spoken paper entitled "The Causes of Agricultural Unrest," by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin. Professor Laughlin is absolutely certain that the cause of the western and southern farmer's troubles is the overtrading, the expanding of his operations beyond his means, in a time of commercial depression. After the resumption of specie payments in '73 the rich wheat lands of the middle West, which had lain untouched, were opened up with marvelous and speculative rapidity, and just as after a period of inflation in any other kind of trading, the reaction had to come on the farmer. The wheat grower is, too, at the mercy of various world causes entirely beyond his control and entirely outside of the domestic events within the boundary of his own country. We do not consume nearly the whole product of our wheat and cotton, and the price is determined by foreign markets. These foreign markets have tendencies which are dependent on factors far beyond the farmer's ken. The price of the corn raised by a farmer in Kansas is determined by events in Australia, Argentine, Egypt, India, Hungary or Russia, or by excessive rains in England, France or Germany. When many of these far away causes, together with the inevitable modicum of bad management and imprudence, had brought mortgages on large portions of western lands, which were too heavy for the lands to bear, the farmer, unable to see, as any man of less than average education would be unable to see, these subtle and distant enemies, has come to attribute his misfortunes to restriction in prices caused by "scarcity of gold." Professor Laughlin says this seems hardly an adequate explanation just at the time when the gold product is doubling itself. If scarcity of gold has been pushing prices down, why does not an abundance of gold push prices up? He regards this explanation as absolutely erroneous. In dealing with the advent, at this juncture, of the silver agitation, Professor Laughlin minces no words. He says plainly that our present situation is the result of "a great silver conspiracy, the equal of which has never been recorded."

"The undereducated man, capable of holding but one idea at a time, and holding that idea fanatically, crushed by the coils of an industrial readjustment, with a system depressed by a speculative debauch, finds supposed helpers in the wiliest managers who have ever entered American politics. This is, in a nutshell, the true philosophy of the movement in favor of free coinage of silver. It embraced in its plans years of systematic agitation of the silver

doctrines, both by speaking and by writing, among those dissatisfied classes which I have described. The situation of farmers in the West, depressed after the collapse of a speculation in wheat lands, and of cotton growers in the South, the price of whose product also had been disturbed by world causes, was a rich soil for the silver propaganda. It was begun stealthily and secretly and carried on later with noise and open activity. Newspapers were hired to exploit and advertise silver literature in a way to enlarge their list of subscribers. A literary bureau controlled a systematic distribution of 'catchy' and 'taking' illustrated reading matter. The prejudices and antagonisms of classes were appealed to most skillfully. The wheat farmer and the cotton grower for years were practically permitted to hear nothing else but the wrongs of silver, the evil effects of gold, and the grinding oppression of the money lender. As a piece of successful political intrigue and agitation, this propaganda was probably the most effective since the repeal of the Corn Laws. One can have nothing but admiration for the consummate political skill displayed by the managers of the silver party."

"Farming will go on, and go on profitably; but it will never realize all the bright dreams of the balooning years in the early eighties. How natural that the seeds of dissatisfaction should grow up in the various forms of protest against existing legislative and social arrangements! It is precisely the expansive, optimistic, speculating American-born in whose minds these erratic developments have taken deepest root. Our less mercurial Germans and shrewder Scandinavians are safer than our Americans in this day of crazes."

GENERAL GRANT IN '63.

IN the November *Century* Horace Porter begins a series of papers under the title, "Campaigning with Grant," in which he intends, as the editor's preface explains, to give in close detail the picture of Grant, the man, of whom we know so much less than of the army leader. General Porter joined General Grant's permanent staff and came into close relations with him so early as 1863, and made industrious notes during the whole time of his association with his chief. In this first paper he gives a striking description of General Grant's personal appearance in 1863.

"There were then few correct portraits of him in circulation. Some of the earliest pictures purporting to be photographs of him had been manufactured when he was at the distant front, never stopping in one place long enough to be 'focused.' Nothing daunted, the practicers of that art which is the chief solace of the vain had photographed a burly beef contractor, and spread the pictures broadcast as representing the determined, but rather robust, features of the coming hero, and it was some time before the real photographs which followed were believed to be genuine. False impressions of him were derived, too, from the fact that he had come forth from a country leather store, and was famous chiefly for striking sledge-hammer blows in the field and conducting relentless pursuits of his foes through the swamps of the Southwest. He was pictured in the popular mind as striding about in the most approved swashbuckler style of melodrama. Many of us were not a little surprised to find in him a man of slim figure, slightly stooped, five feet eight inches in height, weighing only a hundred and thirty-five pounds, and of a modesty of mien and gentleness of manner which seemed to fit him more for the court than for the camp. His eyes were dark-gray and were the most expressive of his features. Like nearly all men who speak little, he was a good listener; but his face gave little indication of his thoughts, and it was the expression of his eyes which furnished about the only response to the speaker who conversed with him. When he was about to say anything amusing there was always a perceptible twinkle in his eyes before he began to speak, and he often laughed heartily at a witty remark or a humorous incident. His mouth, like Washington's, was of a letter-box shape, the contact of the lips forming a nearly horizontal line. This feature was of a pattern in striking contrast with that of Napoleon, who had a bow mouth, which looked as if it had been modeled after a front view of his cocked hat. The firmness with which the general's square-shaped jaws were set when his features were in repose was highly expressive of his force of character and the strength of his will power. His hair and beard were of a chestnut-brown color. The beard was worn full, no part of the face being shaved, but, like the hair, was always kept closely and neatly trimmed. Like Cromwell, Lincoln and several other great men in history, he had a wart on his cheek. In his case it was small, and located on the right side just above the line of the beard. His face was not perfectly symmetrical, the left eye being a very little lower than the right. His brow was high, broad and rather square, and was creased with several horizontal wrinkles, which helped to emphasize the serious and somewhat careworn look which was never absent from his countenance. This expression, however, was in no wise an indication of his nature, which was always buoyant, cheerful and hopeful. His voice was exceedingly musical and one of the clearest in sound and most distinct in utterance that I have ever heard. It had a singular power of penetration, and sentences spoken by him in an ordinary tone in camp could be heard at a distance which was surprising. His gait in walking might have been called decidedly unmilitary. He never carried his body erect, and having no ear for music or rhythm, he never kept step to the airs played by the bands, no matter how vigorously the bass drums emphasized the accent. When walking in company there was no attempt to keep step with others. In conversing he usually employed only two gestures, one

was the stroking of his chin beard with his left hand; the other was the raising and lowering of his right hand, and resting it at intervals upon his knee or a table, the hand being held with the fingers close together and the knuckles bent, so that the back of the hand and fingers formed a right angle. When not pressed by any matter of importance he was often slow in his movements, but when roused to activity he was quick in every motion and worked with marvelous rapidity. He was civil to all who came in contact with him, and never attempted to snub any one, or treat anybody with less consideration on account of his inferiority in rank. With him there was none of the puppyisms so often bred by power, and none of the dogmatism which Samuel Johnson characterized as puppyism grown to maturity."

PRINCETON COLLEGE AND PATRIOTISM.

THE patriotism of Princeton men during and after the Revolution is the subject of an interesting article by Prof. John Grier Hibben in the October *Forum*.

President Witherspoon, in whose veins ran the blood of John Knox, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and throughout the war his example and precept inspired many Princeton students and graduates to patriotic endeavor.

In the constitutional convention of 1787 Princeton graduates were among the leading spirits. Nine of the thirty-two college-bred members of that body were from Princeton, five from William and Mary, four from Yale, three from Harvard, two from Columbia, and one each from the University of Pennsylvania, London, Oxford, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

"Dr. Witherspoon's wide-reaching influence in inculcating the first principles of citizenship in the characters of the young men of his day in Princeton will be most clearly recognized and appreciated when we glance at the catalogue of the public positions which were held by the men who were graduated during the years of Dr. Witherspoon's administration. Of the four hundred and sixty-nine graduates during these years, one hundred and fourteen were clergymen, thirteen of whom became presidents of colleges; and of the remaining three hundred and fifty-five, one was for eight years President of the United States, one was Vice-President, six were members of the Continental Congress, twenty became senators of the United States, twenty-three entered the House of Representatives, thirteen were governors of states, three were justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and some twenty served as officers in the Revolutionary Army. Witherspoon's administration gave to Princeton not merely a name and reputation, but it placed the college upon that high ground where permanent progress was assured. He was to the college in the earlier period of its history what his honored fellow countryman, Dr. James McCosh, proved to be one hundred years later. The eighteenth and the nineteenth century Scotchmen came to the presidency of the college in the prime of their lives, and to Princeton they gave the vigor of their mature manhood, the ripened fruit of a wide experience and the powers of a mighty intellect, all unreservedly consecrated to the training of youth in the service of God and of man. One labored in times of war; the other in times of peace; but both to the same end."

IN WILLIAM MORRIS' FACTORY.

THE November magazine number of the *Outlook* contains an unusally timely sketch of a visit to the late William Morris' factory, by R. F. Zueblin. This writer made for Merton Abbey, the haunt of the Morris artist-artisans, to find what part of the spirit of Morris' religion was there maintained. This religion is expressed in the poet artist-artisan's words, "I am an artist or workman, with a strong inclination to exercise what capacities I may have, and a determination to do nothing shabby, if I can help it; or if I do anything shabby, to admit that I have done so, and be sorry for it. This appears to me to be the socialist religion." Morris' idea of the right kind of living and working is expressed in such texts as this: "It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither wearisome nor very anxious." In a properly ordered state of society every man willing to work should be insured: First, honorable and fitting work; second, a healthy and beautiful house; third, full leisure for rest of mind and body."

It was in 1861 that Morris and Burne-Jones and Rossetti formed an art firm which was to hold up the honor of labor and the glory of thoroughness. How has this ideal been realized at Merton Abbey? The visitor who writes in the *Outlook* marks a new note in factory existence before leaving the station. The porter directs them to the Morris plant not by way of any gigantic smokestack, sooty clouds or jangling noises, but with the sentence: "You see all those trees? Go right straight in through them, you will find it."

THE WORK IN STAINED GLASS DESIGNS.

The visitors were shown about the factory by one of the workmen in the stained glass rooms. "His face shone with good will, and he had such a factory complexion as I had never seen—the most wonderful glow of health. The stained glass work was first shown to us. Here the genius of Burne-Jones reigns supreme, since all the stained glass work in the Morris factory is from his designs. We saw many of the cartoons, and the glass in all degrees of disarrangement and arrangement, the cut-

ting with the diamond chisel, and the hand shading of the brush. A genial gray-headed man had under his brush Stephen dividing his cloak with his sword. While we were admiring the rich coloring, the art workman jocosely said : ' 'E's not cuttin' 'is cloak in 'alf ; the hother won't get 'is good share.' In these stained glass rooms the signs of work were cheery and inspiring. Often there was the buzz of friendly talk and the whole fellowship appeared to be one of intelligence and mutual interest, and, certainly in that department, these words of Morris have been fulfilled: ' This seems to me most important –that our daily and necessary work, which we could not escape if we would, which we would not forego if we could, should be human, serious and pleasurable, not machine like, trivial, or grievous. I call this not only the very foundation of architecture in all senses of the word, but of happiness also in all conditions of life.' Amid this glass art work we are pleasantly reminded of the story of Morris' and Burne-Jones' college days together, of their query as to calling in life, since they were both supposed to be destined for the services of the Church, and, finally, of their mutual pledge to devote their lives to art. This comradeship of purpose and work has lasted long years, and many English churches have been abundantly served in these glorious windows."

WEAVING AND TAPESTRY WORK.

" Next we passed into the mazes of weaving—the plainer rug weaving, the daintier silk weaving, and the wonderful tapestry work. In all these rooms there were simply hand looms, which moved back and forth with a sort of click clack of sociability, but with no wearying thunder. There were younger people at the heavier looms where the rugs were growing, but the two places of honor were held by the patriarchs of the art ; a gray-haired man who was carrying through his loom the daintiest silk brocade in white and green and gold, and who stopped with the pleasure of the artist to turn it over that we might see the beautiful imagery of the light side ; over by a quiet window sat an old, old lady gently casting her shuttle threaded with pale blue silk, and who smiled when we wondered what fair maiden should be gowned in it. Of this beautiful work, yet possibly monotonous, William Morris writes quite justly : ' I do not call the figure weaver's craft a dull one, if he be set to do things which are worth doing ; to watch the web growing day by day, almost magically, in anticipation of the time when it is to be taken out, and one can see it on the right side in all its well schemed beauty, to make something beautiful, that will last, out of a few threads of silk and wool, seems to me not an unpleasant way of earning one's livelihood, so long as one lives and works in a pleasant place, with work day not too long, and a book or two to be got at.'

" But, oh ! the tapestries ! Two looms were bearing these lovely burdens One picture growing in most delicate tints, a copy of Botticelli's ' Spring,' this the first time it has ever gone into tapestry, it being the special order of a woman who had long fancied it would well lend itself to being thus wrought. The other, ' The Visit of the Magi,' this being from Burne-Jones' design, and the third time, I think, it has gone on the Merton Abbey loom. The only discouraging feature of the tapestry weaving was that these sensitve, quick fingers belonged to men from the far East, and that it is not yet an English art. Our appreciative guide spoke in honest, rapturous terms of tapestries that during their weaving had lent their beauty to the factory and to all the workers. A series representing the King Arthur legends had been with them seven years. Seemingly they had grown to love them as their life, and now in rich memories their thoughts followed them to the courtly home, whither they could not go."

PATTERN STAMPING AND DYEING.

" The pattern stamping room seemed quite natural, for there we saw the glorious designs and rich coloring in the cretonnes and velvets and fabrics which American importers have graciously made more familiar to us. An old design was slowly growing under the strong and skillful hands of one of these art workers—a design that could easily suggest Mr. Morris' dictum, ' the absolute necessities of this art are beauty of color and restfulness of form.' It required muscle to carry the copper plate steadily and perfection of touch to plant it firmly in its proper place. The coloring was in rich, golden brown, which the interested stamper told us was the most durable color, it being practically rust ! We all know Mr. Morris' love of the Persian designs which reappear with new life under his pencil, in stamped fabrics and in woven stuffs."

The dyeing vats showed certain dyes which had stood for seven years waiting for the perfect hue and composition. William Morris was especially severe on the hideous hues of modern dyes. No dyes are perfectly stable, though the old ones are far more so than the new. The old ones when fading simply change gradually into paler tints of the same color, not unpleasant to look upon ; the fading of the new ones is " a change into all kinds of abominable and livid hues." " In short, this is what it comes to, that it would be better for us, if we cannot revive the now almost lost art of dyeing, to content ourselves with weaving our cloths of the natural color of the fiber, or to buy them colored by less civilized people than ourselves."

These craftsmen at Merton Abbey are paid the highest wages known to the trade. They work eight hours each day, and these visitors decided that they were realizing the claims of a decent life as Mr. Morris has stated them : " First, a healthy body ; second, an active mind in sympathy with the past, the present and the future ; third, occupation fit for a healthy body and an active mind, and, fourthly, a beautiful world to live in."

A FRENCHMAN ON THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

M. DE PRESSENSÉ, the distinguished French Protestant, whose recent life of Cardinal Manning has attracted so much attention, contributes to the September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a very well-informed appreciation of the International Socialist Congress recently held in London. M. de Pressensé endeavors to penetrate through the turbulent scenes which disgraced the meetings, and to reach the true significance of what occurred.

BRITISH TRADES UNIONS AND SOCIALISM.

He begins with the English delegates, and traces the evolution of the Socialist spirit out of the energetic individualism of the race through the troubled times of the Chartists and Disraeli's "Young England" movement. The operation of the trades unions has created a kind of aristocracy of labor in the shape of the skilled artisans, who are really the great safeguard in England against the Socialist invasion. We are thus confronted with the spectacle of a double movement—the new unionism from outside and the old individualist unionism, on the lines of which the trades unions were originally established. At the same time, whether by conviction or whether it be merely a matter of tactics, the great majority of trades unions have really ranged themselves on the side of the Socialist programme. The prophecy of a speaker at an international congress thirty years ago has become true, and eight thousand English unionists are enrolled in the Socialist movement. M. de Pressensé notes that the trades unions in their annual congress pass, not only practical measures, but also declarations of principles on the resumption by society of property and land and of the means of production. The shibboleth of collectivism is on the lips of the old champions of individualism.

A FUSION NOT COMPLETE.

The best proof of the conversion of the English is that they actually practice internationalism; they accept the solidarity of a socialism which is often primitive enough, but it is the best means of showing that they are no longer ashamed of their principles. It is not true, however, to say that the fusion is now complete. It is always possible to distinguish at the first glance the British element and the Continental element. If the English are proud, somewhat intolerant, and disdainful of the rights of others, it must be remembered that there is a wide gulf which separates such a man as Mr. Broadhurst, an old Under-Secretary of State, from the free lance of the new unionism. The English workingman's representative has more often than not the look of a prosperous farmer, and in too many cases he has forgotten the early struggles out of which he has raised himself. He flirts with socialism, but the first crack of the party whip recalls him to the heel of an orthodox Liberalism.

THE FABIAN SOCIETY PHOTOGRAPHED.

M. de Pressensé's account of the Fabian Society, though written with knowledge, nevertheless attributes to that organization a somewhat sudden origin. He tells us that one fine day the young and cultivated minds of the English middle class were seized with a sudden disgust for the then fashionable political economy of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Stuart Mill. The movement was really a thing of slow growth, though it is probable enough that the reaction appeared to be sudden. M. de Pressensé passes in review all the distinguished personalities of the Fabian Society—Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Wm. Morris, Mr. Herbert Burrows, Mr. Belfort Bax, hitting off each one with a brilliancy of phrase and an accuracy astonishing in a foreigner.

THE I. L. P.

He goes on to the Independent Labor Party. The French writer sums up Mr. Keir Hardie as being the English counterpart of the late M. Thivrier. As for Mr. John Burns, he has finally admitted that his point of view is changed now that he is member for Battersea. Trafalgar Square has not seen another bloody Sunday. And yet John Burns is by no means a traitor. He wishes to succeed, and he does succeed by having the wit not to call his little bits of socialism by that terrible name. It is curious to note that both these men—Keir Hardie and Burns—are ardently religious. They are soaked in the spirit of the Bible, and, above all, of the Old Testament, and it is easy to see how different a revolution conducted by men of their nature would be from a revolution conducted by disciples of Voltaire and of Rousseau. M. de Pressensé sees clearly enough that the great defect of the working classes is organization. The artisan is absorbed in political rivalries.

He goes on to the German delegates to the congress. The famous trio, Herren Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer—two foremen and a rich employer, two Christians and a Jew, or three heads under one hat—form one of the most marvelous examples of political alliance. German socialism will sooner or later have an importance numerically proportioned to its real strength, and equal or superior to that of the Catholic Center party. It is, in a word, a thing too great and too lofty for the London congress to be anything but a secondary incident in its history.

THE ROCK ON WHICH THE CONGRESS SPLIT.

M. de Pressensé comes to the really curious point of the congress. Here is a kind of Œcumenical Council of Socialism brought from the four corners of the world to decide—what? The programme of future action, the bases of the society of the future, the ideal of the twentieth century? Not at all, but whether they ought to accept for colleagues the worst enemies of their party.

The rock upon which the congress split, in M. de Pressensé's opinion, is the old irreconcilable opposi-

tion between the principles of socialism and the principles of anarchism. There can be no real agreement between men who demand the strict subordination of individual rights to the common welfare and between men who acknowledge the unlimited rights of the individual. He reminds us that the congress of 1872 marked the death of the old International. The reason of its failure was that an international organization had been attempted before the national organizations were completed. The recent premature attempt to reconstitute the great international conventions is a clear indication of the change which socialism has undergone—a change from the simple to the complex, from the national to the cosmopolitan.

THE STORY OF THE MASSACRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CHRISTENDOM last month has been confronted by the Eastern Question in one of its most acute phases. The periodicals are therefore full of contributions by writers who propound solutions of the problem which seem to them more or less adequate.

The best account of the massacre in Constantinople is published in an anonymous article which has the first place in the *Contemporary Review* for October. The writer, a resident in Constantinople, and probably engaged in the consular service, gives a very clear account of what actually took place. He begins by admitting quite frankly that the Armenians, driven mad by despair, undoubtedly gave the Sultan the pretext of which he availed himself with such ruthless determination.

THE ARMENIAN OUTBREAK.

"The Armenian revolutionists, encouraged by the outbreaks in Crete, Syria and Macedonia, appealed anew to the embassies and to the Turkish government to secure some reasonable reforms for the Armenians, and accompanied this demand with the threat that they would create disturbances if their demands were not heeded. They planned outbreaks at Adana, Angora and Van. Only the last came to a head, and it resulted in the death of most of the revolutionists and the massacre of several thousand innocent persons. This outbreak at Van was utterly foolish in its conception, without any possible hope of success, and very badly managed.

ITS FOLLY.

"Then early in August came the threat of an outbreak at Constantinople, which was treated, as all such threats have been by the ambassadors, with contempt. But those who knew the city have known for many months that some such outbreak was sure to occur if the persecution of the Armenians continued unchecked, and have foreseen the consequences. The Turks also seem to have desired this outbreak. They were fully informed as to the plan of seizing the Ottoman Bank on August 26. This is stated in the proclamation of the Sultan, published in the Turkish papers the next day, and has been affirmed by many of the officers since. They did nothing to prevent it, but spent all their energy in preparing for the massacre which was to follow.

HOW THE MASSACRES WERE BEGUN.

"Bands of ruffians were gathered in Stamboul, Galata and Pera, made up of Kurds, Lazes and the lower class of Turks, armed with clubs, knives, or firearms; and care was taken that no one should kill or plunder in the quarter to which he belonged, lest he should be recognized and complaint made afterward by the embassies, with a demand for punishment. A large number of carts were in readiness to carry off the dead. The troops and police were in great force to prevent any resistance, and to assist the mob, if necessary. It was a beautiful day, the streets were crowded, and few had any idea of what had happened at the bank, when suddenly, without any warning, the work of slaughter and plunder began, everywhere at once. European ladies on their way to the Bosphorus steamers suddenly found themselves surrounded by assassins, and saw men beaten to death at their feet. Foreign merchants saw their own employees cut to pieces at their doors. The streets in some places literally ran with blood. Every man who was recognized as an Armenian was killed without mercy.

HOW MANY WERE KILLED.

"The work of death and plunder continued unchecked for two days. On Friday there were isolated outbreaks, and occasional assassinations occurred up to Tuesday. The number killed will never be known. The ambassadors put it at 5,000 or 6,000; the official report to the palace at 8,750, besides those thrown into the sea. Thousands of houses, shops and offices were plundered, including a number belonging to Greeks and foreigners. Everything was done in the most systematic way, and there was not a moment of anarchy, not a moment when the army and police had not perfect control of the city during all these days.

THE WORK OF THE SULTAN.

"In many cases European officials appealed to the officers in command of the troops, who were looking on at the slaughter of helpless, unarmed men, to interfere and put a stop to it. The reply was: 'We have our orders.' It was an officer who killed the clerk of the British post-office on the steps. And some of the most cold-blooded and horrible murders took place in front of the guard house, at the Galata end of the bridge, in the presence of officers of the Sultan's household of the highest rank. They also had their orders.

"It is not the people, not even the mob, who are responsible for this great crime. It was deliberately committed by the government. The ambassadors of the six powers have declared this to be an un-

questionable fact in the joint note addressed to the Porte.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

"Since the massacre this same government has been carrying on a warfare against the Armenians which is hardly less inhuman than beating out their brains with clubs. There were from 150,000 to 200,000 Armenians in Constantinople. They were merchants, shopkeepers, confidential clerks, employees in banks and offices of every kind—the chief business men of the city. They were the bakers of the city, they had charge of the khans and bazaars and the wealth of the city; they were the porters, house-servants and navvies. Many thousands of them were from the interior—from the provinces which have been devastated during the past two years—earning money in Constantinople to pay their taxes and support their families. It is this money which has kept alive tens of thousands of families since the massacres. Now the government has undertaken to ruin this whole population. They are hunted about the city and over the hills like wild beasts. Every day we see gangs of them brought in, hungry, ragged, with utter despair in their faces. The banks, the Debt Commission, the Régie, and all public companies have been required to dismiss their Armenian employees.

"The terror, the distress, the hopeless anguish of these people, which we see constantly, cannot be described, but, as we can do nothing for them, it makes Constantinople seem like a hell. It is not only the ruin of the Armenians, but the ruin of the city. Many kinds of business have become impossible. The wild Kurds who have taken the place of the Armenians at the Custom House cannot do the work. It takes about five times as long to coal a steamer as formerly.

THE RUIN OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"There is no one in the city to fill the place of the Armenians in the offices and houses, or to run the bakeries. But these statements convey no true impression of the real state of things. It is not simply that men are wanting, or that shops are closed. The foundations of society have been overthrown. The Sultan seems to have no idea that he is himself ruining his empire. On the contrary, he believes, as he told his ministers, two years ago, that he is the wisest and most powerful sovereign in the world. There is no possibility of any change here for the better so long as the great powers maintain their present attitude and abstain from armed intervention. The work of destruction will go on. Lawlessness will increase and extend to the army. New massacres will take place, involving other nationalities, until the ruin of the city is complete. I believe that there is not an ambassador in Constantinople who is not of this opinion. No one familiar with the principles of political science can doubt it. Constantinople is a doomed city."

It is to be hoped that these dire forebodings may prove not well grounded.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

IN the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Gladstone takes up the question of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, but instead of recommending that England should repudiate that insane covenant and give up Cyprus, he makes use of the convention as giving an amount of additional point and force to the obligations already spontaneously incurred. Here is the drift of Mr. Gladstone's argument. After pointing out that in concluding this convention England engaged herself to defend, not Armenia only, but the whole Turkish Empire in Asia against Russian attack, he remarks that the Sultan never fulfilled his part of the bargain, for all that was obtained for the assumption of this tremendous liability was his promise to execute reforms, and the right to occupy Cyprus. The Armenians, says Mr. Gladstone, were not parties to this treaty, for they had no international existence:

"But who can deny with 'honor' that, when we made this treaty over their heads, we undertook not only heavy juridical obligations as toward Turkey, but also real and profound moral obligations as toward them?

"But there is another enhancing consideration, which has not, I think, as yet been sufficiently borne in mind. We, too, in this treaty took 'value received;' and we have it, so to speak, at this moment in our pockets. The Sultan made over to us, without limit of time, the occupation and administration, that is the virtual dominion, of the island of Cyprus.

"Perhaps it may be said, and I might concur in the opinion, that Cyprus is of no value to us. But that reply is wholly foreign to the purpose. If it did not add to our strength or resources, it added, as we were told, to our *prestige*. It was boasted of in Parliament at the time as a territorial acquisition, and was highly popular. We cannot now turn round upon it and declare it valueless. We took it as value, and as value we have now to abide by it in the present argument.

"The case then stands briefly thus.

"We are entitled to demand of the Sultan the immediate fulfillment, under his treaty with us, of his engagements and to treat his non-compliance as, under the law of nations, other breaches of treaty are, or may be, dealt with.

"We have in the face of the world bound ourselves to secure good government for Armenia and for Asiatic Turkey.

"And for thus binding ourselves we have received what we have declared to be valuable consideration in a virtual addition to the territory of the Empire.

"And all this we have done, not in concert with Europe, but by our own sole action, on our own sole responsibility.

"However we may desire and strive to obtain the co operation of others, is it possible for us to lay down this doctrine: *England may give for herself*

the most solemn pledges in the most binding shape, but she now claims the right of referring it to some other person or persons, state or states, not consulted or concerned in her act, to determine whether she shall endeavor to the utmost of her ability to fulfill them.

"If this doctrine is really to be adopted, I would respectfully propose that the old word 'honor' should be effaced from our dictionaries, and dropped from our language."

All this, of course, is very true, but to pursue this line of isolated independent action is to go further into the morass. Not by acting upon the Anglo-Turkish Convention, but by publicly repudiating it, and by getting out of Cyprus, can England enter clean-handed into the Council Chamber of Europe.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH TURKEY?

I. Ought England to Shell Yildiz Kiosk?

MAJOR-GENERAL MAURICE contributes to the *United Service Magazine* for October a very plain-spoken article on "The Question of the Hour." He has all the soldier's impatience of the froth of platform declamation, which leads to nothing, except provoking the Sultan to further excesses of violence. He puts the case very well. He says:

"The question which has to be fairly faced is this: Supposing Russia, France, Austria and Germany say that they will oppose the deposition of the Sultan, does the nation, as a whole, wish that we should, if we can, proceed to that deposition in spite of them? If so, it is almost entirely a question for the Admiralty to decide whether we are in a condition to carry out the will of the nation. My own impression is that, taking all the facts into consideration, we are, for it is not entirely, though it is almost entirely, a question for the Admiralty. In the first place, Italy is almost certain to be with us, this being by no means a *casus fœderis* of the Triple Alliance, and very nearly a case of our general Mediterranean agreement with her."

He calculates that however sore-headed the other powers may be, they would not open fire upon the British fleet, especially if the Italian fleet accompanies the British on the expedition. Major-General Maurice proceeds:

"I should suppose that our fleet can force the Dardanelles, though, from previous experiences that we have had in that matter, it may be easier to force our way in than to insure the safety of our ships in getting out. Certainly, after the passage has been achieved, the Yildiz Kiosk is at the mercy of our fleet, and it is at least probable that there would be little safety for Abdul Hamid and his *entourage* outside of the Yildiz, if they were shelled out of their beds. That we can almost certainly do, if we are ready to run all risks of consequences in doing it. But if the fleet is to go inside at all it must go in with the distinct purpose of immediately shelling the Yildiz. We have had fatal experiences in the past of the danger of a fleet lying off Constantinople, for the purpose of there negotiating. It means cunning delay on the part of the Ottoman, and the loss of our ships in coming out.

"This, then, is the question which these meetings have to answer Aye or No: 'Is it, or is it not, your will that, supposing other means to fail, your fleet shall force its way to the Yildiz, and, no matter what powers shall say you nay, there dictate terms?' If they will assume that responsibility, if they are unanimous throughout the country, and if, as a result, they are able in each constituency to bring such pressure to bear on their member as to insure his vote when Parliament meets, there is no doubt that they can have their way practically at once."

He concludes his article by addressing the following blunt "stand and deliver" ultimatum to the leaders of the agitation:

"Of two things, one—either we must wait for the development of this feeling on the Continent, and must not check it by abuse which will tend to a reaction, or we must make up our minds to go on to the bitter end, no matter who opposes us. Otherwise, all motions of horror and sympathy excite indignation in the Turk, confidence in our impotence in the Sultan, and hope in the Armenians, which will tend, as it has tended in the past, to urge them on in a hopeless contest in which they will be exterminated."

II. "I Am for War"—If Necessary. John Burns.

In the *Nineteenth Century* John Burns delivers himself concerning the Sultan. His article is the most incisive and the most uncompromising of all that are published this month. He is for war blunt and straight. He says:

"There is a time in the history of a nation like Great Britain, whose general interests are best served by permanent peace, when it should face dauntlessly, and with a heart of steel accept, the alternative even of war for a just, inevitable and humanitarian act toward a suffering people. Such a time and crisis have arrived for our common country over the Armenian atrocities."

He would prefer, of course, that the Sultan should be collectively deposed, but if that is impossible, then he would force the Dardanelles, if necessary. Should, however, circumstances render it impossible for this spirited policy to be adopted, Mr. Burns says:

"At least the convening of a conference of the powers is possible. Let the world know which nation shields the Sultan, and what for. Let England at that conference or now boldly exploit for humanity the real divisions among the powers, with a full knowledge that some of them dare not attempt war abroad for fear of revolution at home, while at the same time subordinating those 'British interests'

that a false pride and a mistaken policy have maintained too long in Turkey, and caused the present difficulty.

"The pity of it all is, that the impression created on Europe and the Porte by the spirited action of our consul at Constantinople was allowed to pass away. It was the plucky preliminary of further action by his superiors at home; at least it foreshadowed what their policy should have been.

"The withdrawal then or even now of our ambassador, and the substitution of an admiral with an hour's notice for all four-footed beasts to vacate Yildiz Kiosk and a bombardment if reforms were not granted within an hour. Audacious well-doing would have solved the situation.

"The concert of Europe, however, is to be waited upon, and the chief element in it, as I regard England to be, must await, I suppose, another tragedy to invoke its aid. If that should come—and vacillation is its chief stimulus—then even with the powers against us, but America and our colonies helping England, the Sultan must be thrown from that pivotal position he now occupies."

III. "The Turk Must Go!" A J. Wilson.

Like John Burns, Mr. A. J. Wilson in the *Investors' Review* for October lifts his voice in favor of independent action, even if it should lead to war. Mr. Wilson says, whether Russia can be squared or not, England ought to be ready to risk something for the cause of humanity in fulfillment of her duty to rescue the enslaved whose liberation she has so often prevented, else of what good is her civilization, her unrivaled fleet, her immense resources? The concerted action of the powers, he says, has long been a disgusting farce. It is England's bounden duty to say "the Turk must go" alone and on her own responsibility if neither Russia nor France will join her. He admits that England deserves to be distrusted, and that her neighbors would be justified in believing she had taken action in the name of philanthropy merely in order to cover an enterprise of plunder. But be the risks what they may, says Mr. Wilson, the Turk must go. Human nature cannot bear longer the horrors of his rule. On England lies the heaviest "responsibility of having kept him so long where he is; ours, therefore, is the duty to effectually bid him begone. If Lord Salisbury sits quiescent much longer he may find an angry nation roused and eager to force upon him measures far more perilous than anything involved in a prompt suppression of the Turk's power to ravish and slay. What hinders us from landing a few troops, arresting him in his lair, and deporting him to a comfortable prison in Cyprus?"

IV. Partition the Ottoman Empire—Scheme I.

Captain Gambier in the *Fortnightly Review* lets himself go in an article on "The Turkish Question in its Religious Aspect." It is seldom that a more slashing, uncompromising, reckless onslaught upon Christianity and Christendom in the interests of Mahomedanism has appeared in any English magazine. Captain Gambier has evidently his heart in his work, and he has said many things which it is well to have said, although of course there is a certain roystering paradoxical method with him which will offend many people. His practical point, however, is sensible enough—namely, that it is most mischievous to aggravate the Eastern Question by inflaming Christian feeling against Mahomedanism, for the Mahomedans would, as much as the Christians, benefit by the disappearance of the Ottoman tyranny from the world. This is Captain Gambier's method of settling the Eastern Question:

"A great and final partition of the Ottoman Empire is the only possible solution of the Eastern Question, and if England were powerful enough to insist on a conference, a conference would be held. The bold plan of a partition is no wild chimera. It is thoroughly practical on the following lines drawn roughly:

"Constantinople neutralized in a zone to be agreed on, extending both sides of the Bosphorus and including the Dardanelles. Armenia and Asia Minor, to include Smyrna and the Gulf of Scanderoon, to be Russian. Syria and Palestine, from the Amasia range to the Dead Sea Desert, including the Mediterranean littoral, to be French. Salonica to be Austrian; Macedonia to be Greek with Crete.

"Egypt neutralized as far as the Second Cataract. All beyond that, from the confines of the Congo State to the shores of the Pacific and of the Red Sea, to be British.

"To Italy would fall Tripoli, and Tunis would be recognized definitely as French. The only person left out in the cold would be the German Emperor, but the signs are not wanting that whatever happens, East or West, His Imperial Majesty by the grace of God will have enough to do to look after what he has got.

"And by this partition England's great gain would be the liberty to consolidate all her power on her own colonies and Indian Empire and hold a position in which we should defy attack. Moreover, this partition is practically what the ultimate division of the Ottoman Empire will be. But, whereas now it might be accomplished peaceably, if matters drift it will only come about through seas of blood. Would it not be worth trying, to relieve us forever of the horrid nightmare of this miserable Sultan and his brother murderers?"

It is odd that Captain Gambier falls into the same blunder as the *Progressive Review*, in imagining that it would be possible to give Macedonia to Greece. Macedonia will never pass into the hands of Greece until Bulgaria has been beaten flat, and Bulgaria will never be beaten flat as long as Russia has a man or a rouble to send to her assistance.

V. Partition the Ottoman Empire—Scheme II.

The writer of the editorial in the *Progressive Review* upon "Turkey and the Near East" pro-

fesses to believe that the Eastern Question can be easily solved when certain illusions can be dispelled. That the writer himself harbors many illusions may be seen from the following summary of his conclusions:

"Europe can never put an end to the dangers and daily complications of the Eastern Question until she has the wisdom, the courage, the firmness and righteous determination to say that the Sultan shall no longer rule within her borders. When that sentence is given and executed—and it might conceivably be executed without much bloodshed, with less than the bloodshed of the August massacre, with incomparably less than that of the massacres in Anatolia, and in any case with an incalculable saving of bloodshed and misery in years to come—it is possible to imagine the recuperation of Armenia as an autonomous province of Russia, the organization of Albania under the suzerainty of Austria, the establishment of a guaranteed state on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, extending from the Black Sea to the borders of Macedonia, and such rectification of the frontiers of Bulgaria and Servia as policy might seem to demand. As for Macedonia, it could not with justice or safety pass, together with Epirus and the islands, into the possession of any state but Greece."

VI. The Lion in the Path.

The editor of the *National Review*, discussing the various proposals that have been made for the solution of the present problem in the East, deprecates any isolated action, and, generally dwelling upon the difficulties which Great Britain has to face, he says:

"Generous indignation is a creditable emotion, but the rescue of Christians is a practical undertaking. Have we the means for effecting it should we decide it to be the duty of the British Empire to come forward? There is no doubt that ultimately we could smash up Turkey, but that is not the object. The object is to prevent the extermination of Christians now in Turkish clutches. Mr. Labouchere has put the problem very pithily: 'We could, it is true, force a passage though the Dardanelles. But what next? Should we bombard Constantinople? If so, the entire town, which consists mainly of wooden houses, would be burnt. To occupy the town would require an army of 100,000 men, for it must not be forgotten that the Turks have a large, well armed, and brave army. The bombardment would not only let loose against the Christians all the Turkish riff-raff of the capital, but it would serve as a signal for their massacre in all parts of the Empire.' Russia is willing, we know, to take charge of Armenia when its Christian population has been destroyed. Great Britain's policy is the exact reverse; she has no project of aggrandizement, but desires to prevent extermination. She is confronted at the threshold by the fact that if she crosses it the one and only thing she desires to prevent will at once take place."

VII. Other Suggestions.

The Rev. Guinness Rogers, Lord Meath and Professor Salmoné have their say on the subject of the hour in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Rogers' article is wordy and fumbling. England can, at least, he says, withdraw her ambassador—a lame and impotent conclusion indeed! Mr. Rogers sees clearly enough that nothing can be done in the East unless England keeps step with Russia, but beyond this he does not see anything very clearly. Mr. Salmoné is quite certain that the deposition of the Sultan is the one way out of the difficulty, and, according to him, it is as easy to depose the Sultan as it is to snap your fingers. He says:

"The deposition of Abdul Hamid could be effected in a single night without the shedding of one drop of blood; for should it be felt that Europe would even only stand neutral the whole nation would openly rise, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the chief Turkish Muhammadan dignitary, himself would be at their head and readily grant the necessary *fetwah* for his deposition."

Lord Meath is indignant with the Sultan, apologetic for Lord Salisbury, and he deplores the selfish jealousy of the powers which frustrates Lord Salisbury's best endeavors.

VIII. Why Russia Distrusts England.

Sir T. Wemyss Reid, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, adds his voice to the chorus that is going up on all sides, recognizing the justice of Russia's distrust of British policy. Sir T. W. Reid says:

"No Englishman trying to put himself in the place of a Russian, and remembering the events of 1876-78, can feel surprised that Russia is distrustful of our present policy, and is even cynically unmindful of the protestations of absolute disinterestedness with which we accompany our expressions of sympathy with the Armenians. The misfortune is that, whether well or ill founded, so long as this is the temper of the Russian people—so long as they believe in their hearts that Great Britain, whatever policy she may appear to be pursuing, is thinking only of herself and is chiefly desirous of procuring her own aggrandizement at the expense of her great rival in the East—there can be no real security for the peace of Europe, and the nightmare of constant anxiety must continue to weigh upon the statesmen of Great Britain.

"Is it not time for us to do something to convince Russia that we have changed our views with regard to her position in Europe?

"At present the Russian people stand upon the unpleasant memory of the Berlin treaty, and with that memory enshrined in their hearts they listen with sullen indifference to the cries of distress which reach them from Turkey. If we could pluck that memory from their breasts, if we could give them reason to feel confident that if they undertook, either single handed or along with others, the work of liberation and chastisement in the dominions

now given over to the Sultan, they would not find that when the work was done England would snatch the fruits of victory from them, they might assume a different and nobler attitude. So far as one can understand it, the opinion of this country would be warmly in favor of such a pledge being given by our statesmen. Are our statesmen themselves of the same way of thinking?"

That is all very well, but that is not enough. Pledges are words. The time has come for acts, and the one indispensable act that is required at England's hands is the repudiation once for all of the policy of defending the Sultan against the consequences of his crime, which policy finds diplomatic expression in that illegal document, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and which has the occupation of Cyprus as its visible territorial expression.

IX. The Russian Point of View.

"Diplomaticus'" article in the *Fortnightly Review* for October, on "The Russian Ascendency in Europe," points out that this ascendency is due to the conviction which has at last gained possession of all the European Courts that the Russian Empire means peace. The French Alliance was concluded chiefly in order to enable Russia to borrow money whereby to devote herself to the pacific development of her enormous industrial and agricultural resources, and also to enable her to restrain France from plunging into war. The ascendency of Russia being therefore based upon the belief that it is her policy and her interest to maintain peace at almost any price, she finds it necessary to avoid any unsettling of the Eastern Question, which would expose her to suspicion and might jeopardize the peace of Europe. "Diplomaticus" states the Russian case fairly well. He is, however, dubious as to the possibility of anything being done with the Czar during his visit to Balmoral. He says:

"The Czar is not entirely his own master in the empire of which he is autocrat; still less has he a free hand as the leader and mandatory of the European Concert. The condition of his ascendency is, as I have already said, his uncompromising hostility to breaches of the international peace, and the test of his sincerity in this respect is his attachment to the *status quo* in Turkey. What chance can there be of our moving him from this position? I have reason to know that even among the best informed Russians the agitation in this country has been honestly interpreted as conceived less in the interests of the Armenians than with a view to the creation of difficulties for Russia in her internal affairs, and her embroilment with powers with whom she is now on a friendly footing. What remedy does it suggest? The deposition of the Sultan? Surely those who glibly make this proposal can have formed no conception of the difficulties and dangers of carrying it out. Do they think it is to be managed by the landing of a few boat loads of marines from the guard ships? Turkey is not Egypt or Zanzibar. The first step in such an enterprise would be an act of war against an empire which, if it can do nothing else, can certainly fight. Before the Dardanelles could be forced probably not a Christian would be left alive in Constantinople, while the provinces would be given up to anarchy. Moreover, as Prince Lobanoff told Count Goluchowski, before you depose Abdul Hamid, Russia would like to know who is to take his place. In these circumstances it would scarcely serve a useful purpose to inquire which of the powers would or could undertake the task of forcing the Dardanelles and landing at Constantinople without exciting the suspicions of others. The difficulty of an agreement on this point, however, would not be inconsiderable. This, as I understand it, is a brief summary of the views of the Russian Foreign Office on the present crisis in the East. These views embody practical considerations of great weight which the advisers of the Czar cannot treat lightly."

PROTECTION PREVAILING.

Is Cobdenism Dead?

MR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, author of "Made in Germany," comes out in *To-Morrow* as an unblushing advocate of protection. What is more, he begins by declaring in effect that we are all protectionists now. "Protection is the elliptical form of the state protection of private industry." "The utter elimination of protection is not possible so long as the state exists;" it has not been eliminated even as far as was possible. Mr. Williams pronounces Cobden discredited or disproved. "The principles dear to Cobden outside international commerce have now been generally discredited." The Radicals of to-day, except "the attenuated and belated remnant led forlornly by Mr. John Morley," are believers in widely extending state action, and are, therefore, anti-Cobdenite. "The free trade promises were illusive." "Corn law repeal had an ignoble though appropriate origin in panic." The jubilee feast celebrated by the Cobden Club was "rather the eating of funeral baked meats."

"Cobden omitted from his calculations the rise of manufacturing rivals to-day; we have to face it. Those rivals penalize our manufactures, making it hard for us to sell at all in their markets, and easy for their own manufacturers to sell at a good profit. We, on the other hand, admit their goods free of duty to our market, where they compete on more than equal terms with our home produce, because the profit foreigners can make in their protected home market enables them to cut their export prices; also, the bounties and subsidies which they receive gives them further advantage over the English manufacturer. And these advantages are operative in the neutral markets of the world as well as in England."

Thus Mr. Williams arrives at his fourth and final point:

"The fact that an Imperial Customs Union would involve the establishment of that form of protection known as a tariff system is not an argument against the union. Seeing how tariff duties have aided foreign industry, and how the absence of them is injuring English industry, the prospect of their imposition opened up by the proposal for a customs union is an argument particularly in favor of that union."

AN IMPERIAL CUSTOMS UNION.

Are the Times Ripe for It?

A STRONG affirmative is given to this question in *To-Morrow* by Mr. John Lowles, M.P. He recalls with joy that of the projects discussed at the Ottawa conference in 1894, the Pacific cable, completing the all British telegraphic girdle of the earth, and the line of steamships between England and Halifax, Nova Scotia, have also attained realization. The next item to be realized will, he avers, be commercial federation. Of the three important Colonial groups—Canada, South Africa and Australasia—Canada has officially declared for it, and South Africa, as voiced by Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hofmeyr, is for it. Australasia, of whose "deep unswerving loyalty no doubt can exist," has been somewhat unpronounced. But Mr. Lowles reports the reassuring results of his Australian tour. He put to the governments and chambers of commerce in each colony the two questions:

"1. Is it desirable and practicable to establish closer commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her colonies?

"2. Will you co operate in bringing about such a result, and, if so, upon what general lines?"

He found the colonies unanimous in desiring Great Britain to free herself from the most favored nation clauses in the Belgian (1862) and German Zollverein (1865) treaties. Queensland, he reports, is ready for the proposed reciprocity with the mother country. New South Wales is promising. Victoria would warmly welcome the change. It would not be difficult to get South Australia to discuss a definite scheme. The proposals were everywhere received with favor in Western Australia. He did not visit New Zealand, but from the New Zealanders he saw, he infers that he may count on New Zealand also. Tasmanian ministers expressed strong sympathy. He concludes from this summary survey of the whole field that the time is ripe for action.

THE most startling thing in the *Free Review* is the charge of Atheism brought against the late Cardinal Manning. After this it seems tame to find John M. Robertson suggesting, in the last of the papers on the subject, that Shakespeare went beyond Montaigne in the direction of modern agnoticism and pessimism. Mr. E. S. Galbraith has a most vigorous philippic on "the blight of respectability."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

From a Colonial Point of View.

THERE is a very rasping article on the Empire at Downing Street in the *New Review* for October, by an author who prefers to conceal his identity under the *nom de plume* of "Colonial." He sets forth as disagreeably as he knows how all the bitter things which colonists feel concerning Downing Street. It would be well if Mr. Fairchild could reply, anonymously or otherwise, to this diatribe. What particularly excites the wrath of "Colonial" is the assumption that Mr. Chamberlain was a heaven born colonial man, whose mission it was to save the Empire. He says that his appointment was not regarded with any particular favor in the colonies, and that his twelve months in office has thoroughly justified a colonial estimate of his abilities.

"So far from Mr. Chamberlain having been regarded as a possible secretary of exceptional ability, it was exactly the reverse. To three parts of her Majesty's dominions he was a Radical, molded by Mr. Gladstone, in whose steps he was worthily or unworthily treading, and as such he was regarded in the same light as an Irish 'boss' by a cultivated and well bred American. To the other part he was a stanch supporter of the disgrace of Majuba Hill—and after. It was, also, recalled that he had described Colonials as grasping and greedy, and their tyranny and aggressiveness as the sole cause of the Kaffir Wars—on what authority he was discreetly silent; and that he was a conspicuous member of one of those Aborigine Protection Societies, whose well meant but ill judged efforts have caused at least as much bloodshed and warfare in South Africa as the timid and vacillating policy of the Imperial Government. As Colonial Secretary, he was a sinister figure to many of the loyal Cape English. But their wildest predictions of coming trouble for the country of their adoption fell far short of the reality. Even with the history of the past sixteen or seventeen years not yet effaced from their memories, the humiliations, the inaptitude, the reckless blundering since the beginning of January have come to them as a series of shocks. The fact is, Colonials measure a minister by the imperial standard; and it is not one by which Mr. Chamberlain shows to advantage. His services, so far, have been on strictly party lines, and these are not recognized by the Empire, perhaps because they have been often at the expense of the country's honor. When Mr. Gladstone retired, it was supposed that St. Stephen's had seen for the last time a responsible minister, whose whole career was a mass of inconsistencies, covered by more or less successful attempts to eat his own words and to prove that a synonym is not a synonym. But Mr Gladstone's place was no sooner vacant than it was filled."

The conclusion of the whole matter, according to "Colonial," is:

"In truth what is really wanted is, not a 'brilliant' Colonial Secretary, but a Society for the Protection of Colonials from Little Englanders."

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. J. McGRATH, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for October upon "Ireland's Difficulty, England's Opportunity," appeals earnestly to Lord Salisbury to seize the present opportunity of settling the Irish Question. He says:

"The new and epoch-making elements in the situation, curiously enough, take the form of blue-books. One is the report of Mr. Horace Plunkett's Recess Committee, the other the report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations of Ireland and Great Britain. Mr. Horace Plunkett succeeded in getting together a body of Irishmen of all parties and creeds with the object of endeavoring to discover some means by which the material condition of Ireland could be improved. The investigation had a curious result—the signing, namely, of a document which declared that the poverty and failure of Ireland were directly due to English-made laws, by men who, under ordinary circumstances, would rather have allowed their right hands to be cut off. The Financial Relations report came out about the same time. It declared that Ireland was overtaxed to the extent of between two and three millions a year. What was the result? Men, even Irishmen, could not believe their eyes when they read the statement in cold print. Irish Unionists saw at once how completely it took the ground from every argument they had been advancing during ten years; and they almost feared to refer to the subject. In England a journalistic conspiracy, headed by the *Times*, was at once entered into to pooh-pooh the finding, and to bluff public opinion. It is clear, however, that the conspiracy must fail. It has already failed in Ireland, largely through the magnificent stand taken on the question by one of the Tory journals of the Irish capital. Between two and three millions a year! Over a matter of less than £100,000, absolutely, Swift lashed Ireland into a frenzy of passion against England. Imagine the political possibilities of this colossal grievance. There has been much talk of Irish unity. What if the finding of the Financial Relations Commission land England into a position in which she will be face to face, not only with a united Nationalist party, but with a united Irish nation, Unionist and Home Ruler, Protestant and Catholic, North and South, demanding reparation for this great wrong!"

A HEARTY appreciation of Mr. Morris' poems by Andrew Lang, and a recital of anecdotes by A. K. H. B., illustrative principally of theological "survival," form the chief features of *Longman's* for October.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE QUEEN.

IN the *Woman at Home* the ubiquitous Mrs. Sarah Tooley contributes an article concerning Her Majesty. In it we are told that her favorite flower is the rose, and that she has a bed of pinks at Osborne near which she often takes tea, and similar things. There are one or two items that may be quoted:

"The Queen gave her countenance to ladies riding the tricycle at a very early stage of the introduction of that machine. It was while taking her favorite drive along the Newport Road in the Isle of Wight that she for the first time saw a lady riding a tricycle, and she was so much pleased that she ordered two machines to be sent to Osborne for some of her ladies to learn to ride upon. When the more expeditious bicycle came into use, Her Majesty looked askance for a time at ladies riding it; but now she takes the greatest delight in watching the merry cycling parties of princesses which start daily from Balmoral in the autumn, and she has enjoyed many of her hearty laughs at those who were in the learner's stage, and had not mastered the mystery of maintaining the balance. That latest innovation in the way of vehicles—the motor car—is regarded by the Queen with special interest."

A more serious theme is touched upon by Mrs. Sarah Tooley when she says:

"It had always been the practice to forbid the attendance at drawing-rooms of ladies divorced, even though it was for no fault of their own, but the Queen, with her admirable sense of justice, came to the conclusion that this was scarcely fair, and decided that a lady of blameless life ought not to be excluded from court by reason of her husband's misdeeds. The matter was brought before the Cabinet some years ago, but allowed to drop without its being decided. The question was revived in 1889, and it was arranged that ladies debarred by divorce may make special application for admission to court to the Queen herself, who decides on the merit of each case after having had the report of the trial laid before her. There is, I believe, a record of one lady who had obtained divorces from two husbands in succession gaining the Queen's permission to be presented on her third marriage."

OUR PERISHING BOOKS.

MISS HELEN ZIMMERN contributes to the *Leisure Hour* for October a somewhat alarming paper concerning the perishing nature of our books. It would seem as if the literature of the present day is likely to disappear from the worthless nature of the material of which it is printed:

"Professor Martens, director of the institute for the examination of paper at Charlottenburg, made a scientific examination of the paper used in about ninety-seven modern reviews, and of these ninety-seven only six were found that could be guaranteed

to last for a long period; the greater part would certainly decay during the first century of their existence."

Miss Zimmern describes the methods taken by the German and Danish and other kingdoms in order to secure the use of paper for government records that will not fade and wither away like the leaf. She says:

"Experience shows that fibres of raw silk are the most durable material, and paper containing paste of wood scrapings the least durable. The microscopic examination can at the same time furnish an approximate idea of the proportion of the fibrous substances."

This may be all right, but how many people could afford to take a magazine if we had to print upon papers of raw silk?

A NOVELIST'S CREED.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, in a new chapter of her autobiography in the November *McClure's*, speaks of the ethical purposes which have characterized almost all of her stories and the creed from which they sprung. It is a distinctly serious chapter in which the novelist cites and attempts to controvert Mr. Howell's objection to the art of the New Englanders on the score that their intense ethicism prevails too strongly over their esthetical sense. Mrs. Phelps-Ward gives her creed as follows:

"The creed is short, though it has taken a long time to formulate it.

"I believe in the life everlasting, which is sure to be; and that it is the first duty of Christian faith to present that life in a form more attractive to the majority of men than the life that now is.

"I believe in women, and in their right to their own best possibilities in every department of life.

"I believe that the methods of dress practiced among women are a marked hindrance to the realization of these possibilities, and that they should be scorned or persuaded out of society.

"I believe that the miseries consequent on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are so great as to command imperiously the attention of all dedicated lives; and that, while the abolition of American slavery was numerically first, the abolition of the liquor traffic is not morally second.

"I believe that the urgent protest against vivisection which marks our immediate day, and the whole plea for lessening the miseries of animals as endured at the hands of men, constitute the 'next' great moral question which is to be put to the intelligent conscience, and that only the educated conscience can properly reply to it.

"I believe that the condition of our common and statute laws is behind our age to an extent unperceived by all but a few of our social reformers, that wrongs mediæval in character, and practically resulting in great abuses and much unrecorded suffering, are still to be found at the doors of our legal system; and that they will remain there till the fated fanatic of this undeveloped 'cause' arises to demolish them.

"I am uncertain whether I ought to add that I believe in the homœopathic system of therapeutics. I am often told by skeptical friends that I hold this belief on a par with the Christian religion, and I am not altogether inclined to deny the sardonic impeachment! When our bodies cease to be drugged into disease and sin, it is my personal impression that our souls will begin to stand a fair chance; perhaps not much before."

BOOKS THAT INFLUENCED ME.

Dean Farrar.

IN the *Temple Magazine* Mrs. Tooley tells the life story of Dean Farrar in an illustrated article which is a kind of cross between our character sketch and the illustrated interviews of the *Strand*. In the course of her article she describes the books which exercised the greatest influence upon the mind of the Dean when he was a boy:

"When quite a child he received a present of a small volume of Milton's poems, and this became his constant companion. He read and reread 'Paradise Lost,' until he could repeat many passages if the first line was given to him. Milton and Coleridge, he says, have exercised a deeper influence over his life than any other authors; and that little, worn copy of Milton, which first opened the treasure house of poetic thought and imagery to his mind, is still to be seen on the Dean's study table."

After he went to school "he became familiar with the poems of Goldsmith, Byron, Scott, Shelley, Moore and Wordsworth, as it was the custom in the school to learn poetry for recitation. He had a particularly retentive memory, and could repeat long poems like 'The Deserted Village' and 'The Traveller' from beginning to end. In after years when the poems of Tennyson were first published, he was able to repeat 'In Memoriam' and 'The Princess,' as well as the shorter poems, merely from reading and rereading, without any idea of memorizing them. But to a boy athirst for reading the supply of books was very inadequate, and the Dean frankly confesses that he resorted to his very 'improving' prize books, because he could not get his fill of anything more entertaining. This accounts for the fact that before he was sixteen he had read such books as Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' Prideaux's 'Connection Between the Old and New Testaments,' and Coleridge's 'Aids to Reflection.'"

But although Dean Farrar read anything in the shape of a printed book he was ever true to his first love, the poets. Mrs. Tooley says:

"Among his most valued possessions is a collection of autograph letters received from the great poets of the time, many accompanied by original verse

'I owe an immense debt to the poets,' he says, 'not only because I have found in them the greatest and best of moral teachers, who revealed to me the purest truths on which it is possible to live, but also because they have illumined many a dark hour, and have added sunlight to many a bright one, by noble lessons set to natural music in noble words. They have helped me to hang the picture gallery of imagination with lovely and delightful scenes, and to take refuge from any storm which might beat upon me from without, in that flood of unquenchable sunshine which they had kindled for me within.'"

Other books, however, had some influence upon him, and men who wrote prose as well as those who wrote verse:

"In his early manhood no preacher influenced him more than Frederick Denison Maurice, to whose pure, noble life Dean Farrar has paid many eloquent tributes. But one sermon preached by his friend and teacher stands out prominently from others. It was on the text, 'Now the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal,' and the Dean is fond of descibing it as 'the noblest sermon of ancient or modern times.'"

Mrs. Tooley adds an item of personal detail, which may interest many. Dean Farrar always begins to compose his Sunday sermon on Monday. It is always written in full, and read from the pulpit:

"For, in spite of his natural gift of oratory, he adheres to this method, believing it to have been commended by the greatest preachers; and while he deplores the lack of elocutionary training at the universities, he says that if he began life over again he should write and read his sermons."

THEODOR MADSEN.

TO the July-August number of *Samtiden* Herr H. C. Hansen contributes a critical and very interesting article, dated from Oxford, on the works of the Norwegian author, Theodor Madsen. In the writings of none other of the younger Norse *littérateurs* will we find, says Herr Hansen, so strong a personal and logically worked out view of life as shines out in those of Theodor Madsen. The reflective mind, desirous of seeing the thoughts of the times on broad lines, will find a study of this author will repay them. Apart from this, however, Theodor Madsen's work has, of course, its literary value also, acknowledged not only by noted critics, but by a wide and grateful circle of readers. It may seem strange at first that Madsen should have won grateful readers, for, as a pessimist, there is little enough of the encouraging and cheering in the pictures he unrolls before us. But the fact of the matter is, writes Herr Hansen, that to reflecting and pondering folk—and there are plenty such in our day—the chief thing is that here, in Madsen's books, their reflections and broodings find proper expression, and truth comes to light. That the truth is gruesome and bitter is another matter altogether; it is a comfort, nevertheless, that the truth is told, be the truth never so comfortless. When one has brooded himself into despair over the world's illimitable pain and sin and meaninglessness, and has at the same time stared himself into a fury at the dull crowd moving along in slow nerved self conceit, happy in the midst of all the misery, it does his heart good to see the misery unmasked and this clownish contentment put into pillory. Must we choose between truth and happiness; it is truth that will win, for happiness that is not true cannot be happiness, while truth, though it lead to direct misery, will always be truth. Therefore the soul that has tortured itself with its broodings rejoices when it finds in literature some powerful and striking expression for the misery it feels as deeply but cannot voice. To many readers, too, the pessimism of Theodor Madsen brings hope of a betterment of life's conditions. A true and faithful picture of the reality teaches us to understand human nature with all its weaknesses and infirmities, its temptations and its sorrows; and out of this understanding will grow a higher love, or at least a greater sympathy with the passions of our fellow humans, and out of a greater sympathy will be born a better life.

Since 1884 Theodor Madsen has written several novelettes, but it was in 1890 that the first of his larger works was published—a novel entitled "Adrift." In this he shows himself most closely as a realist, though in no wise a slavish imitator of Zola. The realistic movement, as we know, is the result of the reaction against romance:

"The flight of romance from reality into the land of dreams could not for long satisfy humanity; reality would not be driven away by the witchcraft of dreams; reality would force itself through in spite of all, and will at last be master. The strange part about this reaction, however, is that reality alone was taken for nature; one forgot the soul, or thought of it only as a sort of inferior form of nature. Human passions, love and hate, were, as Taine has it, 'products like vitriol and sugar.' And so the reaction against romance has not become a higher, richer, more concrete conception of life; it has become, instead, a lower, poorer, more abstract one. Had the reaction been a real step forward, it would have led to objective realism; but it has only led to naturalism.

"The realist must be also a determinist; he has no concrete conception of liberty; to him liberty is but the negative abstract and meaningless. For the necessary laws of nature he has an open eye; but any other than the laws of nature he cannot see. Such forces as disinterested friendship, self-denying love, morality and religion he drags down among the blind forces of nature, where they are wholly out of place—relegates them to the blind laws of necessity, and, if they were permitted to keep their names, they are robbed, nevertheless of their spirit."

Such a realist and determinist is Madsen. His characters, the higher no less than the lower sort, must always yield to the hard law of necessity. "Adrift" concerns itself with a group of unhappy humans, whose sexual life has been thrown out of balance, and who, with no will, no moral, nothing to grip hold of, lose their footing and get adrift like the spars that out at sea toss round at mercy of wind and weather. A lyrical tone runs through the book "like a silent, but powerful under current," giving it its deeper value by the background of higher thoughts and aims it gives to the blind passions. Of the head character, Edward Orlow, a composite and very interesting personality, a critic has said, "In the whole of our literature this is a unique creation." Gifted with an uncommonly sharp and clear intelligence, Orlow has at the same time an imagination so strong that it readily becomes a disease. He suffers alternately from two tortures, his strong sexual desires and a fearful remorse. Pessimistically colored throughout, a happy ending to "Adrift" is out of the question. The love story of the two most sympathetic characters in the book—the young girl Karoline and her true hearted sailor lover—is in itself a tragedy, and toward the conclusion we see the unhappy Orlow sinking helplessly into "insanity's night."

"God's Finger," Madsen's second novel, was published in 1893. This book is less realistic, in the ordinary sense of the term. It takes less heed of dead nature and the surroundings of its characters; it is rather of the psychological class, confining itself to the portrayal of soul-life and inner development. But the view of life which forms a philosophical background to the book may itself be termed realistic. On no side does any free soul force break through and make itself master; on the contrary, we find everywhere the hard law of necessity conquering. Morals are represented solely by "the casualty of things;" and they are hard morals indeed. "It is true enough in a sense, for we humans are not free souls; we are things of nature, akin to animals and plants; ay, brave Ovid was right when he told us that we, in a sense, are descended from the stones. '*Inde genus durum sumus experiensque laborum—et documenta damus, qua simus origine nati.*'" And such human documents Theodor Madsen has given us in both his novels.

"God's Finger" is the story of an unhappy marriage between a young man and an elderly woman, his inferior in character and culture. The marriage may be said to have come to pass by accident; Thorvald Münther is wholly inexperienced and ignorant in love affairs; he has no deeper love for Lully, but he thinks he ought to marry her in order to repair a false step; she is much more experienced—a woman, in fact, with a history—but she has many good and pleasing traits and is altogether a fair sample of the average; one of her chief characteristics being her great respect for "people" and for "what people will say." Thorvald has many psychic features in common with the Orlow of "Adrift," being in the highest degree nervous and shy. He is, however, of a less sensual nature and of artistic and literary tastes and gifts, which he cultivates in secret and hides from other eyes, letting a "friend" publish his talented writings in his own name and put a goodly portion of the honorarium into his own pocket. Naturally his conjugal life with Lully becomes more and more wretched, full of discontent and bickerings and mutual reproach; *she* does not become younger or more beautiful as time goes on, and *he* falls in love with another. Finally, when Lully's sudden death from an unknown inward complaint sets him free, he is suspected of murder, and his imagination begins a headlong gallop. An old wife lets him see that he is suspected and he goes in daily fear of being openly accused. There is plenty of circumstantial evidence; the suddenness of the death, their well known unhappiness, his relations with another woman; and then he cannot deny to himself that he has *wished* his wife dead. The anguish that seizes him is protrayed in a masterly fashion. The end of it is he throws himself in distraction on the railway line to be mangled to death. And, as his body is carried into his room, the old wife and some of her sister gossips put their heads together and see in the tragedy a punishment from God. It is "God's Finger." The author himself has, of course, repudiating the more Jewish than Christian idea of a revengeful God, chosen the title in cold sarcasm.

Theodor Madsen's third great work is the drama "Marionettes," which came out in 1894, and has several times been most successfully performed in Bergen.

STORIES OF THE LATE SIR J. E. MILLAIS.

REV. DONALD MACLEOD, D.D., tells some good stories about the late president of the Royal Academy in this month's *Good Words*. Here is one which illustrates his early struggles as well as the affectionateness of his home:

"A Jew dealer commissioned him to paint a picture, naming £100 as the price. Millais was delighted, and after six months' hard work 'Ferdinand and Ariel' was completed. He was living at that time with his father and mother in Gower street, and the family circumstances were somewhat straitened. The £100 had been appropriated in advance to pay 'butcher and baker and candlestick maker.' When the picture was finished, Millais asked the dealer to inspect it. He came, peered at it, sniffed round it, and turning to Millais, said, 'It is not the sort of thing I want; in fact, I don't like it at all. You can let some one else have it, and perhaps some other time you will let me have the offer of something else,' and so he took his departure.

"This was a knock down blow. Millais knew that his father and mother were waiting anxiously in the

adjoining room to hear the result of the dealer's visit; but it was some time before he could summon courage to tell them. 'First my mother began to cry, then my father, and I am afraid that I was at it too!' 'Well it has just come to what I anticipated, and we must let one of our rooms,' was my father's rejoinder; and he straightway proceeded to write an announcement to that effect on a half sheet of notepaper, which he affixed by wafers to the window-pane. Just at that moment a ring came to the door and the doctor who used to attend the family was announced. He was accompanied by an elderly gentleman."

The doctor was told the disappointing story, while his companion, a collector of water colors, was ostensibly looking at sketches in another part of the room, but really listening to every word. Before going he offered young Millais a copy of a book on water color painting, saying, "Be sure and look into my little book. I think you will find it interesting:"

"When his visitors had left Millais sat down in despair to consider his situation. After a time his eye fell on the book, and on lifting it a piece of paper fluttered out. On picking it up he found a check for £150, and a line saying, 'I am glad to be the possessor of "Ferdinand and Ariel."' He rushed into the next room to tell his father and mother, and the first thing he saw was the ticket, 'Apartments to let,' on the window-pane. In an instant he had torn it down, crumpled it up and threw it in the fire. He used to say that he still recollected the feeling of the half-dry wafers coming away from the window-pane. In another moment, by way of explanation, the check was thrust into his mother's hand."

THE BUSY AMERICAN.

Here is a characteristic story of a rich visitor from the United States:

"'Sir,' he said, 'I wish to take a present back to my wife. She says she would like to have my portrait painted by the very best artist in the country. I have been told that you are the man. When can I have a sitting?' 'I am at present very busy,' said Millais. 'So am I,' was the reply. 'But I am a very expensive artist.' 'How much do you charge?' A large price was named. 'Shall I give you a check now?' 'Not at all,' said Millais, 'I merely mentioned it to prevent misunderstandings.' 'How many sittings will you require?' 'Five or six at the least.' 'If you can do it in fewer so much the better, for I am a very busy man and my time is valuable.' Millais enjoyed the manner in which his own plea of being busy had been met, and agreed to paint him."

Of the closing scene Dr. Macleod remarks:

"He was in absolute peace of soul. All his work had been finished. Not one canvas required a touch from that cunning hand. He looked at the future with more than calmness, resting himself wholly on God."

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

SIR JOHN E. GORST, writing in the *North American Review*, asserts that the chief obstacles to the progress of education in England are party spirit and religious intolerance. Proposals for educational reform, he says, are discussed and decided, not in a philosophical spirit, but with all the acrimony of partisans.

"Yet it is admitted that the case is a very urgent one; that England is engaged in a struggle with her foreign competitors not only for the supremacy, but even for the very existence of her industries; that her workers are worse instructed than their rivals, and are on that account going to the wall; and that better education, both elementary and technical, is vital to the continuance of her prosperity. It is the fact that in both town and country elementary instruction is so backward that, even if adequate technical schools were provided, the mass of the people are unfitted to take full advantage of them. Yet, notwithstanding all this, English statesmen will postpone reform indefinitely if they can see their way to secure a party advantage thereby. The only hope is that public opinion may appreciate, before it is too late, the position of education, both elementary and technical; may become agreed as to the direction in which development ought to take place, and may force Parliament and the government to grapple with the difficulties which have to be overcome."

The reader is reminded that the origin of all education in England was voluntary, that there were no elementary schools established by public authority before 1870, no technical schools so established before 1890, and that there are now no public colleges for the training of teachers. The principle of the Education act of 1870 was the division of England into school districts consisting of the metropolis, the boroughs, and the parishes outside of boroughs. These districts could be compelled to form school boards, which were obligated to equip the necessary schools and which had the power to levy taxes to pay for such schools. In the metropolis and in the large county boroughs having their own school boards, where two-fifths of the children are to be found, it is conceded that the act of 1870 has worked well. The effect of the school board system in boroughs has been to raise the level of elementary education, and at the same time to increase its cost, but with the assent of the tax-payers.

"There are two obstacles which hinder the full measure of success being attained. The first is the short time which the children remain in the elementary schools. Till recently the age for exemption from full time attendance at school was ten. It is now eleven, and in some boroughs has been raised by by-laws to as much as thirteen. The value of the child's labor is too great a temptation to parents and employers, and the general interest the community have in keeping children longer at school is not sufficiently realized to counteract this strong

motive. But if we choose to sacrifice our children at so early an age to the necessities of their parents or to the industries of the country, we must not expect to find them so apt to receive technical instruction as the German or Swiss child who has been kept at school to the age of fourteen. Until the school age is raised English children cannot be turned out by the borough board schools as well equipped for further instruction as the Continental children who are to be their future rivals.

"The second obstacle to complete success is the fact that the school board system in boroughs does not cover the ground. Of seven children educated in boroughs, three are educated in voluntary schools, as against four in board schools, and these voluntary schools do not in general possess the means of giving so efficient an education in secular learning as the board schools."

Sir John Gorst declares, however, that the voluntary schools are not likely to be abolished, for two reasons—first, the saving in expense under the voluntary system, and second, the religious sentiment of many of the people.

In the rural schools, on the other hand, the act of 1870 seems to have been less successful. Schools under the charge of school boards are said to be generally inferior to the voluntary schools. "Yet there is no part of the country in which education is more necessary to the preservation of English industry. Manufacturing districts are still struggling against their foreign competitors, and are in many cases holding their own; but the agricultural interest is already beaten. The greater part of the food of the English people must of necessity be supplied by foreign competitors. But not only are bread and meat, the great staples of agricultural production, imported from abroad, but such articles as eggs, poultry, butter and vegetables, which might be produced in unlimited quantities at home, are supplied to a great extent from Normandy, Belgium, Holland and Denmark.

"If any one contrasts the elementary and technical instruction imparted to the children of the peasantry in these countries and in England, as well as the amounts spent by the respective governments thereon, there is no reason for surprise at the defeat of English agriculture; and it is impossible to refrain from asking whether better education of the people would not tend more to the relief of agricultural depression than remedies like bimetallism or protection. The understandings of all those who are connected with the cultivation of the soil appear to be darkened. The land owners exhibit that dislike to intellectual development which is characteristic of a territorial aristocracy; the farmers regard the imitation of the methods of their forefathers as the highest agricultural art and scoff at the teachings of science; and the laborer's children are turned out of school to scare crows when eleven years old, and often by the connivance of the school attendance officers, who are under the thumb of the farmers, at a much earlier age. After leaving school the children get no further instruction; they have no means of keeping up the little knowledge they have obtained; and in a few years they forget everything they have learned, and are often incapable even of reading and writing. How can such a population compete with the French agriculturists, carefully trained in schools and colleges in the art they are to practice? The mere distribution of a capitation grant from government among the country schools would not raise rural education. Unless ear-marked and appropriated to specific purposes it would all go in relief of subscriptions and rates. As between board and voluntary schools, the case of the towns is reversed; in the country the latter are better off than the former; there is no competition and no necessity for leveling up as in the towns; the voluntary schools can hold their own without further pecuniary support."

This article, as a whole, presents a rather gloomy view of the British education situation. It is significant, however, as showing a tendency among British statesmen to seek other remedies than "bimetallism or protection" for agrarian ills.

THE SOCIAL MISSION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

PRESIDENT HYDE of Bowdoin College writes in the *Educational Review* on proposed improvements in our public school system, with reference to the social ideal of education. As desirable reforms he names the introduction of physical culture, manual training, flexibility of programmes, with frequent "irregular" promotions, training of the powers of observation, and the familiarizing of the pupil with the best literature. He says:

"A school system where the promotion is frequent, and the programme is flexible, and instruction is personal and individual and examination is rational and natural, and where the great topics which call out youthful enthusiasm and minister to intellectual and social delight are introduced as early and rapidly as they can be appreciated and enjoyed; a school system like that is infinitely preferable to a system where everybody must take the same course in the same time in the same way; and be worried once in so often over the same arbitrary and formal examinations, and waste the same number of precious years in the same dreary and monotonous drudgery upon subjects which have long since lost all interest and charm. The wealthy and intelligent portion of the community are beginning to understand that the public school of to-day is not the ideal school; and that fact constitutes the crisis of the hour. Shall this demand of the intelligent and wealthy parents be met by private schools to which the children of the more favored classes shall be sent, and by leaving the public schools exclusively for the poorer children whose parents cannot afford to send them to a better

school? The moment that policy is permitted to prevail, the public school receives a more fatal blow than it was ever in the power of politician or ecclesiastic to inflict. The public school will conquer every inferior rival. Its rivals, hitherto, both private and parochial, have been hopelessly inferior to the public school; and in spite of all opposition, the public school has thus far come out of every conflict magnificently triumphant. Unless the public school system itself responds at once to the new ideal it will, ere long, find itself confronted for the first time by a rival whose superiority to itself will render it really formidable.

IS THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIALISTIC?

"The public school is the institution which says that the poor boy, though he may eat coarser food, and wear a shabbier coat, and dwell in a smaller house and work earlier and later and harder than his rich companion, still shall have his eyes trained to behold the same glory in the heavens and the same beauty in the earth; shall have his mind developed to appreciate the same sweetness in music and the same loveliness in art; shall have his heart opened to enjoy the same literary treasures and the same philosophic truths; shall have his soul stirred by the same social influences and the same spiritual ideals as the children of his wealthier neighbors.

"The socialism of wealth, the equalization of material conditions, is at present an idle dream, a contradictory conception; toward which society can take, no doubt, a few faltering steps, but which no mechanical invention or constitutional device can hope to realize in our day. The socialism of the intellect, the offering to all of the true riches of an enlightened mind and a heart that is trained to love the true, the beautiful, and the good; this is a possibility for the children of every workingman; and the public school is the channel through which this common fund of intellectual and spiritual wealth is freely distributed alike to rich and poor.

"Here native and foreign born should meet to learn the common language and to cherish the common history and traditions of our country; here the son of the rich man should learn to respect the dignity of manual labor, and the daughter of the poor man should learn how to adorn and beautify her future humble home. Here all classes and conditions of men should meet together and form those bonds of fellowship, ties of sympathy, and community of interest and identity of aim, which will render them superior to all the divisive forces of sectarian religion, or partisan politics, or industrial antagonisms; and make them all contented adherents, strong supporters, firm defenders of that social order which must rest upon the intelligence, the sympathy, the fellowship, the unity of its constituent members."

HUMAN EVOLUTION: NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL?

An Argument Against Natural Selection.

MR. H. G. WELLS, whose remarkable essays in fiction have compelled every one to recognize that in him we have a new, daring and original thinker, contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* for October an article entitled "Human Evolution an Artificial Process," which is thoroughly characteristic of the man. Mr. Wells begins by challenging the doctrine that the evolution of man is brought about by natural selection. Natural selection, he says, operates by means of death. Only by a process of killing out the unfit, generation after generation, does it operate in producing efficiency. Now, says Mr. Wells, the human family breeds too slowly for this ruthless machine to get a chance of improving him much by killing off the unfit. The human family breeds very slowly. He does not begin to multiply until he is at least sixteen years old, and when he does begin to breed, his offspring are very few compared with those of, let us say, the rabbit. Then, again, the human dies a natural death for the most part; most other animals are killed off before they attain their full length of years.

"Taking all these points together, and assuming four generations of men to the century—a generous allowance—and ten thousand years as the period of time that has elapsed since man entered upon the age of polished stone, it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say that he has had time only to undergo as much specific modification as the rabbit could get through in a century. Indeed, I believe it an exaggeration to say that he can possibly have undergone as much modification as the rabbit (under rapidly changing circumstances) would experience in fifty years."

Therefore, it appears to Mr. Wells impossible to believe that man has undergone anything but an infinitesimal alteration in his intrinsic nature since the age of unpolished stone. Now the age of unpolished stone, says Mr. Wells, has lasted the 100,000 years during which mankind slowly fashioned the wonderful instruments of articulate speech. Mr. Wells maintains that it is incredible that a moral disposition could be developed by natural selection, as the moral restraint was directly prejudicial to the interests of the species into which it was developed. How then was civilized man evolved? Mr. Wells' solution of the problem is as follows:

"That in civilized man we have, 1, an inherited factor, the natural man, who is the product of natural selection, the culminating ape, and a type of animal more obstinately unchangeable than any other living creature; and, 2, an acquired factor, the artificial man, the highly plastic creature of tradition, suggestion and reasoned thought. In the artificial man we have all that makes the comforts and securities of civilization a possibility. That factor and civilization have developed, and will develop together. And in this view, what we call

morality becomes the padding of suggested emotional habits necessary to keep the round Palæolithic savage in the square hole of the civilized state. And sin is the conflict of the two factors—as I have tried to convey in my 'Island of Dr. Moreau.' If this new view is acceptable, it provides a novel definition of education, which obviously should be the careful and systematic manufacture of the artificial factor in man.

"The artificial factor in man is made and modified by two chief influences. The greatest of these is *suggestion*, and particularly the suggestion of example. With this tradition is inseparably interwoven. The second is his reasoned conclusions from additions to his individual knowledge, either through instruction or experience. The artificial factor in a man, therefore, may evidently be deliberately affected by a sufficiently intelligent exterior agent in a number of way : by example deliberately set; by the fictitious example of the stage and novel ; by sound or unsound presentations of facts, or sound or fallacious arguments derived from facts, even, it may be, by emotionally propounded precepts. The artificial factor of mankind—and that is the one really of civilization—grows, therefore, through the agency of eccentric and innovating people, playwrights, novelists, preachers, poets, journalists and political reasoners and speakers, the modern equivalents of the prophets who struggled against the priests—against the social order that is of the barbaric stage.

HOPE FOR THE RACE.

"In the future, it is at least conceivable that men with a trained reason and a sounder science, both of matter and psychology, may conduct this operation far more intelligently, unanimously and effectively, and work toward, and at last attain and preserve, a social organization so cunningly balanced against exterior necessities on the one hand, and the artificial factor in the individual on the other, that the life of every human being, and, indeed, through man, of every sentient creature on earth, may be generally happy. To me, at least, that is no dream, but a possibility to be lost or won by men, as they may have or may not have the greatness of heart to consciously shape their moral conceptions and their lives to such an end.

"This view, in fact, reconciles a scientific faith in evolution with optimism. The attainment of an unstable and transitory perfection only through innumerable generations of suffering and 'elimination' is not necessarily the destiny of humanity. If what is there advanced is true, in education lies the possible salvation of mankind from misery and sin. We may hope to come out of the valley of death, become emancipated from the Calanistic deity of natural selection, before the end of the pilgrimage. We need not clamor for the systematic massacre of the unfit, nor fear that degeneration is the inevitable consequence of security."

LAST SEASON'S FOOTBALL.

A REVIEW of the football season of 1895 is presented in *Outing* by Walter Camp, presumably for the sake of the suggestions to be derived by college teams this fall from last year's experience. Mr. Camp regards the football events of '95 as remarkable in many aspects. Such a season of sustained interest in the game has seldom been seen, he says. He shows that the development of play was in two directions.

"First, and most important, there was a far better knowledge exhibited of the possibilities of the kicking game when well molded in with running tactics. This was indicated along the line of concealing, in a measure, what the play was to be. Not many years ago the regulation play, especially among small teams was invariably to attempt the running game until forced on a third down to kick. Some teams, it is true, even went farther than this and never kicked at all. But that was because they had made up their minds that they had no man sufficiently competent to rely upon for a punt. They believed, as did the rest, that after three attempts to advance a kick was the proper play if anybody on the eleven could kick. The larger teams, the last few years, have shown a strong inclination to take more advantage of the kicking possibilities, but not until last year was there a great deal of real progress made by teams in general toward keeping their opponents in the dark and springing, as it were, a kick upon them occasionally, thus prohibiting a 'cut and dried' formation against distinctively a running game with changes when the kick was expected. In this province came the development of the quarter-back kick, and last year the addition of a kick by the full back, who received the ball directly from the snap-back without the intermediation of the quarter. Then, too, upon some teams this design was made even more effective by arranging two possible kickers, so that the opponents, even though they suspected a kick, could not tell which man would take it. Superadded to this was the play of the recipient of the ball starting out as if for an end run, and after a few steps kicking while on the run. All this indicates a decided advance, and that, too, in a direction that should be hailed with joy by all lovers of the sport.

"The development in the running game took place in the practical abandonment of heavy momentum plays for the more rapidly executed short mass work, and in some instances with the addition of secondary formations and passing of the ball for a new outlet.

"Individual running showed the effect of a negative encouragement it had received in the suppression of momentum plays. Some of the individual runners of 1895, as notably Thorne of the Yale team, are products of the better side of the play, and while we may not expect to see some of the players of 1895 surpassed in this respect, it is fair to hope that there will be more individually brilliant runners come for-

ward in the future of the game. With the present advantage of mass plays, however, it is not likely that individual running will receive the amount of attention deserved until it is made more valuable."

THE CRICKET PRINCE.

An Interview With Ranjitsinjhi.

IN the *Strand Magazine* for September there is an illustrated interview with the famous Indian cricketer, who was the most popular of the season. Ranjitsinjhi was born in India on September 10, 1872. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkote. He spent eight years there, and was taught cricket by Mr. Macnaghten, an old Cambridge University man, who was at the head of the school. When he was sixteen years of age he came to England. After six months in London under a private tutor he went to Cambridge, where he unlearned his Indian cricket and was coached by the semi-professionals who undertake that duty for the Cambridge University. He was nineteen before he was able to play cricket properly, and twenty-one when he formed one of the University eleven. He bicycles, using an American bicycle, and claims to play tennis better than he plays at cricket. He played football at Cambridge until he hurt his knee, then he gave it up. His accident happened when he was playing association game, and he maintains that, from a player's point of view, association is a much more dangerous than the Rugby game.

Speaking of cricket in India, he says that he understands it is improving, but cricket in the Indian empire suffers from the climate and from the absence of professionalism. It can only be played during the winter, when it is chilly until ten o'clock in the morning, then hot till six, and at night it is quite frosty. Being asked as to what style of bating he would recommend, he said he would advise any young player to follow up the style which, under capable coaching, comes to him naturally. Speaking of county cricket generally, Prince Ranjitsinjhi said that it was beginning to be looked upon in too serious a manner, and of being made to much of a business character.

GOLF AT SEA.

GOLF as a pastime on board ship is an extension of the game which Eden Phillpotts in the *Badminton* introduces to the British public. It was first adopted a month or two ago on the steamship *Wazzan* in the Bay of Biscay. "Instead of a ball, a round disc or quoit of wood about four and a half inches in diameter is employed; and a fairly heavy walking-stick with a flat head takes the place of a club." The rolling and the pitching of the vessel added picturesque variants to the land sport. So satisfactory was the marine development that the writer prophesies:

"With prophetic eye I can foresee a time when neither 'liner' nor war-ship will be complete without its round of holes. The 'links' will doubtless be considered when the vessel is building; the holes will assuredly be permanent stars or circles flush with the deck, and placed in the happiest positions by some cunning expert skilled in the science of marine golf. The game is undoubtedly capable of vast development, and, given a big ship, keen players, and no official let or hindrance, the pastime should become sufficiently important to reconcile sportsmen to the ocean for a time at least, and go far to lessen the monotony of long days circled by the rim of the sea."

MOTOR CARRIAGES.

IN the *Leisure Hour* for October there is an interesting article describing the success of Mr. Gurney's steam motor sixty odd years ago. It is somewhat discouraging to find that we have barely advanced to the position that we reached before the Reform bill was passed. The description which the *Leisure Hour* gives of Mr. Gurney's run with his steam carriage is very interesting, but what is still more notable is that a select committee of the House of Commons reported entirely in favor of permitting the use of motor carriages on the public highways:

"A Parliamentary Committee was appointed, which included Mr. Shaw Lefevre, afterward Lord Eversley, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Hume and others, and they held a nine days' inquiry into the subject, examining a number of witnesses in the most careful and ample manner, and finally issuing, on October 12, a very full report. There was not the slightest doubt or hesitation about their verdict. They declared themselves entirely satisfied as to the safety of steam propulsion, the absence of any nuisance to the public from smoke, steam, or noise, the effect on the roads, and so forth. And though they espied rocks ahead in the form of strong prejudice which would call for caution and prevent the very speedy triumph of the new power, and also in the contentions and antagonism of rivals who might wrench the gains from the original inventors, they were certain the steam coach was powerful enough to vanquish all such difficulties; and they made known their united conviction that 'the substitution of steam for animal power in draught on common roads is the most important improvement in the means of internal communication ever introduced. Its practicability they consider to have been fully established; its general adoption will take place more or less rapidly in proportion as the attention of scientific men shall be drawn by public encouragement to further improvements.' They also came to the unanimous conclusion that steam carriages could be propelled by steam on common roads at an average speed of ten miles an hour; that their weight, including engine, fuel, water and attendants, might be under three

tons; that they could ascend and descend hills with facility and safety; that they were perfectly safe for passengers, no nuisance to the public, would become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance than horse carriages; that they did not cause so much wear and tear of the roads as was caused by horses' feet; and finally, that rates of toll had been imposed which prohibited their use on several lines of road were they to be permitted to remain unaltered. They therefore recommended the immediate repeal of all prohibitory tolls, and an experimental rate for three years, placing carriages containing not more than six persons on a par with two-horse carriages, and others on equal terms with four horse coaches."

Alas for the inventive genius of Mr. Gurney, nothing was done to give effect to this recommendation, and it is only this year that Parliament has legislated on the lines which this committee recommended as long ago as 1831.

ELECTRIC CABLES.

MR. J. HETHERINGTON, an English electric engineer, contributes to *Cassier's Magazine* for September a very intelligent and interesting article upon "Electric Concentric Cables and Their Accessories." The article itself is too technical to quote from it here, but when Mr. Hetherington illustrates his paper by recalling his own experience in laying the first concentric cables in London, he says:

"There appears to be an unmistakable trend in English practice in the direction of high pressure in the distribution of electricity for public uses, and in the employment of concentric cables, lead covered and generally armored. Triple concentric cables are taking a prominent place in three-wire systems, being almost a necessity where alternating current is thus distributed, and the general use of the 200-volt lamp will greatly increase their usefulness.

"A concentric armored cable seems a heaven-sent means to the engineer to get in his copper in streets already thickly crowded with buried, yet living, mains of various kinds where bare copper in culverts, or three separate cables in stoneware conduits, or pipes, would present grave difficulties and greatly swell the cost. Vulcanized rubber as a dielectric is being pushed aside by the cheaper compounds of oil and fibre now used for insulation, both for single and concentric cables, and a high degree of perfection has been attained in their manufacture. The durability of the compounds has yet to be proved while that of rubber is established, but so far its more youthful rivals are full of promise in this direction.

"It fell to the writer's lot to have the supervision of the first concentric cables laid in London, and in 1890-91 he laid nearly 50 miles of three different makes of cable. Of one, insulated with jute and rosin oil, there were 17 miles, all lead covered and laid directly in the soil with no protection other than the ribbon armor wound upon it. There has not been a single electrical failure in this lot up to the time of writing, although working at a pressure of 2,400 volts and with hundreds of service lines tapped from it. Another make to the extent of 10 miles, lead covered only, was drawn into cast iron pipes, and jointed with plumbers' wiped joints. Two of these joints have failed, and that is the record after five years under 2,400 volts. The cable is insulated with cotton and rosin oil, and has hundreds of services tapped on to it. The third cable is built up of copper tubes, insulated with paper, soaked in paraffin wax, and inclosed in an outer iron tube laid in a trough filled with pitch.

"Here there are nearly 25 miles of cable with joints at every 20 feet, working at a pressure of 10,000 volts. What has been its record? If we put aside the failures at the joints, it is nearly as successful as the others. Nor have the 25 miles of paper-insulated cable in wrought iron tubes had less immunity. These cables are about 2¾ inches external diameter, and have only twice been short-circuited by wedges. On both occasions the wedges were driven through the cables while under a pressure of 10,000 volts with 700 horse-power behind it, and both times the workmen were in complete ignorance of any damage being done—a pretty conclusive proof of the safety of the concentric system."

THE COST.

Mr. Hetherington illustrates his article by numerous diagrams and many illustrations. As to the comparative cost of the systems, Mr. Hetherington says:

"The cost of concentric cables is about 7 to 8 per cent. greater than two single cables of equal sectional area, both being lead covered. The armoring generally used is much cheaper than the cast iron pipes, being about one-fourth to one sixth of their cost (the difference diminishing with the size of the cable), and it is doubtful if the ability to draw in and out is worth the cost of the pipe."

It is very difficult to speak about costs when there are such extraordinary variations in the cost of laying a cable. Mr. Hetherington, speaking of his experiences in London, says:

"The writer had sixteen different scales of charges to deal with in as many parishes. In this instance the dearest parish for reinstatement cost, per yard run, five times as much as the cheapest, and three times the average of the sixteen for similar work, the difference being almost entirely due to the different methods of the surveyors. Where the reinstating is allowed to be done by contractors it can be done at a fair profit for less than half the average vestry charges and to the vestry's satisfaction, so that, although municipal labor is a very fine thing, it is not coincident with economy where a company without voice or control in its direction has to settle the bill."

A DIATRIBE AGAINST AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Most Selfish Beings in the World!

THE *Contemporary Review* for October contains an extremely vivacious, or audacious, article by a writer who apparently comes from Australia or New Zealand, who signs himself "Cecilde Thierry," and who gives us a paper on American women from the colonial point of view.

A more carefully put together compost of offensive remarks about the female American we have never read. He begins as follows:

"Good New Englanders are distressed to find that Maria Mitchell is the only American woman whose name is engraved on the external memorial tablets of the new Boston Public Library. The other names, similarly honored, are Sappho, George Sand, Madame de Staël, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth and Mary Somerville. Thus England, without Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who has, apparently been forgotten, contributes to the glory of the ages five times as much feminine weight as the United States. The fact is significant, and not by any means flattering to Transatlantic pride."

GEESE THAT ARE ALL SWANS.

He remarks that it is very strange this should be so, considering the extraordinary high estimate which Americans appear to have of their womenfolk.

The Americans indulge in extravagant eulogy of the American women, but, says Cecil de Thierry:

"An indirect but clear proof of the dead-level of life in America—at any rate from the feminine standpoint—is the nature of American biographies of 'famous women.' To read them is a weariness to the flesh. Yet at no period of the world's history has a nation created a happier environment for its women than the United States does to-day. The want of literary distinction among them is therefore the more remarkable."

THE AMERICAN WOMAN IN LITERATURE.

If the American woman does not shine in biographies that profess to describe facts, how does she appear in fiction? Let this audacious Australasian reply:

"Let us turn to the national literature. Instead of here making the acquaintance of creations breathing the charm and beauty and intellect of which so much is heard on both sides of the Atlantic, we find them conspicuously absent. In poetry the American woman is hardly recognized at all. In fiction the American woman appears more prominently, but her position is very far indeed from being supreme. The works of every writer, from Fenimore Cooper to Margaret Deland, may be searched in vain for a creation as heroic as the Antigone of Sophocles. Hardness and superficiality, combined with beauty and grace, are the most prominent features of the heroines of American novels."

To make matters worse, he maintains that, whenever an American author does draw a female character that lives and is loved, he usually makes her an English woman. In "Hyperion," the heroine is an English woman. In Hawthorne's "Transformation" she is an English Jewess, and Hester Prynne in "The Scarlet Letter" is also an English woman.

NEITHER GREATNESS NOR GENIUS.

Zenobia, he admits, is an American woman, and cursed with the plague of self-consciousness which characterizes all her sisters:

"Literature does but hold up the mirror to the daily life it sees around it. As Zenobia thought more of how her beautiful body looked after death than of the tremendous issues involved in taking her own life, so do a large section of the American public of these days; the end of the material part of them would seem to be more important than the spiritual. It will thus be seen that American women are neither themselves great in literature, nor are they the cause of greatness in others. In poetry not one name is worthy to stand on the same plane as Mrs. Browning or Christina Rossetti; in fiction the record is even poorer. They have been distanced even by an English colony, South Africa, which has produced at least one work of genius in the 'Story of an African Farm.' The stage, that other congenial outlet for the energies of Old World women, knows as few distinguished Americans as literature. As Mrs. Brown-Potter remarked not so long ago, in reference to her own slighted merits, 'the actresses in this country are foreign-born.' She might have added that the dramatic profession generally is, and always has been, largely recruited from Great Britain."

DESTITUTE OF THE HIGHER EMOTIONS.

What is the secret of this strange dearth of charm in the American woman? The question is audacious, indeed, but Cecil de Thierry unshrinkingly advances to the second part of his task:

"An abnormal development of self reliance and independence, qualities which invest the feminine character with hardness, without adding to its strength is responsible, too, for their intensely practical outlook in the affairs of daily life, and their terrible facility in vulgarizing the ideal. None of these characteristics—omitting the last, excellent as they are in themselves—make an individual or a people great, unless they are controlled by sentiment. Neither do they lend themselves to artistic treatment. Self-sacrifice, devotion, trustfulness, gentleness, tenderness, delicacy, a high sense of duty, singleness of purpose, are the themes of art and literature, especially when they are colored by passion or imagination. So, also, are the faults inseparable from the highest virtues, and those emotions in which self can be completely submerged. In these, however, American women are deficient. How could it be otherwise when the very essence of a great situation is an unknown experience to them?

They are the most finished product of the democratic principle—the most unconsciously selfish beings on the face of the earth. They demand and are given the maximum of rights, their ideas too seldom travel beyond the minimum of duties. In them the utilitarian philosophy has done its worst.

SOLELY MATTER OF FACT.

"In like manner the American has all the hardness, and brightness, and crispness of her native air. But what she gains in one direction she loses in another. She does not live in an atmosphere such as artists love; she does not make one feel that her clear, calm eyes are the windows of a soul whose depths have never been sounded; she does not give one the impression of richness, intellectually and physically. She has not the repose of manner which suggests strength and vigor. Her qualities are all, with one exception, matter-of-fact. She has charm, and it is a quality peculiarly her own. It has very little in common with the charm, founded on passion, of a Cleopatra or a Lucrezia Borgia, but it has a fragrance which, when allied with beauty, does much to atone for the want of those feminine graces."

Speaking of the types depicted in the novels after Mr. Howells and Mr. James, he says:

"They are as insatiable as Moloch, and as ungrateful as republics. They are luxuries for which man must pay with the sweat of his brow, affecting the while to regard it as a privilege. And in a minor degree, the same is true of the average woman."

THEIR LIMITATIONS IN SOCIETY.

After a passing glance at the political and social condition of America, where, he maintains, the social war that is beginning to rage is largely due to the reckless extravagance of the women, he brings his article to a close by damning them with faint praise. He says:

"But if women have not made America altogether desirable as a place of residence, and have not given to the world great novelists, artists, poets, philanthropists, or national heroines, they are recognized everywhere for their social gifts. The result is not a very brilliant contribution to the glory of the age, but it is something; and if it were not permeated by a fatal superficiality, Transatlantic Aspasias, Madame de Staëls and Lady Blessingtons might win the gratitude and admiration of civilized mankind. So far, however, Margaret Fuller is the only one of her compatriots who has the slightest claim to be included in the company of famous social lights. There are scores of American women, rich, beautiful, charming, in every European capital, but not one of them has made more than a conventional success in the art of entertaining. There are others also, the very flower of the South and New England, who have married European noblemen, sometimes influential in their respective countries. But what have they ever done, except to make society tawdrier and more unsatisfying than it was before? Not one has the individuality of a Lady Salisbury, a Mrs. Gladstone, or a Lady Beaconsfield, or the self-abnegation essential to the ideal helpmeet of a great man. Apparently they lack the depth of insight and intellectual weight to rival the glories of the palmy days of the *salon*. But on a lower level they are admirable—never dull, bright, clever, self-possessed, well dressed, tactful, by no means straight laced, prettily defiant of minor conventions, and absolutely free from prejudice. It is in social intercourse that the American woman is seen at her best, and, it may be added, at her worst. In a country where the political field is largely occupied by the 'boss' and the Irish agitator, and the importance of the army, navy, and civil service dwarfed by the pretensions of the millionaire, it is the only outlet for her ambition outside of the literary and artistic arena. That it is so regarded by the great mass of the people is proved by the nature of the American girl's education. She must be amusing at all costs. She must be a past-master in the mysteries of raillery, too often at the expense of earnestness and sweetness. She must never be at a loss for a reply; thus her retorts are as crushing as they are merciless. Even her coolness tends to the same end. It would not carry her through the ordeal of Anne Askew, or enable her to surpass the achievements of Lady Derby, or Blanche, Lady Arundel. But the worst that can be said of her in her social character is her tendency to ostentation and extravagance. She is also too fond of making paltry class distinctions and of giving dress the importance of birth in Europe."

LADY HARCOURT.

IN the *Woman at Home* there is a somewhat piquant, and not to say spitefully penned article, by a writer singing herself "Stella," upon Lady Harcourt, in which she says comparatively little about Lady Harcourt, and a good many unpleasant things about Sir William, as may be seen from the following extracts:

"Among our public men Sir William Harcourt is happy in the collaboration of a wife ideal in the circumstances. If it were permissible to flash on this page, in whatever severely modified light, the frankness of conversation which takes place in corners of a drawing room, when, after a dinner party, the gentlemen are left to their wine, I might hint that Sir William is the kind of man peculiarly in need of the gentle influence of a graceful wife. There is, in his ordinary manner and address, no medium between extreme urbanity and vitriolic disagreeableness. It is a very old story how six men uniting to give a dinner at Brookes' agreed that each was to ask as his guest the most disagreeable person he knew. No confidences were to be exchanged, leaving untrammeled the curiosity that centered upon the meeting when each man would be able to see wherein his particular selection was

excelled. Covers were laid for twelve, but only seven sat down. Each man had asked Vernon Harcourt.

"Of course, the tale is apocryphal, and, being spiteful, is equally, of course, a man's story. To me the point of it lies in the fact that the great man at whom the venom is slung was known as Vernon Harcourt. That shows it dates back many years, long before Sir William married, *en secondes noces*, Mrs. Ives. She has rained sweet influence over the household, and Sir William Harcourt has become quite bearable over a wide circle of society. It is even said by those who flatter him that he reserved all the frost of his manner for the occasional dinners he gave to political supporters while yet he resided in Downing Street as Chancellor of the Exchequer. I have been told (this, again, is obviously the sort of scandal men circulate about each other) that on these occasions, sitting at the head, or rather in the middle of his own table, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer has dwelt in silence through six courses, while his trembling guests have conversed with each other in funereal whispers. Anything more awful than the picture here roughly limned and boldly colored the mind cannot imagine. In pleasing contrast is the attitude, appearance and manner of Sir William when, under the same roof, still weighted with the cares of the Treasury and the colleagueship of Lord Rosebery, he has acted as host, whether at dinner or through an evening party, with Lady Harcourt beaming as hostess.

"Lady Harcourt's charm is not wrought or nourished by anything approaching a gushing manner. She does not set up as a brilliant talker, nor does she lay herself out to be a leader of fashion in dress or other social matters. She is just a woman, but one of innate good nature, kindly feeling, high intelligence and perfect breeding. Though, as far as her friends know, she never meddles in literature, she inherits from her father—the historian of the Netherlands—a keen literary taste. She has read most books worth reading, and is at home with those who write books, even if some of the products are not of the best.

"In the main, setting aside the personal interests of marriageable maids and widows among us, this *fin de siècle* fashion is distinctly to the advantage of London society. The American girl has freshened us up considerably, giving a wholesome fillip to our stodginess. Lady Randolph Churchill visibly brightens up any circle in the centre of which—and she instinctively makes for the centre—she finds herself set. In different ways two of the most charming women in London society are Mrs. Chamberlain and the almost latest comer, Mrs. George Curzon. Both are absolutely unspoiled by all that is meant in the transplantation from comparatively quiet homes into the fierce light that beats upon a London drawing room situated within the radius of the Court.

In a way peculiarly her own, Lady Harcourt adds to the grace of English womanhood the indescribable charm of the younger, more vivid, more virile life of the born American."

INGENIOUS PERUVIAN POTTERIES.

MADAME LE PLONGEON contributes to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* an interesting account of "The Potter's Art Among Native Americans," from which we quote the following description of potteries made by the Peruvians:

"A long, slim neck is a distinguishing feature of much of the Peruvian pottery; and nearly every vessel is ornamented with a figure of some sort, having holes to represent eyes and other openings. These afford a passage for the air forced out by the liquid when poured into the vessel. By an ingenious contrivance the air in escaping produces a sound similar to the cry of the creature represented. Thus a utensil decorated with two monkeys embracing each other, on having water poured into or from it, would give a sound like the screeching of those animals. One decorated with a bird would emit birdlike notes; while a mountain cat on one jar would mew, snakes coiled around another would hiss. The most curious that we have seen was the figure of an aged woman. When the jar was in use her sobs became audible, and tears trickled down her cheeks. The manufacturers seemed to have known all about atmospheric pressure. Dr. Le Plongeon had in his own collection a piece that demonstrated this. It represented a double-headed bird. The vessel had to be filled through a hole in the bottom, and yet in turning it over not a drop would spill, but the liquid would readily flow out when the jaw was simply inclined."

MEXICAN PROSPECTS.

"LA ADMINISTRACION," an excellent monthly, published at Madrid and numbering among its contributors some well-known American, British and Continental writers, has an interesting article on economic progress in Mexico. The statistics and details given by the writer show that this Republic—"one of the most important in America"—is in a flourishing condition. The period of national deficits is gone; the income exceeds the expenditure to an extent which will make it possible for the government to lighten the burden of taxation (instead of adding to it), and do more for the intellectual and material welfare of the people. In spite of the increased income, administrative charges are being reduced as much as possible. The railways and telegraph systems are being considerably extended, and small holdings are being granted to agricultural laborers. Every branch of trade is in a prosperous condition, traffic is increasing at the ports, and the credit of the Republic is good. According to Sr. J. S. Gadeo Mexican prospects are bright.

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

IN the *Leisure Hour,* Miss Christian Burke writes a little poem, which is as follows:

He was only a little rough dog—and yet, when he died,
I laid my face on my arms wet with tears that I strove to hide :
The years seemed so lonely and dark, and the world so empty and wide.

'Twas such a tender heart !—few had loved me so much before ;
Would any love me as well ere the long day's march was o'er ?—
For he gave his life for mine, and the best friend couldn't do more !

We were lost on the snow-clad waste, in the teeth of a driving storm ;
My senses had almost fail'd, but I felt his shivering form,
As he crept up close to my breast and struggled to keep me warm.

On a sudden he left me ; far-off came his short, sharp bark, down the blast—
It seemed like my one hope gone, and death's bitterness well-nigh past ;
But he found his way to the town and brought back help at last.

How he told them I marvel still, but he said it as plain as he could ;
The need was desperate enough and, somehow, they understood.
We boast of our human speech, but a beast's may be just as good !

They brought us both to the inn, to the firelight's ruddy glow,
And I felt my life given back from the pitiless grip of the snow ;
But the dog lay before the hearth, with laboring breath and slow.

'Twas a race with death, too fast and too far he ran, they said ;
I knelt down close by his side, and he lifted his shaggy head
With one gleam in his wistful eyes, and then, with a gasp, was dead.

'Twas many a year ago, and the best of friends must part ;
Yet sometimes I think I hear him, and rouse myself with a start—
He was only a dog, but he loved me with the whole of his faithful heart.

MR. GREENWOOD contributes a very remarkable, and in parts very beautiful, but very subtle poem to *Blackwood.* A mother is hushing her child to sleep, and at midnight her lullaby is interrupted by the voice of an invisible tempter, who reminds her of a past but not forgotten infidelity. It is impossible by any quotation to give any indication of the charm of "A Midnight Conversation." The following lines, in which the mocking devil in her breast endeavors to excuse her weakness, at least have certainly the merit of expounding with uncompromising candor the favorite doctrine of some as to the law of woman's life:

. . . the law of woman's being,
Beyond agreeing and disagreeing,
Her Newton's law, her law divine,
Of grace, fulfillment, perfecting,—
The gift of the gods that is hers to bring,
As flowers to the field, to the rock the vine,—
Is with rejoicing eyes,
With heart rejoicing,
And sense to sense its cries
Of tumult voicing,
To know and fall down and adore the princes of men !

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH contributes the following sonnet, entitled "Outside the Crowd," to the *National Review:*

To sit on History in an easy chair,
Still rivaling the wild hordes by whom 'twas writ !
Sure, this beseems a race of laggard wit.
Unwarned by those plain letters scrawled on air.
If more than hands' and armsful be our share,
Snatch we for substance we see vapors flit,
Have we not heard derision infinite
When old men play the youth to chase the snare ?
Let us be belted athletes, matched for foes,
Or stand aloof, the great Benevolent,
The Lord of Lands no Robber-birds annex,
Where Justice holds the scales with pure intent ;
Armed to support her sword ;—lest we compose
That Chapter for the historic word on Wrecks.

MR. SWINBURNE contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a poem of twelve stanzas entitled "The High Oaks." The verses were written in memory of a visit of his mother to the place of his birth. The following is the last stanza but one in the poem:

All this old world pleasance
Hails a hallowing presence,
And thrills with sense of more than summer near,
And lifts toward heaven more high
The strong-surpassing cry
Of rapture that July
Lives, for her love who makes it loveliest here ;
For joy that she who here first drew
The breath of life she gave me breathes it here anew.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE November *Harper's* runs largely to fiction and lighter features. Of the former there is no better example than Thomas A. Janvier's delicious short story, "The Fish of M. Quissard." Professor Francis M. Thorpe contributes a brief essay, which he entitles "The Dominant Idea of American Democracy"—the idea under which the theory that citizens had equal political rights has evolved into the creed that they are entitled to equal industrial rights. To guarantee them equal industrial rights a large body of citizens think that state ownership, county ownership and city ownership of certain monopolies is absolutely necessary. Professor Thorpe thinks that while this is not socialism of the anarchistic or communistic sort, it may be called a kind of state socialism. He is careful, while he sympathizes with the efforts of the people who have turned to the national government for legal enactments in behalf of measures that should restrain the greed of corporations, to remind them that some things cannot be accomplished by legislative enactments. One thing that cannot be done is to directly confer wealth upon the people or upon any class of the people, "nor can market values be fixed by statute."

There is one of the pleasant nature studies by the late William Hamilton Gibson, entitled "The Cuckoos and the Outwitted Cow-bird," with some of the most charming of Mr. Gibson's bird and field and tree pictures that we have ever seen in a magazine. Another chapter of the magazine with a pathetic interest is the second installment of George du Maurier's new novel, "The Martian."

THE CENTURY.

THE Olympic games held last spring seem to have an irresistible fascination for the magazines, obviously because of the picturesqueness of the occasion and the opportunities afforded the artists by the juxtaposition of classic and modern athletic conditions. The November *Century* has still another description of the occasion, written from the retrospective point of view, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and interspersed with magnificent drawings by Castaigne. Baron Coubertin sees two important results of the Olympic games of 1896 as regards Greece; one athletic and the other political. He calls to mind that the Greeks had during their centuries of oppression almost entirely lost their taste for athletic sports. "The Greek race, however, is free from the natural indolence of the Oriental, and it was manifest that the athletic habit would, if the opportunity offered, easily take root again among its men. No sooner had it been made clear that Athens was to aid in the revival of the Olympiads than a perfect fever of muscular activity broke out all over the kingdom, and this was nothing to what followed the games. I have seen in little villages far from the capital, small boys, scarcely out of long clothes, throwing big stones or jumping improvised hurdles, and two urchins never met in the streets of Athens without running races. . . . When one realizes the influence that the practice of physical exercise may have on the future of a country and on the force of a whole race, one is tempted to wonder whether Greece is not likely to date a new era from the year 1896. It would be curious, indeed, if athletics were to become one of the factors in the Eastern Question." A second and more direct result Baron Coubertin sees in the prestige given to the Crown Prince Constantin. His dignity and executive ability displayed in presiding over the games greatly impressed his people and gave them a better idea of his true worth.

George F. Parker shows how public affairs are conducted in the city of Birmingham, England, as "An Object Lesson in Municipal Government." Mr. Parker's essay is concise and full of facts. He begins with the incumbency of Joseph Chamberlain as Mayor in 1873, and his work in securing to the city the manufacture, supply and sale of gas and the control of the waterworks. In the case of the corporation gas works, almost the first thing the gas committee did was to reduce the price 3d. per thousand. At present the price of gas varies between 2s. 10d. and 2s. 6d., and there have been total profits appropriated to public purposes during the twenty years ending 1894 of £532,298, with ample reserves and sinking funds.

The water supply, which came almost at the same time under the corporation that Mr. Chamberlain initiated, is under the immediate personal supervision of a water committee composed of eight of the best business men in the city council, who serve without a penny of remuneration. Notwithstanding important topographical difficulties, Birmingham is supplied with water which is said to be the best in the kingdom. While the rents, the supply and the number of consumers have all nearly doubled, the price has been three times reduced and only once increased, while the property represented by the plant would bring in the market far more than its original cost. Mr. Parker goes on to describe the municipal reforms instituted by Mr. Chamberlain in dwelling-houses and health schemes, and in streets, parks, tramways, free libraries, art galleries and schools. One of the most valuable parts of his article is that devoted to the composition and routine of the city council.

Miss Helen F. Clark tells about the customs of "The Chinese of New York," with a detailed familiarity which shows evidences of close study. She disabuses us of the belief that Chinatown is wholly a place of opium joints and gambling dens. A recent census of the streets in Chinatown revealed sixty-five stores and eighteen gambling places. The sale of opium may be openly advertised owing to the fact that the police cannot read Chinese, but at present there is very little opium trade. Miss Clark says, too, that while opium smoking is a great evil, still she could go, while engaged in her mission work, with perfect freedom among the smokers and with much more safety than in an American saloon.

We have quoted in another department from General Horace Porter's article, entitled "Campaigning with Grant."

SCRIBNER'S.

IN the November *Scribner's* there is a pleasant article by Mary G. Humphreys on "Woman Bachelors in New York," in which she tells of the brave struggles and shifts and the charming adaptability of the young women who have come from the South and the West to earn their living on Manhattan Island. She describes the typical domicile of such women—the much-abused hall room. She calculates that there are five of these institutions in the average New York house and three hundred in each crosstown block, or about fifteen thousand hall bedrooms between Washington Square and Fifty-ninth Street. The hall bedroom, in spite of the society for the ameliorization of it, which has attempted to introduce all sorts of innovations in the shape of disguised beds and washstands masquerading as writing desks, is not a cheerful fate. But it is the inevitable destiny of the young man or young woman whose expenses must be kept within $10 a week; or it would have been but for the rise of this being Miss Humphreys calls the bachelor woman. She began in 1881 to rear woman bachelor establishments, and now there are several comfortable apartment houses for women situated in the most central and choice portions of the city. Not only have the apartment houses improved the condition of the one-time hall room inhabitants, but the young women who are earning their living by art work and literature and the professions have been encouraged to band together and form tiny households here and there through the city. "They combine against burglars, out of congeniality and to save expense. Out of it has arisen a new order of feminine friendship that combines independence, *camaraderie*, frank disagreement, wise reticence, large patience, mutual respect, amiable blindness, consideration in illness, sympathy in joy and sorrow, and the possibility of borrowing money from one another when necessary."

Mr. M. H. Spielman makes record of the "Renaissance of Lithography." He says that the year 1896 is not only the centenary of the birth of this art, but also marks a complete recognition of its revival—a revival that Thackeray has pleaded for in vain. Not that lithography was ever really dead except to the great world and to "the deluded dealers who encouraged a not less deluded public into buying travesties of etchings and that mere ghost of mezzotint—the inexorable photogravure." Mr. Spielman says that there is at present a dual movement in lithography, especially in England. One school makes it its object to reproduce with absolute accuracy and veneration every original touch which the artist has put upon stone or paper, while the other school aims to interpret the artist's work or make sympathetic translation of it. Mr. Spielman thinks the former is the only proper sphere of lithography. He says that collections of this redeveloped art are rapidly being formed, and that it will certainly become the *mode*, perhaps even the rage.

There is an unusually good travel sketch, well illustrated, by Frederick Funston, which he calls "Over the Chilkoot Pass to the Yukon," and which describes a forty-two days' journey with hand sleds for vehicles from the southern coast of Alaska to the Yukon. He says that the gold which was discovered in 1884 on the Yukon has cropped out more plentifully in the mining of 1893, and that now Circle City, only a few miles south of the Arctic circle, between Fort Yukon and Fort Reliance, has a thousand men in camp.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE November *Atlantic Monthly* contains an article by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin on "The Causes of Agricultural Unrest," which we quote from at length in another department.

William E. Smythe, the writer on irrigation subjects, talks of "Utah as an Industrial Object Lesson." Out of the arid plains of Utah the Latter Day Saints, beginning under Brigham Young's directions, made rich farms by diverting the waters of City Creek through a rude ditch. The beautiful streams from this first irrigation source now furnish the domestic supply for a city of 60,000 inhabitants. Some of the Mormons believe that the suggestion of this irrigation work was revealed to the head of the church, and others ascribe it to the advice of friendly Indians. In Utah there are no tenants; all are proprietors, land ownership being general. Brigham Young split up the land with possibilities of cultivation into comparatively small lots, which has encouraged the intensive system of agriculture. Twenty acres was the maximum size of farms in the Salt Lake settlement. Brigham Young also inculcated the value of industrial independence, of which there is so little on a Texas cotton plantation or a Dakota wheat farm, for instance. On the twenty acres which the Mormon family irrigated and cultivated there are systematically produced all the things required for family consumption, and no particular vagary of the weather by destroying a single crop could bring serious trouble. Mr. Smythe has prevailed upon the Mormon church historian to make a careful estimate of the financial results accruing from the irrigation industry in Utah. These show that during the period of fifty years there has been expended something like $563,000,000, all of which, with the exception of $20,000,000 brought into Utah by immigrants, was won from the arid soil by patient labor. One item records the expenditure of $3,000,000 for "defense against anti-polygamy legislation believed to be unconstitutional."

EXCELLENCES OF GERMAN CHARACTER.

Josiah Flynt makes a study of "The German and the German-American." He tells us that the reason we do not get more educated Germans is in the first place the greater attachment of the educated man to home institutions, and in the second place because in an immense bureaucracy such as the Fatherland if a man can once get into it he is pretty sure of at least his bread and butter for the rest of his life. The German character shows, Mr. Flynt thinks, most prominently a respect for law and authority, with patience and perseverance closely following, and a large share of both industry and honesty. Finally the Germans are healthy people, better fitted for life, physically, than we are. These are the qualities, he thinks, by which they help to make our life better. Where they do fall below our standards is in their view of women and the treatment they apply to them, according to Mr. Flynt. He thinks the origin of the German's lack of reverence for women is his situation in such a military state, where man has come to be the all-important factor in its affairs. The woman exists merely to bear his children and keep his home in order. To think of a woman as the equal half in the human unit, as she is likely to become with us, is beyond his ability, and he sneers at our country as a place where men are under the slippers of their wives. Among the common workingmen, the situation is even worse. They look

upon their wives as beasts of burden which they are entitled to work and punish at discretion, and it is not so very long ago that German law actually prescribed what punishment a man should inflict upon his wife for certain offenses. The greatest special debt we owe the Germans, Mr. Flynt thinks, is for their help in developing our country. He thinks there is considerable truth in the common saying that the moment a German laborer lands he is worth to the country a thousand dollars. They help to make our farm life more sociable, too, with their irrepressible *Gemütlichkeit*, but they have not always held fast to higher ideals than those of mere business.

ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS.

John M. Ludlow discusses "Trade Unions in the United Kingdom." He says it is quite clear that trade unionism is both spreading and growing, but he does not think it will spread or grow much more if anything comes of Mr. Keir Hardie's resolution adopted at the trade union congress of September, 1894, to nationalize land as essential to the maintenance of British industries, and not only land but all the means of production, distribution and exchange. If such nationalization took place, a decent burial is all that trade unionism can look forward to. What is now merely a strike against employers becomes then rebellion against the state, and has to be put down as such. Mr. Ludlow explains that the payment of wages is the reason for the existence of the trade union. He exhorts the leaders of the workingmen to remove antagonism between the old and the new trade unionism, and suggests that it might be possible to weld the two groups in the respective trades.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE November *Chautauquan* contains a paper by Dr. W. D. Hamaker which tells of "Recent Advances in Medical Education" in the United States. He deplores the fact that medical colleges had sprung up all over the country whose aim it seemed was to see which one could turn out the graduates of the least medical learning. In the decade between 1880 and 1890 the United States matriculated 115,355 students and graduated 40,996. The causes of this deplorable state of affairs, which brought it about that the United States had in 1894, 100,000 physicians, or about five times as many per thousand population as the European countries have, were competition between the different medical colleges, often conducted as private enterprises, the fact that the salaries of the professors were regulated by the number of students, the general hurry and bustle of American methods, and the absence of state control over the admission of men into ranks of legally qualified physicians. A movement to advance the cause of medical education began about twenty years ago, when the University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, Harvard University and a few other schools adopted a three years' course. This good work has gone on steadily, and there is especial improvement in the requrements of preliminary education. At the Pennsylvania school, for instance, the minimum preliminary education will be, within a few years, a complete high school training. The laws creating examining and licensing bodies, independent of the teaching bodies, have been more potent in raising the standard of the medical profession than any other measures, compelling, as they did, the colleges to lengthen their courses to four years and to teach their students more carefully. Under their wholesome fear of the boards, these examining bodies have also actually changed the material curricula of the colleges and ousted some professors from their chairs.

Dr. F. J. Thornbury, writing on the "Contamination of the Municipal Water Supplies," is extremely emphatic concerning the necessity for drinking a large quantity of pure water every day. A dozen common and dangerous diseases, from typhoid fever down, can be traced in nearly every instance to the use of impure water, and every cholera epidemic for the last fifty years, he tells us, has been definitely traced to this source. There is a great deal of nutrition in water, and it is more necessary than solid food to the human body. Scarcely any one, he says, drinks enough water. The normal person should take about three pints or six tumblerfuls a day, most of it between or before meals.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis, writing on "Japan As an Industrial Power," thinks that the volume of cheap labor in Japan will be much reduced with the social elevation that will come after the ethical improvement of the country. The result of this will be to postpone, if not dissolve into thin air, the present menace to the manufactures of Christendom owing to the dangerous competition of the Orient. Nevertheless he is certain that for the remainder of this century at least Japanese industrial competition with the West is not a myth but a reality. "It is certain that German, English, French and American manufactures will, during the next half of the whole decade, receive considerable modification because of the sudden rise of Japan as an industrial power."

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the November *Godey's* Mr. R. R. Wilson describes the modern methods of conducting a national political campaign. He tells us that once upon a time the cost of stump speakers was the largest item in a bill of campaign expenses. At present the majority of campaign speakers receive no remuneration for their services, and those of the first class never do. Still, there are some who are paid regularly. One hundred dollars a week and expenses is an average salary for stump speaking, and some orators receive as high as $1,000 a week. Mr. Wilson tells us that one of the big parades—the torchlight procession with which we are regaled in New York City—costs from $12,000 to $20,000. A large public meeting in New York costs from $3,000 to $4,000, and he considers it safe to say that it costs each of the great parties $300,000 to run a presidential campaign in New York City. Of course, this is aside from the official election expenses.

Kathryn Staley tells briefly of the plans of the Improved Housing Council to ameliorate poverty in New York City. These plans are on a magnificent scale. One section of them provides for the expropriation of downtown tenement districts, which has already begun. In some of these districts the average population reaches 626 persons per acre. There are thirty-two acres of one ward which have 986 persons living on each acre. Ninety-three per cent. of the whole ground is covered with brick and mortar, leaving 7 per cent. for fresh air, sunshine and playground. After these tenement districts are vacated, parks will be built on their site and the surrounding tenements improved. A million and a half of dollars will be spent in these model tenement houses, and a revenue of five per cent. is expected.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE November *Cosmopolitan* publishes some further "Personal Recollections of the Tai-Ping Rebellion," by General Edward Forrester, second in command of the "Ever Victorious" army and the successor of General Frederick E. Ward. General Forrester was captured by the rebels; his hopes that he would be shot in a moment of temper were quickly dashed by the pleasant news that he was to be covered with paper, soaked in oil, and then set on fire to burn until he should be reduced to cinders.

"My guards led me to an underground room, lined with concrete, which had been used as a magazine, there to spend the night and await in anticipation of my approaching death. There was not the slightest hope of escape. My legs as well as my arms were securely bound. A crowd of curious rebels hung around the door, staring and jeering. Among them was the fourteen-year-old son of The Protecting King, who was accompanied by his tutor, a dignified and fine-looking old fellow. The boy was smoking a silver pipe, and, puffing it rapidly until the bowl had become almost red hot, he touched it to my unprotected body. The flesh sizzled, and the crowd applauded the cruelty. He did it several times, until, finally, his position bringing him within my reach, I drew back both feet and gave a kick that knocked him down and sent him sliding across the room. The boy lost all control of his temper, and, picking up a gingal, hurled it at me. The iron struck my shoulder and knocked me flat."

Mr. James I. Metcalfe tries to solve "The Stage and the Beauty Problem." He considers loveliness of face and form the very best advertisement that real artistic merit can have. The American actresses that rely on beauty are very far below their European sisters in their application of art to exploit their attractions. Some do not need it—for instance, Mary Anderson—but most do. The famous European stage beauties do not come to America in the heyday of their bloom; but when they do come, their triumphs in the Old World always assure them a generous share of box receipts.

Mr. Zangwill, writing from London, deplores the fact that no successors have been found to Gilbert and Sullivan in the manufacture of the comic opera. The authors that there are perpetrate the "gag" without an intermission. The literary tone of the separate lyrics is even more degenerate in these days than the music.

McCLURE'S.

THE November *McClure's* contains the first chapters of Rudyard Kipling's much-talked-of story, "Captains Courageous." It has been heralded as a tale of the hardy race of New England fishermen who depart for the Grand Banks in the spring and do not see again their Gloucester cottages until the bleak winds of September are setting in. Mr. Kipling introduces us to the life aboard the fishing boats during their lonely stay on the banks by a curious and bold contrast. A pampered millionaire's son of sixteen, with two hundred a month for cigarette money, succumbs to sea-sickness on board a great ocean liner passing through the banks, and in his attempts to get to a portion of the vessel where his *amour propre* will not suffer, he falls overboard unseen by any one. He is picked up by a "Portugee" in a dory and taken back to a fishing schooner, where he is compelled to spend the whole season helping to salt down cod. Mr. Kipling seems to be quite as much at home among the Yankee salts as in the cantonments of India.

Ethel M. McKenna gives a pleasant picture of Laurens Alma-Tadema and his home in St. John's wood, near London. She likens the Alma-Tadema abode to an enchanted palace, and surely no artist ever dwelt in more artistic surroundings than this one has made for himself so near the dust and smoke of the great metropolis. Of the artist and his work she says:

"Mr. Tadema is one of the neatest of men; his studio is always the picture of order; no spot of paint has ever fallen upon the parquet; never does a paint-brush lie neglected upon the floor, and his brushes are like new in their absolute cleanliness. So particular is he on this point that even his artist daughter is scarcely to be trusted with the labor of cleaning them. 'Père always says I make the handles greasy,' she laughingly tells you; 'he can't bear any one to wash them but himself.'

"Mr. Tadema's work is always fraught with sadness to his friends, for each of his pictures is the grave of many others. He never makes sketches, and could we but peel the paint in layers off each completed painting, we should find many a change of scene. The procession of spring-time, in one of his later works, once moved under a wonderful domed ceiling. But it did not satisfy the artist, who had a feeling for the blue sky, and the ceiling was painted out, to the bitter chagrin of many friends. Nor would they cease their lamentations at the destruction of this exquisite piece of work till Mr. Tadema promised that they should see it again, and it was to this promise that the painting 'Unconscious Rivals' owes its origin. The ceiling was painted once more and the two girls were inserted as a subject."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the October *Lippincott's* Mr. R. G. Robinson deals with a subject of pleasant interest to the thousands of Northern people of leisure who are about to make their plans for a journey to Florida. Mr. Robinson tells us about three kinds of venomous snakes in the peninsula and their respective peculiarities. The rattler, the moccasin and the coral snake are the harmful ones, and contrary to general belief the moccasin comes first in the catalogue that ought to be avoided. And yet the coral snake is the most deadly, and differs from other poisonous reptiles in being remarkably slender and graceful. It is scarcely larger than a lady's finger, indeed, whereas the poisonous snakes are almost always characterized by thick, short bodies and blunt tails. The coral snake is marked in a very gaudy fashion. They are rare and do not strike except to defend themselves. The large rattlers and moccasins are much prone to try the effect of their fangs. The moccasin grows to a length of four feet and is perhaps three inches in diameter. It is a dirty brown color, and frequents swamps and lowlands. It is a slow snake, but never makes way for intruders, and has a standing rule to strike anything living that comes within its reach. An unpleasant feature of its bite is that, even though it does not prove fatal, it may only heal up to break out fresh at intervals. The rattlesnakes grow to a length of six or seven feet and a diameter of three to five inches. If their fangs strike an important artery it is difficult to deal with the poison. All this sounds rather discouraging to intending Florida visitors, but Mr. Robinson goes on to tell us that really Florida has fewer snakes than other districts where so little civilization exists, and

that the chance of being bitten by a venomous snake is scarcely more than that of being struck by lightning. For the cure he sticks to the old prescription of a quart of whisky. Really the only contingency which it is worth while to provide against comes in hunting, especially hunting quail in the palmetto bushes in Florida. There the snakes are extremely liable to lie under the palmettos, and the dogs have an excellent opportunity of meeting with lusty rattlers. If tall, heavy boots are worn by the men they have little to fear, but the setters are in imminent danger of their lives.

Allan Hendricks writes on "The Land of the Five Tribes," by which he means the Indian Territory and its five Indian nations who have the right of self-government. He thinks the territory is an anomaly and an anachronism. He favors allotment of the land to those entitled to it, coupling the allotment with a prohibition of alienation for a period of years. This will stop the unlawful land-grabbing by the whites and would give the Indian even more land than he could utilize. He would be stimulated, Mr. Hendricks thinks, to self-improvement. He thinks that in the present state of affairs the needy members of the five tribes are sinking lower and lower in the scale of humanity because of certain old agreements now long out of date.

THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Professor Hibben's article on "Princeton College and Patriotism," and from the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk's comparison of American with Australian ballot laws.

The October *Forum* presents four articles intended to show "What Free Coinage Means." Ex-President Harrison says it means "Compulsory Dishonesty," since debtors will not merely be permitted, but *compelled* to pay in the debased dollar. John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, discusses "Free Coinage and the Life Insurance Companies;" Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company of New York City, considers "Free Coinage and Trust Companies," and John M. Stahl of the Farmers' National Congress deals with "Free Coinage and Farmers."

Professor Thomas Davidson, writing on "The Creed of the Sultan," declares that there is no more reason for despairing of the reformation of Islâm now than there was for despairing of that of Christianity in the days of Luther and Knox, "or of its further, sadly-needed, reformation to-day." Only, he says, we must bear in mind that no reformation can come to Islâm through any attempt to impose upon it the doctrines of Christianity.

"Any such attempt can only provoke resistance and hatred. Islâm has sunk, not because its Bible is the Koran, and its Paternoster the Fâtihah, but because it has rejected philosophy and science and sought truth by commenting on the Koran. What it needs, what it may well demand, in return for its ancient services to us, is rational enlightenment—instruction in the principles of civilized life—not dogma to replace dogma. For this it is, in some degree, ready now, and will become more so as its demands are met. Our duty is plain. As Islâm once rescued us from the blight of Christian supernaturalism and spiritual slavery, so ought we now, in gratitude, to rescue it from the Muslim curse of sensuality, fatalism and ignorance, by making it acquainted with the great thinkers of its own past, and the best thought of the present. Religion and civilization are larger than either Christianity or Islâm."

Professor Harald Hjärne furnishes an entertaining account of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, one of the few truly cultured representatives of European royalty. The king, among his many accomplishments, possesses the gift of oratory.

"His strong, sonorous, musically-trained voice sends every word he utters penetrating into the farthest recesses of spacious assembly halls and is also heard at a great distance in the open air. His speeches, several volumes of which have been published, have been declaimed on the most varied occasions: from the throne to the representatives of the people, at great national and local solemnities, in academies and other public societies, at royal or private banquets. They are distinguished by a lofty diction, by many happy turns of phrase, profound thoughts, and solid insight into the subject he is treating of. He speaks both the Swedish and the Norwegian languages equally fluently, a so much the more difficult feat as they are, properly speaking, but two dialects of the same tongue, exceedingly wont to be confused in conversation. He expresses himself with almost the same facility in French, German, English and Italian, and is not devoid of some notions of Russian and Spanish. By wide travels from his youth upward—he was educated as a naval officer—within and beyond the bounds of Europe he has trained his linguistic talents and acquired a discerning understanding of historical antiquities and the requirements of modern life. His reading embraces the literatures to a large extent of all the languages that he speaks. He is very well versed, too, in Latin classical literature."

Professor W. G. Sumner discusses "Banks of Issue in the United States," and their history, with his accustomed force and lucidity. His philosophy to account for the strength of sentiments favoring currency inflation in a new country has a bearing on recent developments in our own West. The first settlers, he says, are men without capital, though they have the land and are ready to apply their own labor to it.

"Their economic weakness is in the want of capital. The confusion of capital and money is radical and persistent. It may appear at any moment in the thinking of any man, if it is not guarded against by well-trained scrutiny. It is favored by current forms of expression which cannot be altered and by popular and customary ways of looking at phenomena. It is further strengthened by the lamentable fact that the terms have no fixed and universally accepted definitions. It is inevitable that, in the absence of special training to the contrary, a man will think that he wants the medium of exchange when he wants the goods which are exchanged."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" will be found quotations from Bishop Merrill's article on "Our Electoral System," from Sir John E. Gorst's survey of the condition of education in England, and from Justice Walter Clark's prediction of constitutional changes in the event of a victory for silver at the polls.

"The Safe Pathway of Experience" is the title of the opening article by Speaker Reed. He says:

"If we could lift silver to twice its height and keep it there, we would be glad to do it, because the good of any part of the country is the good of all. But all experience shows we cannot do it. If buying nearly the whole American product seemed but to stimulate the

fall, will taking the balance raise it? It will not do to reply that 'we believe' so and so. That may do for theology, but not for business. Things in this world go on irrespective of our beliefs. 'We believe' was as freely uttered about the purchase clause of the Sherman act as it is about free coinage; and yet silver did not go to par; but, on the contrary, went steadily and ruthlessly down. The laws of nature have no mercy on theories. The very purchase so stimulated production as to help cause the fall."

The Hon. Albion W. Tourgée contributes a rather academic discussion of "The Best Currency." His article contains much of the "we believe" element tabooed by Speaker Reed. His main proposition, which is certainly deserving of attention, is to supply the demand for currency by the issue of treasury notes.

Mr. Louis Windmüller writes a conservative article on the probable shrinkage of wages in the event of free coinage. He concedes that three classes in the community would gain by that policy:

"(1) Owners and miners of silver who can get it converted into fifty-cent dollars and pass these for almost their face value before they depreciate.

"(2) Brokers would make money for themselves and their speculative customers, as they did during the war, by fluctuations in the premiums on gold, foreign exchanges and certain commodities.

"(3) Exporters of manufactures could pay their help in depreciated money, and sell the goods in foreign countries for gold. Wages paid in Japan, the most powerful of the few nations who yet cling to silver, average forty cents a day for skilled labor, enabling Japanese manufacturers to compete with the English in their own colonies."

The laborer and the professional man, as well as the farmer, could only be losers, in Mr. Windmüller's opinion.

Hon. Thomas R. Jernigan, the United States Consul-General at Shanghai, writes frankly concerning certain defects in our consular system, particularly the frequent offical changes, the comparatively small salaries paid and the failure of the United States to purchase buildings for the service, or even to pay full rent of suitable consular residences. These evils, taken together, constitute in Mr. Jernigan's opinion a real hindrance to our foreign trade, in which sentiment it would seem that all Americans of sense should fully concur.

Secretary Herbert and Andrew Carnegie contribute articles of quite similar tenor on the present industrial situation. Mr. Carnegie's article—"The Ship of State Adrift"—is a sequel to his article in the June *North American*, under the same title, from which we quoted at the time of its appearance. Mr. Carnegie's present views seen more hopeful, and he has full confidence that the ship, though drifting, will not be given up.

Dr. R. Osgood Mason has a suggestive article on "The Educational Uses of Hypnotism." Many people who have been interested in hypnotism have still been skeptical as to its practical uses. Dr. Mason, however, affirms that we may look forward with confidence to important developments in the direction of a pedagogical application of hypnotic suggestion. One of Dr. Mason's illustrations will show what he thinks possible on these lines:

"Suppose the patient to be a boy with the cigarette habit, and the physician had suggested as follows: 'When you awake you will no longer desire to smoke. On the contrary, the very thought of it will be disagreeable to you, and you will avoid it altogether.' He awakes, he knows nothing of what has transpired, but he finds he has no longer the desire to smoke, and consequently he ceases the practice."

THE ARENA.

WE have quoted from Professor Parsons' article on the silver question in our department of "Leading Articles."

Senators Morgan of Alabama and Jones of Nevada also contribute articles on the issue of the hour, Senator Morgan stating the theoretical reasons for giving silver equal rank with gold as a money metal, and Senator Jones presenting a more direct and practical argument for the proposition of free coinage as an immediate national policy.

Dr. William Howe Tolman offers several valuable suggestions to citizens interested in municipal reform.

"The primary method for bringing about a municipal reform is self-knowledge, not of the city as a whole, or of a great department like that of finance, or of a great problem like that of the saloon or of the tenement house, but the facts as they exist in your particular house, in your street, in your election district, in your assembly district, and in your ward. If you grasp the facts relative to these areas you can then deal with more complicated problems of your city. However, if you are averse to undertake such A B C work, you can test your ability and your present knowledge by the answers you can give to these questions: Who is your alderman? In case the flagging of your sidewalk is defective, to what department would you go for redress? Where is the station-house and what are the boundaries of the precinct? Who represents you in the Assembly? These are the facts of common every-day citizenship, and your ability to answer these questions will show if you can be promoted into the next higher class or if you even know enough to be in the primary class. The practical politician succeeds because he knows his city, and he deserves to."

In an interesting article on "Japanesque Elements in 'The Last Days of Pompeii,'" Mr. Ernest W. Clement traces a parallel between the ancient Roman and the modern Japanese civilizations. He concludes:

"It certainly looks as if the Japanese civilization, in its isolated development, had succeeded in reaching in military, political, social, intellectual, moral and religious elements, just about that stage of advancement to which the Romans had attained in the last days of Pompeii."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

THE *Nineteenth Century* for October contains no fewer than six separate articles on the Eastern Question, which are noticed elsewhere.

THE VEXED PROBLEM OF PRISON LABOR.

Sir Edmund Du Cane, in an article entitled "The Unavoidable Uselessness of Prison Labor," describes the difficulties which he has in vain attempted to overcome in order to attain the ideal of finding prisoners profitable work. His conclusion of the whole matter is:

"The only solution of all the difficulties, as I believe, is that prisons should be looked on as workshops for articles required for the government service, considered as a whole—that is, they should be made sources of supply of articles required by other government departments,

and that it should be clearly established as a general principle that it is the duty of the officers of those departments to find employment for prisoners in making some of the numerous articles they require in such large quantities. Prisoners are in fact workmen maintained at government cost, and as government requires plenty of work to be done, it is perfectly natural that the workmen it maintains should be employed for its benefit."

A GREAT MASTER BUT A RASCAL.

The late Sir Joseph D. Crowe tells the story of the disreputable life of the great artist Fra Filippo Lippi. He says: "He became, in fact, one of the great masters of his age, and, although beneath the level of Angelico Masaccio and other equally eminent men, is still entitled to rank high in the hierarchy of his profession. Morally he deserved the pillory, yet Lorenzo de' Medici caused a monument to be erected to his memory on a model furnished by Filippino, and we still enjoy the lovely productions of the artist, while we are taught to abhor the actions which debased the character of the individual man."

A PLEA FOR HORSE AMBULANCES IN LONDON.

The Honorable Dudley Leigh has an article, full of facts and figures, which ought to lead to the introduction of horse ambulances in English cities. Every year in London one hundred and fifty people are killed in the streets, and five thousand people are injured; but although this army of wounded men must be dealt with, they are removed to the hospital either on a police stretcher or a four-wheeler. Mr. Leigh quotes the experience of New York and New Orleans, Vienna and other cities. He thinks that an ambulance costs about £90 and could be maintained in England for £150 a year. There are twelve ambulance wagons in Pittsburgh, thirty-one in New York City, twenty in Vienna. Mr. Leigh suggests that the London County Council should take up the matter, either by subsidizing the hospitals according to the number of ambulances employed by each, which is the way things are arranged in Brooklyn, or by working them by means of their own employees in conjunction with the hospitals.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. H. Hankin, an Anglo-Indian official, who has been engaged in conducting a sanitary campaign among the natives against cholera, writes an article on his experiences which is full of interesting and out-of-the way information. Mr. J. T. Bent describes his excursions around the frontier of the territory ruled by the Dervishes, and Mr. J. H. Round describes, with much detail, the unsuccessful effort made by an emissary of the Archduke Charles to induce Queen Elizabeth to marry.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for October is bright and varied. The articles on the Constantinople massacres and American women are noticed elsewhere.

THE INVENTOR OF DIABOLISM.

A great deal of fuss has been made of late concerning the alleged practice of the worst kind of black magic by Freemasons in France and elsewhere. Mr. F. Legge, in an article entitled "Devil Worship and Freemasonry," tells the whole story, and sums up very strongly in favor of the belief that it is a deliberate invention due to the perverse ingenuity and money-making passion of Leo Taxil:

"That M. Taxil is really M. Ricoux, Diana Vaughan and 'Dr. Bataille,' 'all rolled in one,' can hardly be proved at present. Certain tricks of style, corruptions of words, and obvious misstatements of fact are common to the writings of all four, and, if they were historical documents, would convince an expert that they were all by the same hand. But let it not be said that M. Taxil's literary career gives the lie to either of these theories. In 'Les Confessions d'un ex-Librepenseur,' published by him in Paris in 1887, he narrates, not without glee, that when engaged upon 'Les Amours Secrètes de Pie IX.,' he and his collaborators created 'an imaginary privy chamberlain of the Pope, to whom was given the name of Carlo Sebastiano Volpi, and the romance appeared with this apocryphal signature. I even wrote a letter from the pretended chevalier, which was published in the shape of a preface, and contributed to further deceive the public.' Later, he confesses that he willfully mistranslated cases of conscience, forged a bull of Excommunication against himself, and took in the ultra-Socialist journal, *La Bataille*, by writing for it a series of revelations of clerical iniquity in the name of a non-existent secretary of the Archbishop of Paris. This was, of course, in his unconverted days, but—*qui a bu, boira!*"

THE TRIUMPH OF THE ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.

Mr. Picton, writing on the report of the Royal Commission of Vaccination, exults not a little over the signal discomfiture of the insolent vaccinationists. He says:

"Jenner, say the commission, believed that one operation 'secured absolute immunity for the future.' 'It is certain in this he was mistaken.' They, in correction of Jenner, put the period, not very confidently, at ten years, though Dr. Gayton, who has had more experience of the small-pox than any member of the commission, would not guarantee the protection for six months. But even for this period of ten years they think that the influence amounts only to a diminution of the liability to attack of a modification of the character of the disease. To what insignificant dimensions do these admissions reduce the germ of the Jennerian myth!"

It is not surprising, seeing that vaccination is now declared even by its advocates not to do one-half what its early champions were prepared to swear it would accomplish, that only two members of the Royal Commission ventured to say a word in favor of compulsory revaccination, although, without revaccination, the whole population above the age of ten is left exposed to the unchecked ravages of small-pox. Mr. Picton naturally regards this as an admission that the game is up, and he proceeds to discuss what will come after vaccination has been relegated to the limbo of exploded superstitions:

"The poor must awake to their duties as municipal electors and vote for local councilors, not on political or personal grounds, but on grounds of social welfare. Telephones and ambulances should facilitate the quick removal of infectious patients, and suitable hospital accommodation should always be ready for those who cannot be isolated at home. All infected bedding and clothing should be burned, compensation being made by the town or district. Local authorities should be empowered to compensate for loss of working time the poor who may have been exposed to infection, and to offer them comfortable quarantine. On evidence of initial small-pox in a school child or teacher, the school should be peremptorily closed for a fortnight, and the scholars be prohibited from attending any other. Tramps should

be more carefully watched, and power given to guardians for detention in hospital of any certified to show symptoms of small-pox. Such means of salvation as these would be far more effectual than blind confidence in an exploded theory. And if they are adopted, as they certainly will be, the generation living at the end of the twentieth century will find in the pathetic belief in vaccination one of the most interesting and instructive of the delusions of the nineteenth."

THE ORIGIN OF BUNYAN'S PILGRIM.

Mr. R. Heath has a highly ingenious article in which he argues that the origin, or, as he calls it, the archetype of the Pilgrim's Progress was no book, but the adventures of the Anabaptists, with whose sufferings Bunyan was familiar from childhood. Mr. Heath says :

"The framework and mode of thought of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' come from Anabaptist sources and originate in the actual history of hundreds of martyr. lives in the century previous to that in which Bunyan lived. We shall find at every step in the progress of Bunyan's pilgrim an analogy to that of the Anabaptist who had determined to quit a society doomed to destruction for a Divine community modeled on that which the Apostles gathered on the Day of Pentecost."

His article is very ingenious and well worth reading.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for October is distinctly a good number, with articles almost all of which have ideas in them expressed by people who know how to write. We notice elsewhere Mr. H. G. Wells' remarkable article on "Human Evolution an Artificial Process," with two articles on the Eastern Question.

A PLEA FOR A MISSIONARY JUDAISM.

It is impossible not to sympathize with Mr. O. J. Simon, who in his article on "The Mission of Judaism" once more raises his despairing voice in favor of a propaganda of Judaism. Unfortunately, as Mr. Simon has found out to his cost, the religion in which the modern Jew believes is the religion of material comfort ; and he listens with a disdainful shrug to Mr. Simon's eloquent exposition of his religious mission. Mr. Simon would constitute the Church of Israel, which would hold services on Sunday, and endeavor to convert Christendom from its Trinitarianism to Monotheism :

"In England and America, and perhaps in another generation in France and in Germany, we might hold out the hand of religious brotherhood to our non Jewish neighbors, and proclaim to them the simple and sublime faith which has borne the test of the most varied as well as the most enduring of all racial histories."

In the Church of Israel in the way organized, according to Mr. Simon's ideas : "the religion of the Jews should be presented in a form that would render it immediately intelligible to ordinary Englishmen. Such a synagogue or church as would be deliberately intended to welcome Englishmen who are not Jews would be free from the restraint of that Orientalism which, in the ordinary Jewish place of worship, is justifiably preserved. The right of circumcision would not be incumbent. Indeed I should strongly repudiate any form of ritual initiation, on the ground that faith alone should be the passport to the Universal Jewish Theistic Church. The public worship would obviously be conducted in the vernacular and not in Hebrew. The prayer-book would be compiled upon the existing Jewish liturgies, with such modifications as would be indispensable to make it appropriate for a non-Jewish congregation. I would wish that the ministers of such a church should continue to be conforming members of the synagogue. The necessity for using Sunday as the chief day of public worship would enable the ministers to continue their seventh-day observance in accordance with Jewish tradition. The religious festivals of the synagogue would be to some extent adaptable to non-Jews. Those of Biblical institution are for the most part singularly catholic in their tendency, and are only incidentally particularized in their present application."

HOME ARTS IN CUMBERLAND.

Mr. A. M. Wakefield has a very pleasant and hopeful little article describing a visit paid to the Art Industrial School at Keswick, where Mr. and Mrs. Rawnsley have succeeded in carrying into practical operation many of the ideals of Mr. Ruskin. Mr. Wakefield says :

"It may be noted that the little town of Keswick annually produces and sells some £700 worth of this art work. Among the workers are men of all trades. Pencil makers are numerous, as it is a special trade of Keswick, a trade that should be a very flourishing industry did not our government get all their pencils in Germany, as one of the men indignantly remarked. But laborers, boatmen, gardeners, shepherds, tailors and many another craft are all here banded together in pursuit of the beautiful, and in devotion to their work ; and there *is* among them, by reason of their teaching, something of the spirit of the Nuremberg wood-carvers of old, something of the attention to a tendril or a flower which in its highest degree gave fame to such a man as Benvenuto Cellini."

WHITEWASHING PHILIP II.

Major Martin A. S. Hume, in a paper on "Philip II. and His Domestic Relations," draws a charming picture of the Spanish despot, for whom history has hitherto had hardly a civil word. In his pages Philip appears the devoted husband of three wives in succession, all of whom loved him, and as a most affectionate father. Major Hume says :

"Truly the human heart is a hard book to decipher. The man who could gaze upon human creatures undergoing the tortures of the damned by his orders because they differed from him, has been handed down to eternal infamy—and perhaps rightly so—on the strength of his public acts. It is unreasonable to ask that his tyranny and cruelty should be forgotten because there was a soft spot even in his stony heart for those who were nearest him, that the sickening fumes of scorching human flesh should be overpowered by the scent of flowers which Philip loved, or that the shrieks of the myriad martyrs should be drowned by the song of his nightingales ; but, at least, the facts I have adduced prove that he was a human creature and not a fiend, and go far to support my contention that he was conscientiously and devoutly convinced that he was acting for the best in ruthlessly crushing those whom he looked upon as the enemies of God and society."

FRENCH LITERATURE OF TO-DAY.

In an article on "M. Paul Hervieu," Hannah Lynch deals with this master of the latest school of French fiction. She says :

"In France to-day for romance we have the acrid piquancy of sin, for passion morose sensation. The conventional term "love" is still used, but the condition is

a conscious suffering, a brutal and unsleeping curiosity in both sexes, the inextinguishable desire, the incurable wound of humanity. Yet, in spite of wasted and diverted effort, of emasculated taste, of a monotonous preoccupation of sex, steadily and insanely on the increase, of a morbid and febrile tendency to religion, without vigorous faith to give it conscious and consistent direction, of a brutalized style, without virility or humor, the recent literature of France is surprisingly vital and interesting. Anxious reflection, without distinct aim, and without any ideal, moral or artistic ; an arrogant and exasperated self-consciousness, an implacable cruelty of word and regard, an unjoyous, blighted sensualism, a mingling of lassitude, disgust, and avid thirst of sensation, which replaces the old-fashioned road of experience by reflection ; these are its characteristics. Its masters are many. After M. Paul Bourget, grand master, comes Paul Hervieu, the misanthropical 'mondain.'"

THE WORLD'S BABY TALK.

Mr. Charles Johnston takes up the theme suggested by a recent paper of Mr. Walter Wells, and deduces from the lispings of the nurseries a theory of the origin of languages which is novel and somewhat startling. Mr. Johnston says :

"Our study of baby talk has led us to these conclusions : it is strictly spontaneous, from within outwards ; it is the same in babies of different lands whose parents speak entirely different tongues. And these two conclusions very strongly point in the direction I have suggested, that baby talk is strictly a survival, a repetition, by each individual of the long past life of the whole race."

He then asks himself where he is to find a race whose language approximates to that of the nursery, and which represents the aboriginal language of mankind. He says :

"In the great Polynesian family of tongues we have a whole series of allied languages, rich in legends, songs, incantations, histories of war and emigration, whose range of sounds is exactly what we have described in the second period of baby talk. Thus the speech of Polynesians, Chinese and negroes—of the red, brown, yellow and black races—corresponds to definite stages of baby talk."

As with children vowels come before consonants, so he thinks "we are justified in adhering to a vast period of vowel language preceded by a long interval all consonant speech—a transition period of great wealth and variety, where breathings and semi-vowels were added to pure vowels, then probably nasals, and, last of all, pure consonants or full contacts, of which, in highly developed languages, there are five varieties."

HOW TO CHECK THE GROWTH OF INSANITY.

The interminable dispute between the Lunacy Commissioners and Mr. Corbet as to whether or not insanity is increasing is touched upon by Mr. Thomas Drapes, into whose arguments we need not enter. I prefer to quote his suggestions as to the way in which the growth of insanity can be checked :

"Let the general public do their duty in the matter, and begin to regard drunkenness as what it really is, an act of immorality. It is nominally held so, but not so in practice. It is a weakness, a failing, a thing to smile at, wink at, excuse, condone. Anything but a vice. Let the public, who are largely to blame in this matter, adopt a different attitude towards intemperance. Let them put it in the same category with theft, for instance. Let them ostracise any one who practices it from decent society, as a person deserving contumely, until he chooses to recover his self-control. Undoubtedly more stringent measures on the part of the legislature, and a more healthy, outspoken public opinion carried out unflinchingly in practice, would have at least some effect in checking intemperance, and, indirectly, the insanity that is due to it. Again, marriage must be made less a question of impulse, or of mere traffic, or of ambition, and some little consideration must be given to the importance of the perpetuation of a healthy race. In this way only is it possible to control the evils that result from heredity."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE are many interesting articles in the *Westminster*, although none of the first rank of importance. Mr. John Herlihy pronounces the Parliamentary session this year a failure. Mary Husband assails the morality of "Trilby," for making its heroine unconscious of the guilt of her early sinful practices. Maurice Todhunter objects strongly to the "dogmatism" of Professor Saintsbury in his history of nineteenth-century literature. Mr. Maxwell Lyte pleads for the gradual introduction of the metric system into England. Like many other advocates of the decimal system of measures under a decimal notation, he forgets the prior question, which checks the decimal ardor of some minds, Is not a duo-decimal notation to be preferred to a decimal ? If we are ever to count by twelves, and not by tens, then to change coinage and measures to a decimal system first would be a waste of energy ?

A CURIOUS FEAR.

Colonel White writes on "The Revival of Jacobitism." He is alarmed at the demonstration of Jacobite fanaticism witnessed at Charles' statue this year on January 30th. He proceeds to prove by Star Chamber and other records that Charles I. was neither saint nor martyr ; nor did he die for his religion. He regards as weighty, and deserving serious attention, Bishop Ryle's foreboding that England may see a Papist on the throne, and Papacy made the national religion. He fears that if the Jacobite reaction is allowed to go on unchecked Parliament may, on the demise of the Queen, alter the succession from the present line to a living descendant of Charles I. The delusion, running on the lines of Ritualism and Romanism, "seems to be fast taking possession of the public mind."

UNDERPAID JOURNALISM.

Mr. Fred Wilson treats of "Journalism as a Profession," and while extolling the advantages of London journalism, complains that journalists are lamentably underpaid. Reporters, he says, average £100 a year, editors, chief sub or assistant, at £20 or £30 more. Newspaper men ordinarily receive less than clerk or artisan. He pleads for a more effective union. The Institute of Journalists, he declares, to be a laughing-stock. The Newspaper Press Fund has done better, but is not enough. A union is wanted which would guarantee help to journalists when disengaged, assistance in time of sickness, and protection from persecuting employers.

THE BAR TO REUNION.

There are two distinct pleas for closer religious union. Rev. Angus Mackay finds "the middle wall of partition"

to consist in a theory of Anglican Orders which has sprung up during the last fifty years. He argues against the validity of this view by an appeal to the words of the prayer book, and to the fact that "for a century and a half after the Reformation nearly all the most eminent sons of the Church, including the great High Churchmen, recognized Presbyterian and other orders as valid, though irregular." For one hundred and ten years after the Ordinal was drawn up and the Articles signed, "men who had received no Episcopal ordination were admitted without further ceremony into the English Church; and this was done by High Churchmen" like Bancroft, Cosin and Bramhall. Mr. Charles Ford pleads for a mutual approach of Christianity and the ethical spirit, the separation of which he bewails. He urges that the line of cleavage should be at character, not creed, and that hostile controversy be abandoned for friendly co-operation. He has no difficulty in pointing out the resultant gain to Christianity and to morality.

BLACKWOOD.

IN *Blackwood's* for October Mr. R. D. Blackmore begins "Dariel: A Romance of Surrey." Forsaking Devonshire with its moors, Mr. Blackmore has now come to more civilized regions, and his hero in the opening chapters, we are told, lives within twelve miles of Guildford. Another interesting feature of *Blackwood's* is Mrs. Oliphant's article upon Mr. Gladstone's book on Bishop Butler. It is entitled "The Verdict of Old Age." General Bingham's diary is noted elsewhere. There are articles on "The Stabling of Cavalry," and one rather vicious article on "Arbitration in Theory and in Practice." Arbitration finds scant favor, as might naturally be expected, from the traditions of the magazine. There is also an article upon Li Hung Chang's visit. "Looker-on" is as discursive as ever. The most painful paper in the magazine describes the utter wreck of intelligence that is brought about in large English pauper schools. The writer received a girl of seventeen from a large barrack school where she had been trained—Heaven save the mark!—with eight hundred others. The poor child was next door to an idiot, knew nothing, took no interest in anything, and was utterly ineffective. After some months, however, she burst out crying, and the walls which divided her from the rest of her kind seemed to break. The story should be printed as an appendix to the Poor Law report, or rather the report concerning the Poor Law Schools.

THE NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* for October there are several articles of considerable interest. One upon "The Empire and Downing Street," by "Colonial," we notice elsewhere. Mr. Arthur Morrison continues his depressing series of photographs of squalid criminal life in the East End. Mr. Watt tells us all about "The Original Weir of Hermiston." Charles Whibley praises to the skies "Petronius," with whose peculiar genius he is in complete sympathy.

AN ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. A. W. Ready, writing on "Public School Products," maintains "that our present system of upper-class cultivation is a costly farce; that its expense is quite disproportionate to its actual value; and that the public school product is not worth the price that is paid for him."

Mr. Ready knows what he is writing about, and puts the case with a vigor and force of conviction sufficient to satisfy even Mr. Walter Wren. He has no objection to the teaching of Latin, but he maintains that "the fact is that, as Latin is at present handled for the training of the mind, it would be fifty times better to teach the boys to play whist."

His special wrath is specially kindled over the nonsense that is talked about giving boys a taste for play. On this point he carries the war into the enemy's camp with a vengeance, for he says:

"The boys get to hate games. The present writer was at a preparatory school for Rugby, where lines were set for not playing up at 'footer.' The time devoted to games is quite inordinate. In fact, it is games, as much as anything, that drive boys away from public schools and account for the existence of the 'crammer.'"

THE BRITISH SUGAR TRADE.

Mr. Williams, the author of "Made in Germany," describes the way in which England's sugar trade has been destroyed, and, after passing in review all the other remedies, sums up in favor of the proposed customs union of the British Empire. He says:

"Under that union raw beet-sugar, entering this country, would be discriminated against in favor of cane-sugar from British possessions; and in this way the colonial industry would be amply protected against the artificial, the unfair, the deadly competition of bounty-fed beet-root. Refined sugar from Europe would pay a duty on entering British ports; and in this way it would be made possible for the refining industry once more to lift its head in Britain. In fixing the amount of these duties our government would have regard to the amount of the bounties paid by foreign governments, and would take care that the tariffs were high enough to act as countervailing duties. Germany and the rest could then arrange their bounties, after their own sweet wills, without affecting us. We should only need to shift our scale in correspondence with any important alterations they might make in their export premiums. These they would soon abandon, our free and open market being the only reason of their existence; and whether they did abandon or not, indifference would cover us like a garment. This seems to me better than any number of conventions."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for October begins and ends with articles about bimetallism, some of which are reviewed in our "Leading Articles." Lord Aldenham, President of the Bimetallic League, writes on "The Empire and the Gold Standard," while the two Vice-Presidents of the same League, and the Assistant Secretary wind up the number by writing on the bimetallic side of the American crisis. Admiral Maxse has a congenial theme in his dissertation concerning "Anglophobia" which rages in the press of the Continent. Admiral Maxse feels it more than other people, because he takes the trouble to read some of the European newspapers, an exercise which is not congenial to John Bull. Spenser Wilkinson writes with his usual painstaking and statistical methods upon the military strength of Russia. Mr. Wilkinson's point in this article is that since 1887, Russia has concentrated her troops on her western frontier, leaving not more than 75,000 men in Asia. Hence she is

prepared for contingencies with either Germany or Austria, but in any other direction she is hardly prepared for a great effort. Her strength lies, not so much in her own arms as in the fact that she can dispose of the armies of France.

THE REAL ROBERT ELSMERE.

Mr. F. Reginald Statham, in an article under this heading, says that Robert Elsmere was James Cranbrook, and that James Cranbrook was the real Robert Elsmere. Cranbrook about thirty years ago accepted a call to the leading Congregational Church in Edinburgh. In 1866 he preached a sermon against praying for the removal of the cattle plague, which made so much controversy that he threw up his pastorship, and commenced a series of services in a large hall. Had he been a less sincere and earnest man, he might have founded something like a new church in Scotland ; but the critical spirit once set free would not rest satisfied. He launched out into fields of speculation and negation which offended even those members of his flock who had followed him into the hall. Domestic difficulties set in ; he was a disappointed man, and he gradually drooped under the mental and moral strain to which he was subject. The movement which he started has disappeared, swallowed up in that general liberalizing of religious conceptions which the slow course of time has done so much to bring about. Mr. Statham probably goes too far in declaring that Cranbrook was Elsmere, for he himself admits that Mrs. Humphry Ward in her book wrote the history of a man whom she had never seen, of whom probably she had never heard, more than twenty years after his death.

THE TEMPLE MAGAZINE.

THE latest addition to the list of English periodicals is Mr. Silas Hocking's monthly, the *Temple Magazine*, the first number of which is issued this month. Mr. Hocking is a popular novelist, and he has come to the conclusion that it was better to run his novels as serials in his own magazine than sell them to any one else. Mr. Hocking's idea seems to be to produce a kind of semi-religious *Strand*. His own account of his aim and object had better be given in his own words :

"This is intended as a magazine for the home, the church, and the school—a magazine that may be read on the Sunday and week-day alike, and will be of interest to all classes and denominations. It will not be narrow or sectarian or goody-goody. It will be broad, tolerant, strong and devout."

Besides Mr. Hocking's serial there are three short stories : one by "Q," another by Baring Gould, and the third by Rosa N. Carey. There are to be papers on the "Churches that Live and Move," which Mr. Arthur Porritt begins by describing Dr. MacLaren's church and work at Manchester. "Preachers in Their Pulpits" are sketched by the artist, the first selection for such treatment being Canon Scott Holland. Dr. Parker is to preach a sermon every month for "The Home Service." Ian MacLaren contributes a little sermonette on "The Right Appreciation of Riches," Mr. Haweis discourses concerning Marie Corelli, and Mrs. Tooley tells the life-story of Dean Farrar. There are also "Notes for Mothers and Housewives," and a kind of symposium on topics of the day, entitled the "Temple Parliament." The first subject dealt with in this new Forum is the "Gambling Curse," and those who take part in it are the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Rev. T. Vincent Tymms, the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, Dr. R. F. Horton, Mr. John Hawke and Mr. F. A. Atkins.

Mr. Gladstone's contribution amounts to little more than a general authorization to all and sundry to swear as hard as they please at the abominable practice of gambling :

"My engagements forbid me to enter upon this very important subject of which you propose to treat. But, in my opinion, there can be no words too strong for denouncing suitably the abominable practice of gambling —now, I believe, more rife even than during my youth— and the ruinous consequences to which it directly leads. I am aware of the arguments raised upon the definition of the word, but I regard them as little better than mere quibbles."

Mr. Hawke makes a direct appeal to the Prince of Wales, which is worth quoting :

"Is it not incumbent upon the heir to the throne, if he, too, is not in chains, to turn his back upon this vile system? At such a signal the machinery of the law would begin to work with smoothness, rapidity and thoroughness. The bookmaker's trade is the backbone of the gambling curse. Destroy it, and you give the moralists fair play with the poor tempted populace. It can be destroyed—yes, in the present condition of the law, whatever the Prince of Wales may do ; but it will take longer without his help ; and a considerable share in the moral responsibility for each succeeding year's record of suicide, embezzlement, crime and ruin, desolate homes and blasted hopes should be a heavy burden even for a prince."

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

THIS is a new English monthly, the first number of which appears this month. It is announced as a monthly review of progressive thought. Besides the introductory article, it consists of three editorials, two signed articles, a meagre survey of the progressive movement abroad, a causerie of the month, some book reviews and some book notices. The earnestness of the editors is more conspicuous than their lucidity. A careful study of the introductory editorial fails to make it clear exactly what they want to do in the world. In its concluding sentence we read :

"The *Progressive Review* claims for its adherents all who realize this present urgent need for a rally of the forces of progress upon the newer and higher ground which the nineteenth century has disclosed. Faith in ideas and in the growing capacity of the common people to absorb and to apply ideas in reasonably working out the progress of the Commonwealth forms the moral foundation of democracy. It is upon this that we take our stand, and summon all well-wishers of democracy to aid in making it a reality in the world of thought and of action."

The drift of the editorial is that the old Liberalism is more or less played out, that the Liberal party more or less has gone to pieces, and it is therefore necessary to look at the new problems from a new point of view.

The editor says :

"A policy built upon a recognition of these principles of collectivist development is of course in no sense a compromise. It claims for collective action all work which the community can profitably undertake ; it recognizes that the absolute area of that work is constantly growing in two directions, first and foremost by the ripening of 'routine' industry into the form of private

anti-social monopolies, secondly by the growing capacity of public management which experience should evolve in public bodies. But it also recognizes that since the direct object of collective action will be to so economize the claims which society shall make upon the individual as to leave him an ever-increasing proportion of his energies for self-expression, the amount of energy which is organized directly for collective work will be a diminishing proportion of the aggregate energy of individuals, and that therefore the field of private enterprise in all departments of effort will grow faster than the field of collectivism."

From which it may be gathered that the chief object of the *Progressive Review* is to arrange a *modus vivendi* between the hostile forces of individualism and collectivism, to reconcile the devotion to liberty of the old Liberals with the passion for social welfare of the new school. It is a good object, but if the editors would but think in French their style would gain in lucidity, and we would better know what they are driving at. At present, the editorials in the *Progressive Review* seem as if they had been thought in German and then translated into English. The article on the Eastern Question will be found noticed in its place.

THE LADY'S REALM.

YET another new English magazine makes its appearance, and this time one which promises to be a great success. Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. kindly favored us with an advance copy of the November number of the *Lady's Realm*, the new sixpenny illustrated monthly magazine for ladies. It is beautifully got up, contains one hundred illustrations, which are quite as good as those of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, and the contents are varied and interesting. It is edited by Mr. W. H. Wilkins, the literary executor of Lady Burton, upon whose life he is believed to be at present engaged. This periodical lays just a trifle too much stress upon the fact that it is to be written by ladies for ladies, to parody the old saying about the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the first number contains articles by a duchess, a countess, and an ambassador's wife. The frontispiece is a portrait of the late Duchess of Leinster, by the Marchioness of Granby. The first article is devoted to "The Childhood and Youth of the Princess of Wales." In fiction there is a complete story by Marie Corelli, a prose idyll by Mr. Crockett, and a short story by Mr. Norris, and an autobiographical article on "How I served My Apprenticeship," by Mrs. Burnett. Mrs. Haweis contributes an article upon the "Home Beautiful," and there are to be papers on fashions, and all the rest of it. The *Lady's Realm* promises to be one of the most popular of magazines that have been started this year.

CORNHILL.

THE October number of *Cornhill* is scarcely equal to the brilliant standard maintained in recent issues, but its contents are highly readable. Mr. W. Laird Clowes contributes an anniversary study on "Trafalgar from the Spanish Side," as set forth in Don Perez Galdos' well grounded historical romance. The formation of the allied fleets is represented differently from accounts in English histories. "Amicus" chats pleasantly of the transit of Earl Li. Sir M. E. Grant Duff runs counter to the general notion that the age of letter writing has passed, and illustrates his assertion that people still write letters by making a few extracts from those which he received while he was in India, choosing only, of course, passages which seemed to him to be good from a literary point of view, considered by themselves, and absolutely irrespective of any interest which they might gain if they were published with the names of their authors. He challenges comparison with the best English letters written during the last four centuries, and concludes :

"Hundreds of people, if they will only carefully observe the letters which they receive from their friends at a distance, not from those in the next street, will, I am sure, come to the conclusion that they have hitherto underrated the epistolary merits of some of their correspondents, and will thank me for having suggested to them a new pleasure."

Mr. W. B. Duffield supplies an agreeable study in "The Wit and Wisdom of Lord Westbury," in which admiration for the great lawyer's abilities is not allowed to obscure sterner ethical judgments. "Pages from a Private Diary" tell of a dream in which the dreamer saw reflected in the windows of a passing train the crime committed in the compartment next to his own. The suggestion is made over to any author of detective fiction who may care to use it.

THE BADMINTON MAGAZINE.

"BADMINTON" for October contains much of bright and varied interest. "Marine Golf" is a novelty which claims separate notice. As effective foil to this thing of yesterday stands Professor Church's review of the hoary antiquities known as games of the Far East, as set forth in a work published by the University of Pennslyvania a short time since. It appears that Coreans or Japanese have the games "tug-of-war," wrestling, ball-batting, or hockey, football, battledore and shuttlecock, pitchpot, pitch and toss, kite-flying, tops, chess, pebble-game, and other Western favorites—with variations. "Cycling Gymkhanas," by A. R. B. Munro, is a paper full of suggestions for turning cycles to account in feats of fun hitherto reserved for horsemanship. The first article is devoted to pheasants and is from the pen of A. I. Shand. "The American Quail" is described by A. G. Bradley, who declares that this bird, which is really a partridge, is beyond all comparison the finest on the American game list.

THE IDLER.

THE *Idler* for October is a very good number, and the character of this magazine has been steadily improving of late. Archibald Forbes continues his illustrated life of Napoleon III., and adds what will be more generally read, a story of the Franco-German war entitled "Ambush Against Ambush." There are several short stories ; Mr. H. G. Wells being well to the front, and plenty of specimens of the new humor by the new humorists. The illustrated article entitled "Among the Lions" is a pleasantly written interview with Mr Nettleship, the famous painter of wild animals. Mr Hatton continues his papers entitled "Revelations of an Album," which deal this month with Miss Bradden in 1868, Charles Reade in 1880, Ouida in 1870, and Victor Hugo in 1869. The topic of the *Idler* Club is on the giving of presents.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

AS has always been the custom in the more serious of the French reviews, the editors of the *Revue de Paris* devote a good deal of space to historical studies, and those interested in the little known facts that go to make history will find much that is curious and more or less new in M. Lavissé's account of the relations which at one time existed between Colbert and Mazarin. Of more immediate importance to English readers are the very curious letters written by Voltaire to Charlotte Sophia, Countess of Bentinck, her father-in-law, the Earl of Portland, having been the intimate friend of William the Third. This lady, who was to all intents and purposes German and Dutch rather than English, at first made the acquaintance of the philosopher in Berlin, and each seems to have found in the other an elective affinity. They corresponded for years.

"THE GENTLE ART OF LOVE AT THE RENAISSANCE."

Yet another historical study consists of some curious notes on the life led by private citizens during the Italian and French Renaissance. The writer, M. Bonnaffé, has been at some pains to discover in what fashion the gentle art of love differed from that practiced in our own day. Romance played an overweening part in the court, the camp and the town, and most of the literature of that day which has come down to us is concerned, with one or two notable exceptions, with the tender passion. In those days France, even more than Italy, had a reputation of lightness of heart and constant merry-making. Robert Dallington, secretary to the English embassy during part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, declared it to be his opinion that the French nation would soon become converted to the reformed religion, were it not that nothing would induce them to give up dancing, an exercise forbidden by the Huguenot ministers.

POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

More topical is a clever analysis of past and present Polar expeditions, beginning with that of Willoughby, undertaken in 1653, and concluding with the journey of Dr. Nansen and the proposed balloon expedition of André. The writer, O. G. de Heidenstann, evidently believes that the latter will next year achieve a certain measure of success, and he points out the moral courage which it must have required to put off a start which had been so widely advertised. Some curious details of the estimated cost of such an expedition as that of Dr. Nansen's are given, and certainly the sum of £14,000, which included the building of the specially constructed vessel and all incidental expenses, seems marvelously little when compared with the prices often paid for large yachts and passenger steamers, but Dr. Nansen supervised every item himself.

ALSACE-LORRAINE AGAIN.

The visit of the Emperor of Russia is evidently regarded as a hopeful sign by those optimistic spirits who look forward to a day when Alsace and Lorraine will once more owe allegiance to France, and it is significant that in both numbers of the *Revue de Paris* the old vexed question is brought forward and treated, in the one case from the sentimental and in the other from the practical point of view. The anonymous writer of "Alsatian Voices" points out that the electorate of the conquered provinces has remained extraordinarily faithful to France during the last twenty-five years, and that any increase in what may be called the German vote can be directly traced to the considerable German immigration which has taken place there of late years. The Berlin press, and even the semi-official *Cologne Gazette*, frankly recognizes this state of things. There seems to us, however, one danger against which the French Party of Revenge will never be able to struggle—namely, the constant and increasing emigration of the older families of the two provinces. As is natural, the German subject whose sympathies are wholly French takes whenever it be possible the pleasantest course open to him, that of moving his household gods over the border and becoming a Frenchman by law; and as fast as an Alsatian family leaves the province two German households come in.

METZ BATTLEFIELDS REVISITED.

In the second number of the *Revue* the two brothers Margueritte, sons of the general who led the historic charge at Reichophen, describe a pilgrimage lately undertaken by them to the fields of battle around Metz. With considerable literary skill they tell once more the story of those terrible days, and pay a sincere and unaffected tribute to the valor of the German troops, pointing out, however, that in modern warfare personal bravery has far less to do with the result of any one battle than the state of mind and spirit of discipline reigning at headquarters. A stirring and sinister picture is given of the frontier line as it is to-day. The whole country is one vast graveyard; green mounds, supported by crosses and stones, and still bestrewn with wreaths and flowers, bear silent testimony to what war really means. Too often twenty and thirty soldiers were buried in one grave. On either side of the frontier monuments are even now being freshly erected to the memory of those who fell in 1870, and yet the rural populations are entirely friendly, not only with one another but with both the French and German regiments which lie always on watch, each on their own side of the invisible line.

"Jean Hess" gives a pleasant biographical sketch of General Galieni, who has been sent to Madagascar in order to restore peace and order. This officer, whose excellent, if Francophobe, work on the Soudan attracted some attention, also served in Tonkin, where he may be said to have practically driven out the so-called Chinese piracy. The General seems to possess what is comparatively rare in France, a keen administrative gift. He has all the military horror of red tape and knows how to win the hearts of both his men and officers.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. de Pressensé's article on the International Socialist Congress in London in the first September number of the *Revue*. The rest of the number is full of interest.

M. Boissier of the French Academy adds another to the series of articles on the archæological aspects of Africa which he contributed to the *Revue* in 1894. M. Boissier formed one of the party of some sixty French *savants* recently entertained in Tunis by M. René Millet, the French Resident there. They did not spare themselves discomfort in studying the profoundly interesting features of the country which M. Millet administers with such conspicuous ability. Tunis contains traces of six or even seven extinct civilizations, and M. Boissier's

account of what he saw is interesting not to specialists alone. "A propos de Dougga et d'el Djem" is the title of his article, which will probably appeal to those who are unable to get up much enthusiasm about the Tunisian question of the moment—the commercial treaty with Italy.

THE IVORY COAST.

Now that events are rapidly tending to a reopening of the Eastern Question, M. Loiseau's article on the Servian-Croatian conflict possesses a certain actuality.

The revived interest which French people are taking in colonial expansion is indicated by M. d'Espagnat's article on "The Ivory Coast—What it is, and What it Ought to Become." He renders full justice to the able, benevolent, paternal and firm administration of M. Binger, and explains at considerable length the policy which should be adopted in order to secure the prosperity of the Ivory Coast, more particularly in regard to the liquor question among the natives. He thinks that England would not be disinclined to join with France in preventing the clandestine importation of liquor.

"THE AGE OF ADVERTISEMENT."

More generally interesting, perhaps, is M. Talmeyr's article on "The Age of Advertisement." He pays due recognition to Chéret, the great French designer of posters, who may be considered the creator of this *genre* of art. Among the Englishmen he mentions Walker, Walter Crane, Dudley Hardy, Greiffenhagen and the brothers Beggarstaff; while America has produced Bradley, Will Carqueville, Penfield, Woodbury, Rhead and Wharton Edwards. M. Talmeyr notes how curiously the advertisements of a country reflect its national peculiarities and character. No form of art, it may safely be said, reflects in such an extraordinary degree the social, intimate characteristics of the age which produces it. Men who, if they had lived in the Middle Ages, would have been employed in designing and carving grotesques for Gothic cathedrals now find an equally fertile scope for their genius in the once despised poster. Unfortunately for the historian of the future, the material in which they work is less lasting than the mediæval stonework which we can still admire.

The second September number of the *Revue* is not quite equal in point of interest to the first. A place of honor is given to an article by M. Bertrand of the French Academy on an astounding article which appeared in the *Revue* on the 15th of March, 1840. This paper was anonymous, and dealt with cruel knowledge with the abuses and petty jealousies which at that time threatened the future of the Academy of Sciences. The author of this article was Guillaume Libri.

THE RECRUIT'S TERM OF SERVICE.

The military service of fifteen months in France is dealt with under the scarcely veiled anonymity of Commandant G. de L. This officer deals with the recruiting laws in various countries—England, Russia, Austria, Italy, Germany and France. He naturally pleads for the extension of the recruit's term of service to fifteen months. His conclusions may be summarized as follows: That by a well-organized system of re-engagement one can obtain with rapidity a corps of veterans; secondly, that the cost of this new organization would really ultimately result in a considerable diminution of the ordinary military budget; thirdly, that the active army in time of peace would receive by the application of the new system an increase of force and vitality which it has not at present, and which would permit it to obtain under excellent conditions those numerous reserves which are indispensable in a great war; and, finally, that the existence of veteran reservists would provide the nucleus for a most valuable colonial force.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu continues his series of articles on Australia and New Zealand.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

BOTH the *Nuova Antologia* and the *Rassegna Nazionale* for September 15 contain sympathetic notices, from the pens respectively of Ernesto Masi and G. Fortebracci, of the late Professor Enrico Nencioni, a charming poet and *littérateur*, who did perhaps more than any Italian of his day to popularize the study of English literature in Italy. He was an enthusiastic lover both of Browning and of Shelley, and wrote and lectured copiously on their works, which he interpreted with rare discrimination. In the same number of the *Antologia*, Madame Jessie White Mario continues her series of critical articles on the Italian penal system. This month she denounces with eloquent vigor the system known as "ammonizione," by which all who are suspected of petty crime, all vagabonds and all able-bodied men who decline to work can be subjected without trial, on the simple order of the local authorities, to a species of police supervision. Such supervision acts, as a rule, as an absolute bar to the unhappy "ammoniti" obtaining respectable work of any sort; yet it is inflicted as a punishment on all who, even without such added incubus, have failed to find work. Madame Mario maintains that this law places more despotic powers in the hands of the Italian police and magistrates than the most stringent laws ever passed by England for the coercion of Ireland. She is specially indignant with Signor Crispi for having repeatedly refused to repeal it during his term of office. Montenegro being naturally much to the fore as a subject of interest, D. Ciampoli contributes a long paper on Montenegrin poetry. In the number for September 1st, Professor Paolo Mantegazza gives an exceedingly pleasant account of his personal relations with the Austrian Archduke Louis Salvator, who is both a traveler and a writer and the author of a volume on "The Folklore of the Island of Majorca." The Balearic Islands, it would appear, are singularly rich in popular legends and tales known as "rondayes," which the peasants relate to one another in the evening, and they show interesting points of resemblance to the folklore of both Spain and Italy.

In an article fifty pages long E. Cenni points out in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (September 1) that the only cure for the condition of unrest and international rivalry in which Europe is existing at present lies in the cultivation of Christian altruism. The article is based in great measure on Kidd's "Social Evolution." It is the turn of the *Rassegna* this month to have a fling at Zola's "Rome," which it does in very uncompromising fashion. It is evident that Zola's criticisms on Rome of to-day have pleased neither the supporters of the Vatican nor of the Quirinal.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (September 5), in an article on the Czar in Paris, writes with righteous wrath of the Armenian massacres, but points to its favorite *bête noire*, the Triple Alliance, as the real cause of the impotence of European diplomacy. The same number contains the first of a series of very learned articles on "Pedagogy and Systems of Education," a subject, of course, on which the Jesuit order has always been an authority.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

The December number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS *will devote more space than usual to the new books of the season, and among the works commented upon in that number will be many of those named in the lists which follow herewith.*

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

An Essay on the Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States. By Charles B. Spahr, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

This book (the twelfth volume in Crowell's "Library of Economics and Politics,") deals with some of the fundamental problems in American social development. The unmistakable tendencies of recent years have been toward the concentration of wealth in our cities; Dr. Spahr inquires how far these tendencies have been aided by our national policy. One per cent. of the families of the country, he says, receive nearly one-fourth of the total income of the country, while of the indirect taxes collected by the government the wealthy class pays less than one-tenth, the well-to-do class less than one-fourth, and the relatively poorer classes more than two-thirds. As a relief from this injustice, Dr. Spahr demands a progressive income tax. Our present system of local taxation—the general property tax—he pronounces the fairest in the world, and he asserts that in recent years the amount of personalty taxed has increased far more rapidly than the real estate. Dr. Spahr's conclusions regarding the relation of wages to the monetary standard are likely to be disputed. He finds that after the Civil War wages advanced rapidly until 1873, that after the demonetization of silver in that year wages fell with prices until 1879, when the resumption of specie payments and the operation of the Bland-Allison silver coinage law restored a stability to both prices and wages, which continued till the closing of the India mints to silver in 1893. He offers a novel statement of the relation between money wages and money prices. Whether his explanations of economic and social facts are accepted or not, the facts themselves are clearly and forcibly stated, the author's deductions are made in a catholic, candid and scientific spirit, and his work merits the careful consideration of students. Our readers will note Dr. Spahr's discussion of the probable effect of free coinage of silver on wages in this number of the REVIEW.

The War of the Standards: Coin and Credit *vs.* Coin Without Credit. By Albion W. Tourgée. 12mo, pp. 130. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

A piece of campaign literature which is likely to outlast the present conflict is Judge Tourgée's forcible statement of the currency issue in Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series. The writer is especially suggestive in calling attention to the relation that exists between the problem of the currency and the policy of a protective tariff.

American Highways. A Popular Account of their Conditions and of the Means by which they may be bettered. By N. S. Shaler. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Professor Shaler begins his work with a general history of road building. He describes early American roads, and discusses the effect of climate on our roads. A full account of the various forms of road material is then given, with practical suggestions regarding distribution, methods of use and testing. Not only the methods of road construction, but the methods of administration and the governmental relations of highways are fully treated. The book is illustrated with "horrible examples" of roads in bad condition and a few views of model roads in good repair.

Publications of the American Economic Association. Five Papers Read at the Seventh Annual Meeting. Paper, octavo, pp. 94. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Sound Currency, 1896: A Compendium of Accurate and Timely Information on Currency Questions, Intended for Writers, Speakers and Students. Octavo, pp. 626. New York: Calvin Tomkins, 52 William Street. $1.50.

The Jennings-Mack Debate and the Resulting Melville Decision on Silver Coinage. By Albert H. Walker. Paper, 16mo, pp. 128. Hartford: Published by the Author.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Historical Development of Modern Europe, from the Congress of Vienna to the Present Time. By Charles M. Andrews. In two volumes, Vol. I., 1815–1850. Octavo, pp. 457. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

In this work Professor Andrews, instead of adopting the strictly chronological treatment of events, has chosen rather to complete the study of each national movement by itself before passing to other countries. He rightfully considers that this method is better adapted than the other for a popular historical work. Thus he takes up in succession "The French Revolution," "Napoleon Bonaparte," "Reconstruction and the European System," "France During the Restoration," "The Struggle Against Absolutism in Italy," "The Liberal Movement in Germany," etc. He purposely refrains from minutely detailed descriptions of events, his chief object being to deal with facts in their relations to historic movements, and to show the continuity of such movements. Professor Andrews has accomplished a difficult task in a most satisfactory manner. Differing in method from the work of Fyffe and other books of the class, there is a distinct need for such a history of modern Europe as these two volumes will present. The volumes will be sold separately.

A History of Rome to the Death of Cæsar. By W. W. How, M.A., and H. D. Leigh, M.A. 12mo, pp. 575. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The illustrations, as well as the text, of this latest school history of Rome, afford evidence of diligent research. The British Museum has contributed very generously to this feature of the book, and the publishers have been enabled to present copies from many of the coins and inscriptions which illustrate the state of Roman civilization under the Republic. The authors, who are both Oxford fellows and instructors, have relied chiefly on Mommsen, but have not neglected other standard authorities on Roman history.

An Old Convent School in Paris, and Other Papers. By Susan Coolidge. 12mo, pp. 221. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

A group of five historical and biographical sketches by Susan Coolidge. Court tales of the eighteenth century from Paris and St. Petersburg have contributed to the materials used in several of these papers. The subjects are interesting, and to most American readers quite novel. "The Countess Potocki," "The Girlhood of an Autocrat" and "The Duc de Saint-Simon" deal with French and Russian history. "Miss Eden" is the story of a brilliant English woman, a sister of one of the Governors-General of India.

The story of Human Progress. By Frank W. Blackmar, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 385. Lawrence, Kan.: Published by the Author.

Professor Blackmar of the Kansas State University has prepared a manual of the history of civilization, chiefly for the use of reading circles and schools. The book may be commended to all who desire an elementary treatment of this important subject.

William Henry Seward. By Thornton Kirkland Lothrop. 16mo, pp. 446. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The life of Seward will always have a fascination for the student of American politics; the last volume in the "American Statesmen" series is an attempt to relate very briefly the important events in a public career of exceptional length and range of incident. The author has succeeded not only in writing an interesting narrative—he could hardly fail to do that—but in preserving reasonably fair proportions in a necessarily condensed treatment.

Adoniram Judson Gordon. A Biography. By Ernest B. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Many admirers of the late Dr. A. J. Gordon, who died in the midst of a successful work as pastor of one of the leading Baptist churches of Boston, in 1895, will be interested in this memorial of the great preacher's life by his son.

Famous American Actors of To-Day. Edited by Frederic Edward McKay and Charles E. L. Wingate. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

We are ready enough to regard Janauschek, Modjeska, Julia Marlowe-Taber and Salvini as "American" actors if they themselves wish to be so regarded; but Booth, Barrett, Florence, John Gilbert, William Warren, Mrs. Vincent, Charles Fisher and others mentioned in this volume are certainly no longer of "to-day"—the more's the pity. But if the book's title is too restrictive, so much the worse for the title. The book itself is made up of clever biographical sketches by dramatic critics. Each of the subjects selected is well worthy of treatment in such a volume, and most of the portrait illustrations are good.

Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors. 16mo, pp. 388. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A reprint of the papers which appeared in 1853 under the title of "Homes of American Authors" (Emerson, Bryant, Prescott, Lowell, Simms, Hawthorne, Audubon, Irving, Longfellow, Edward Everett and George Bancroft). All of these authors have passed away, and of the "younger writers of the day" who wrote the descriptions of their homes, only Parke Godwin survives. A paper on Walt Whitman by Elbert Hubbard is inserted in the middle of the book, and the "publishers' note" names Edward Everett Hale as one of the contributors to the original work though his name is not affixed to either of the papers included in the reprint.

European Architecture: A Historical Study. By Russell Sturgis, A.M. Octavo, pp. 606. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

The Memoirs of Baron Thiébault (late Lieutenant-General in the French Army). Translated and condensed by Arthur John Butler. In two volumes, octavo, pp. 501-438. New York: The Macmillan Company. $7.

The Great Jew and the Great German; or, From Paul to Luther: A Historical Study. By F. H. Shackelford. 12mo, pp. 212. New York: William Beverley Harison.

Old Colony Days. By May Alden Ward. 16mo, pp. 280. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Last Years of St. Andrews, September, 1890, to September, 1895. By the Author of "Twenty-five Years of St. Agnes." Octavo, pp. 409. New York: Longsmans, Green & Co. $4.

Mgr. Salamon: Unpublished Memoirs of the Internuncio at Paris During the Revolution, 1790–1801. With preface and introduction by the Abbé Bridier. Octavo, pp. 382. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

One of the People: Life and Speeches of William McKinley, and a Brief Sketch of Garret A. Hobart. By Byron Andrews. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: F. Tennyson Neeley.

Thirty Years of Paris and of My Literary Life. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 16mo, pp. 348. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere. By Louise Chandler Moulton. 12mo, pp. 377. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

A Little Tour in Ireland. By An Oxonian (S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester). Third edition. 12mo, pp. 255. New York: Edward Arnold.

Camps, Quarters and Casual Places. By Archibald Forbes, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

A Cycle of Cathay; or, China, South and North, with Personal Reminiscences. By W. A. P. Martin, D.D. Octavo, pp. 464. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

Through Egypt to Palestine. By Lee S. Smith. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Brown Heath and Blue Bells: Being Sketches of Scotland, with Other Papers. By William Winter. 18mo, pp. 237. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Bird-Land Echoes. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D. 12mo, pp. 270. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Method of Darwin: A Study in Scientific Method. By Frank Cramer. 16mo, pp. 232. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

The purpose of this little book is most commendable. Far too little attention has been given to scientific method considered apart from its results. As the author well says, the logical processes involved and the nature of the difficulties met with in scientific investigation are the same as in the practical affairs of life. It is important, then, that the reasoning processes employed in science should be thoroughly understood, and it is eminently fitting that the great

est modern exponent of scientific method should be selected as the authority whose writings should serve as the basis of such an analysis of the subject as Mr. Cramer attempts. The book should be especially helpful and suggestive to students of biology and the other natural sciences.

General Principles of Zoology. By Richard Hertwig. Translated by George W. Field. Octavo, pp. 238. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $1.60.

Biological Lectures Delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl in the Summer Session of 1895. Octavo, pp. 188. Boston : Ginn & Co. $2.15.

Science Sketches. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The X Ray ; or, Photography of the Invisible. By William J. Morton, M.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 227. New York : American Technical Book Company. 50 cents.

Popular Scientific Lectures. By Ernst Mach. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack. Paper, 12mo, pp. 313. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Company. 35 cents.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Fear. By Angelo Mosso. Translated from the Italian by E. Lough and F. Kiesow. 12mo, pp. 278. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Genius and Degeneration : A Psychological Study. By Dr. William Hirsch. Octavo, pp. 333. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

Yoga Philosophy : Lectures by the Swami Vivekananda on Raja Yoga, or Conquering the Internal Nature. 12mo, pp. 234. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Menticulture ; or, the A-B-C of True Living. By Horace Fletcher. 12mo, pp. 145. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

RELIGION.

Christianity and Social Problems. By Lyman Abbott. 16mo, pp. 370. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Fisherman and His Friends : A Series of Revival Sermons. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 365. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Bible Chronology Carefully Unfolded. To which is added a restoration of Josephus. By Rev. Smith B. Goodenow, A.M. Octavo, pp. 386. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

The Divine Life in Man, and Other Sermons. By Rev. Frederick A. Noble, D.D. 12mo, pp. 311. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

The Gospel in Isaiah, Illustrated in a Series of Expositions Founded upon the Sixth Chapter. By Charles S. Robinson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 280. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

The Stars of God. By E. Fitch Burr, D.D. 12mo, pp. 284. Hartford : Student Publishing Company. $1.25.

The Student's Life of Jesus. By George Helley Gilbert, D.D. 12mo, pp. 412. Chicago : Chicago Theological Seminary.

Buddhism : Its History and Literature. By T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 230. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry ; or, The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis. By Daniel S. Gregory, D.D. 12mo, pp. 365. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

Christ and the Church : Essays Concerning the Church and the Unification of Christendom. With an introduction by Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D. 12mo, pp. 321. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Faith and Social Service : Eight Lectures Delivered Before the Lowell Institute. By George Hodges. 12mo, pp. 270. New York : Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

Talks to the King's Children. By Sylvanus Stall, D.D. 12mo, pp. 256. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

Protestantism : A Study in the Direction of Religious Truth and Christian Unity. By Edward P. Usher, A.M. 12mo, pp. 440. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Evolution or Creation : A Critical Review of the Scientific and Scriptural Theories of Creation and Certain Related Subjects. By Professor Luther Tracy Townsend, D.D. 12mo, pp. 318. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

The Inspiration of History. By James Mulchahey, S.T.D. 12mo, pp. 135. New York : Thomas Whittaker. $1.

The World Beautiful. Second Series. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo, pp. 291. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Christian Life: What It Is, and How to Live It. By Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr. 16mo, pp. 110. New York : E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

A Daily Thought for a Daily Endeavor. Compiled by Eleanor Amerman Sutphen and Eliza Polhemus Sutphen. 16mo, pp. 377. New York : Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

Christian Unity. By Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy. 16mo, pp. 116. New York : Catholic Book Exchange.

Aspiration and Achievement : A Young Man's Message to Young Men. By Frederick A. Atkins. 12mo, pp. 102. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

The Blessings of Cheerfulness. By J. R. Miller, D.D. 16mo, pp. 32. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

The Perfect Whole : An Essay on the Conduct and Meaning of Life. By Horatio W. Dresser. 12mo, pp. 254. Boston : George H. Ellis. $1.50.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Studies in Structure and Style. (Based on Seven Modern English Essays.) By W. T. Brewster, A.M. With an introduction by G. R. Carpenter, A.B. 12mo, pp. 280. New York : Macmillan & Co. $1.10.

This book may be used in college classes to supplement the text-book of rhetoric. The authors from whose works the selection of representative essays has been made are J. A. Froude, Robert Louis Stevenson, John Morley, Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, John Ruskin and Cardinal Newman. The critical notes on the essays are very full and suggestive.

The Interpretation of Literature. By W. H. Crowshaw, A.M. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

This little work may be described as an outline of the elements of literature. It briefly describes the various literary forms, such as epic and lyric poetry, the drama, prose romance, the novel, the essay, etc. The author's treatment of these topics is broad and suggestive, if not specially profound.

History of Oratory and Orators. By Henry Hardwicke. Octavo, pp. 464. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The author of this work has attempted "a study of the influence of oratory upon politics and literature, with special reference to certain orators selected as representative of their several epochs, from the earliest dawn of Grecian civilization down to the present day;" but how could Wendell Phillips be omitted from a list of "representative" American orators, which included Edward Everett, Tom Corwin, S. S. Prentiss, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Rufus Choate?

Modern Political Orations. Edited by Leopold Wagner. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Briefs for Debate on Current Political, Economic and Social Topics. Edited by W. Du Bois Brookings, A.B., and Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, A.B. With an introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The basis of this work has been a collection of about two hundred briefs prepared during the past ten years by Harvard students, under the direction of instructors. The topics are timely and well chosen. We anticipate a large use of this book by college debating societies.

Talks on Writing English. By Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Reader's Shakespeare: His Dramatic Works, Condensed, Connected and Emphasized. By David Charles Bell. In three volumes, Vol. II., Tragedies. 12mo, pp. 471. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

A Phrase Book from the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning. By Marie Ada Molineux, A.M. Octavo, pp. 533. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Knowledge and Culture. By Henry Matson. 16mo, pp. 170. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

That Dome in Air: Thoughts on Poetry and the Poets. By John Vance Cheney. 16mo, pp. 236. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The Aims of Literary Study. By Hiram Corson, LL.D. Paper, 18mo, pp. 153. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD NOVELS.

The Novels of Captain Marryat. Limited Edition. Edited by R. Brimley Johnson. "Mr. Midshipman Easy;" "Japhet in Search of a Father;" "Snarleyow; or, The Dog Fiend;" "The Phantom Ship;" "Olla Podrida;" "Poor Jack;" "The King's Own and the Pirate," two volumes; "Joseph Rushbrook; or, the Poacher;" "Percival Keene." Octavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Each volume $3.

The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha. By Miguel Cervantes Saavedra. A translation, with introduction and notes, by John Ormsby. Two volumes. 12mo, pp. 534-560. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

Charles Dickens' Stories from the Christmas Numbers of "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," 1852-1867. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Charles Dickens the Younger. 12mo, pp. 645. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.

John Galt's Novels. "The Provost" and "The Last of the Lairds." With introduction by S. R. Crockett. Two volumes. 16mo, pp. 300. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

Honoré de Balzac's Novels. "The Lesser Bourgeoisie." Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 562. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

Honoré de Balzac's Novels. "The Country Parson" (Le Curé du Village). Translated by Ellen Marriage. With a preface by George Saintsbury. "Béatrix." Translated by James Waring. With a preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Each $1.50.

George Sand's Novels. "The Devil's Pool." Translated by Jane Minot Sedgwick and Ellery Sedgwick; "François the Waif." Translated by Jane Minot Savage. 16mo. Two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Each $1.25.

The Novels of Ivan Turgenev. "Virgin Soil." Translated by Constance Garnett. Two volumes. 16mo, pp. 264-262. New York: The Macmillan Company. Each $1.25.

FICTION.

Sir George Tressady. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two volumes. 16mo, pp. 307-352. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Robert Helmont: Diary of a Recluse, 1870-1871. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Thus Spake Zarathustra: A Book for All and None. By Friederich Nietsche. Translated by Alexander Title. 12mo, pp. 502. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

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King Noanett: A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. By F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale). 12mo, pp. 327. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Some Modern Heretics. A Novel. By Cora Maynard. 12mo, pp. 382. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

A Reluctant Evangelist, and Other Stories. By Alice Spinner. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Edward Arnold.

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At the Gate of the Fold: A Country Tale. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

The Bayonet that Came Home: A Vanity of Modern Greece. By Neil Wynn Williams. 16mo, pp. 214. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Murder of Delicia. By Marie Corelli. 12mo, pp. 274. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Redburn. By Henry Ochiltree. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Dood, Mead & Co. $1.25.

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The Finding of Lot's Wife. By Alfred Clark. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

The End of the Beginning. A New England Romance. 16mo, pp. 326. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

The Golden Rock. By Lieutenant R. H. Jayne. 12mo, pp. 315. New York : American Publishers' Corporation.

Out of the Woods: A Romance of Camp Life. By George P. Fisher, Jr. 16mo, pp. 270. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Gaston de Latour : An Unfinished Romance. By Walter Pater. Prepared for the press by Charles L. Shadwell. 16mo, pp. 206. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Tyne Folk : Mast Faces and Shadows. By Joseph Parker. 16mo, pp. 200. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Blind Leaders of the Blind : The Romance of a Blind Lawyer. By James R. Cocke. 12mo, pp. 487. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

An Honest Doubter. By Hattie A. Cooley. 12mo, pp. 296. Cincinnati : Standard Publishing Company. $1.

The Vanished Emperor. By Percy Andreæ. 12mo, pp. 365. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Trains that Met in the Blizzard. A Composite Romance. By R. Pitcher Woodward. 12mo, pp. 390. New York : Salmagundi Publishing Company.

An Army Wife. By Captain Charles King. 12mo, pp. 278. New York : F. Tennyson Neeley.

A Lover in Homespun, and Other Stories. By F. Clifford Smith. 12mo, pp. 201. Philadelphia : Henry Altemus.

For Freedom's Sake. By Arthur Paterson. 12mo, pp. 322. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Mistress of Brae Farm : A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo, pp. 437. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

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The Violet. By Julia Magruder. 12mo, pp. 210. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Lou. By Baron von Roberts. Translated from the German by Jessie Haynes. 12mo, pp. 265. New York : American Publishers' Corporation.

In Scarlet and Grey : Stories of Soldiers and Others. By Florence Henniker. 12mo, pp. 210. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $1.

Day-Books. By Mabel E. Wotton. 16mo, pp. 189. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $1.

My Lady's Heart : A Sketch. By Ellis Markoe. 16mo, pp. 178. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $1.

A Secret of the Sea. By Cornelia Mitchell Parsons. 16mo, pp. 135. New York : J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Venus and Cupid , or, A Trip from Mount Olympus to London. By the author of "The Fight at Dame Europa's School." 16mo, pp. 296. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company.

Episcopo & Company. By Gebriele D'Annunzio. Translated by Myrtle Leonora Jones. 16mo, pp. 122. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The Fearsome Island : Being a Modern Rendering of the Narrative. By Albert Kinross. 16mo, pp. 143. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

Checkers : A Hard-Luck Story. By Henry M. Blossom, Jr. 16mo, pp. 239. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

Prose Fancies. Second Series. By Richard Le Gallienne. 16mo, pp. 201. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The Flaw in the Marble. 18mo, pp. 240. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Vawder's Understudy : A Study in Platonic Affection. By James Knapp Reeve. 18mo, pp. 197. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

From Whose Bourne. By Robert Barr. 18mo, pp. 209. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

One Day's Courtship, and the Heralds of Fame. By Robert Barr. 18mo, pp. 207. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Soap Bubbles. By Max Nordau. Translated by Mary J. Safford. 18mo, pp. 230. New York : F. Tennyson Neeley. 75 cents.

White Satin and Homespun. By Katrina Trask. 18mo, pp. 139. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Bijou's Courtships : A Study in Pink. From the French of Gyp. By Katherine Berry di Zérèga. 18mo, pp. 295. New York : F. Tennyson Neeley.

A Conspiracy of the Carbonari. By Louise Mühlbach. 18mo, pp. 236. New York : F. Tennyson Neeley.

The Golden Fleece : A Romance. By Julian Hawthorne. 18mo, pp. 193. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

Break O' Day, and Other Stories. By George Wharton Edwards. 32mo, pp. 163. New York : The Century Company. $1.

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Postal Savings Banks. E. T. Heyn.
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The Ethics of Stock Watering. T. C. Frenyear.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. November.

Causes of Agricultural Unrest. J. Laurence Laughlin.
Utah as an Industrial Object Lesson. William E. Smythe.
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A Night and Day in Spain. Miriam C. Harris.
The German and a the German American. Josiah Flynt.
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Century Magazine.—New York. November.

Election Day in New York. Ernest Ingersoll.
Campaigning With Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
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An Object Lesson in Municipal Government. George F. Parker.
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The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. November.

The French Drama in Molière's Time. F. M. Warren.
The Survival of Molière's Plays. Franklin Fyles.
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Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. November.

American Universities and Colleges. George H. Nettleton.
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Go ey's Magazine.—New York. November.

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Some Child-Types of Beauty. Marmaduke Humphreys.
Conducting a National Campaign. Rufus R. Wilson.
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The Evolution of the Club. E. P. Mitchell.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. November.

White Man's Africa. Poultney Bigelow.
The Dominant Idea of American Democracy. F. N. Thorpe.
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The Literary Landmarks of Florence. Laurence Hutton.
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Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. November.

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This Country of Ours.—XI. Benjamin Harrison.
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The Young Man and Marriage. C H. Parkhurst.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. November.

The Land of the Five Tribes. Allan Hendricks.
Modern Ancestors and Armorial Bearings. A. S. van Westrum.
The Sixth Sense. James Weir, Jr.
Some English Traits. A. F. Sanborn.
Bread, Condiments and Fruits. C. D. Wilson.

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The Story of Lincoln's Nomination in 1860. Ida M. Tarbell.
A Novelist's Views of Novel-Writing. Elizabeth S. Phelps.

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Prominent American Families.—VII. The Danas. J. D. Miller.
Some Colonial Dames.
Types of Fair Women.

New England Magazine.—Boston. November.

John Eliot. the Apostle to the Indians. J. de Normandie.
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Scribner's Magazine.—New York. November.

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THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

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American Amateur Photographer.—New York. September.

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Recollections of an Early Philadelphian. W. R. Smith.
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Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. October.

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Biblical World.—Chicago. October.

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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. October.

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Educational Review.—London. September.

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Green Bag.—Boston. October.

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Anglo-Saxon and Roman Criminal Jurisprudence. M. Romero.
The Right of Sanctuary. George H. Westley.

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International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) October.

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Is the Family Declining? J. H. Muirhead.
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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectual Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Election and the Business Revival.

The people of the United States are immensely relieved when a presidential election is accomplished and off their hands, no matter what the outcome may be. The campaign period always covers from fifteen to twenty weeks, and the strain and suspense become extremely hard to bear as the contest proceeds. At no time since 1860 has so much significance been attached to a presidential election as to the one just concluded; and consequently the sense of relief felt by the community in having the thing settled in favor of the *status quo* has shown itself in unprecedented ways. The election of Mr. Bryan would have meant a popular demand for a change in the standard of values. The whole business of the country is now transacted within the walls of a colossal edifice of confidence and credit, resting upon the foundation of the gold standard. It was believed by the business world that Mr. Bryan's election might give such a seismic shock to that foundation as to shake to pieces the whole superstructure of credit and confidence. The effect, therefore, upon business while such a campaign was being waged may be likened to the sudden paralysis overtaking the house-building industry of some fast-growing city if scientists should gravely prophesy that destructive earthquake shocks might soon be expected in that region. Nobody knew exactly what would happen, as regards the relative market value of gold and silver, if Mr. Bryan should be elected; but business men were generally agreed that there would be severe disturbances. And the mere prospect of disturbances destroys confidence and paralyzes credit. The election of Mr. McKinley was taken by the business community to mean that the accustomed basis of value would not be changed, and that we shall continue, at least until after the end of this nineteenth century, to use the same standard of measurements as England, France, Germany and the principal commercial nations of the world are using. This assurance was what the business men of the United States seemed principally to desire. The effect of the election was magical in its restoration of commercial confidence. Buying and selling were immediately resumed, and the demand for goods of all kinds led to the opening of hundreds of factories which had been shut down for a considerable time.

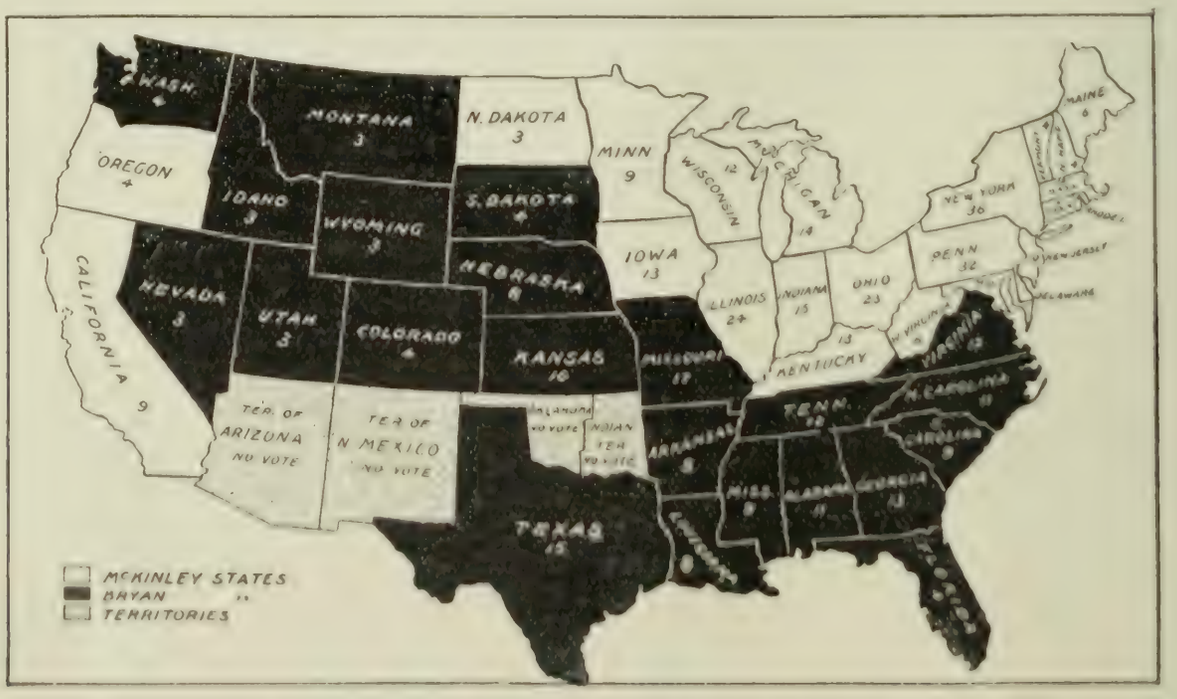
The Triumph of American Conservatism.

Whatever else was demonstrated by the course of the campaign and the result of the election, there was shown beyond all question the essential conservatism and sagacity of the American people. The pessimists who have been pronouncing universal suffrage a failure, and popular self-government a disappointing experiment, can find no confirmation of their views in any fair interpretation of this last election. Speaking broadly, the whole American people can be better trusted to govern the country honestly, wisely and with patient self-control, than any selected element or section of the people could be trusted. Popular self government is a long way from perfection, to be sure; but it happens to be nearer perfect than any other form of government that could possibly enter into rivalry with it. The questions at issue in this last election, in spite of the opinion of many excellent persons to the contrary, were exceedingly difficult and perplexing questions. Nearly all the public men of all parties, big politicians and little politicians alike, have for twenty years been adversely criticising the gold standard, and professing their earnest desire at the earliest possible moment to make silver a full money metal again. In pursuance of policies looking as their goal towards the ultimate restoration of silver to open and unlimited coinage, our government had by purchase accumulated by far the vastest quantity of the white metal ever assembled in the history of the world. It was inevitable that the time must come when one of the great parties would take its stand in favor of the completion of the programme and the full acceptance of silver. A few years ago, nobody could have foretold with certainty which of the great parties would find itself at length committed to the policy of independent American bimetallism. Although a Democratic President led the sharp reaction against the silver policy which, in 1893, secured the repeal of the compulsory silver purchase law of 1890, it happened that the silver men found the Republican party, by reason of its superior strength in the old commercial communities of the North and East, least willing to break away from the international measure of value; while the Democratic party, with its superior strength in the agricultural states of the South, where the silver sentiment had obtained a stronghold, proved unexpectedly easy of

capture. The enthusiasm with which the Democratic party promulgated its free-silver and anti-monopoly platform, and enlisted under the banner of its ardent and self-confident young nominee, seemed for a time to be almost irresistible. Its appeal was made to farmers and workingmen with passionate earnestness. Nearly all the prominent leaders of the anti-silver forces had at some time or other denounced the gold standard and demanded the restoration of silver in language which was now widely quoted against them with great effect. A large majority of the people of the country are farmers and wage earners. In view of the real difficulties under which agriculture has labored, and the dull times which have brought the wolf near the door of the average workingman, it would not have been a very conclusive proof of the failure of popular government if the free silver cause had triumphed at the polls. The Senate of the United States had been absolutely controlled by the free silver men for several years. If the states from which those Senators came had given large popular majorities in favor of the silver doctrine, at a time when restlessness and discontent due to industrial stagnation tempted the people to vote for some radical change, why should it have been thought very surprising? The thing that has made philosophers doubtful of the safety of popular self-government has been the fear that changes would be demanded capriciously, and that civilization would suffer through the impatience and violence of great masses of men swayed by the spirit of radicalism. A severer test than that of this year is not likely to be made in our time; and the philosophers are answered. The American people, taken in the great mass, are shown to be fundamentally conservative.

The Verdict Conclusive.

Through the early half of the campaign, the confidence of Mr. Bryan's principal leaders was unbounded. They believed that his popular majority was sure to be vastly larger than any majority ever before given to a presidential candidate. Many of them went so far as to predict that Mr. Bryan would carry every state in the Union. There had come to his support the Democratic party, the Populist party, the American Silver party, the net-work of semi-political labor organizations, and the agricultural interest in the main, so far as it was articulate through Farmers' Alliances and similar organizations; and the great undercurrent seemed to have set irresistibly towards the Bryan combination. But this movement that was launched as the most invincible one ever known in the history of American politics, was in fact beaten by the largest majority ever rolled up in a presidential election. Approximately 13,000,000 votes were cast, and Mr. McKinley's plurality over Mr. Bryan is about a million. The largest plurality ever given before in the history of the country was President Grant's over Mr. Greeley in 1872, which slightly exceeded three-quarters of a million. No other plurality ever reached a full half-million. Even if it were our opinion,—which of course our readers know it is not,—that a popular verdict in favor of the free coinage of silver would in fact have resulted advantageously for the country, we should nevertheless look upon the outcome of the election last month as a magnificent vindication of the capacity of the American people for self-government. No great popular verdict was ever given in a fashion more deliberate, intelligent and untrammelled. The American people simply declared at the polls that they could afford to keep on the



A GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE ELECTION RESULTS



(From a copyrighted photograph by J. C. Hemment.)

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MRS. M'KINLEY.

hum-drum, safe side. The 7,000,000 men or more who voted for McKinley were not acting under any dictation or duress. Whatever moral coercion of employed men by employers may have been attempted, it could not have affected the result to any appreciable extent. Nor was this a vote-buying campaign on either side. Never since the war have the voters in so large proportion carried their honest manhood into the campaign, or based their action so wholly upon their sincere convictions. It does not follow in the least that the country is satisfied with all things as they are, or that public opinion would not favor many judicious reforms. But it is demonstrated, once and for all, that the country will not sanction economic experiments so fundamental in their nature as the free coinage of silver would be under existing circumstances. The verdict is conclusive.

The Final Alignment of States.

The far South was carried solidly for Mr. Bryan, but the border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky gave pluralities for the McKinley electors. Beyond the Missouri River Mr. Bryan was successful until the Pacific Coast was reached, where California and Oregon went Republican. When the middle time-point in the campaign was reached it had become pretty evident that the East would go solidly for McKinley and that the far South and far West would in the main support Bryan. Thus one-third of the total number of electoral votes were practically sure for Bryan, one-third were sure for McKinley, and the victory was seen to depend upon the question which candidate should win a majority of the votes of the remaining third. This carried the final battle into the middle Western states, and it was there that the victory for sound money was secured. Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan gave great majorities for the Republican ticket,—much larger majorities, indeed, than had been expected by the Republican managers. Ohio and Indiana yielded respectable pluralities, but fell considerably short of expectations. McKinley's success in North Dakota was under the circumstances a notable triumph, and it was something to have come so near carrying the erstwhile Populist state of South Dakota that the result was in doubt for many days. A careful study of the facts and conditions of the campaign convinces us that the victory for sound money is final and never to be reversed as regards all the states which gave pluralities for the McKinley electors. There was nothing haphazard or accidental about the verdict in any of those states. If Mr. Bryan were to try issues again on the same platform, it is altogether probable that in all these states which declared against him last month the adverse majorities would be further increased,—not for reasons personal to Mr. Bryan, but through an invincible objection to his programme. On the other hand it is more than possible that half a dozen states which last month were carried by the Bryan electors would, after a little further discussion of the questions involved, conclude to array themselves upon the conservative side. In Mr. Bryan's own state of Nebraska, the election was very close; and a change of 4,000 votes would have put Kansas into the Republican column. As for Tennessee, there are reasons for believing that the sound money cause, if submitted to the voters to-morrow on its pure merits, would carry the state by a good majority. The map on the preceding page gives an appearance of prevalence to the silver sentiment that the facts do not sustain.

Sound Money in the Northwest.

So far as we have observed, the Eastern press and the Eastern public have not yet done full justice to the election returns of the great Northwest. In view of the deep solicitude manifested during the campaign by people in the vicinity of New York regarding the situation in such states as Iowa and Minnesota, for example, it is somewhat amusing as well as instructive to note the fact that the aggregate sound money majorities in a compact region belonging to the trade zone of Chicago, and including northern Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, were very much larger than the aggregate sound-money majorities given by the city and state of New York and the adjacent populations. Where New York gave a McKinley plurality of less than 275,000, a like population in the West, including Chicago and territory tributary to that city, gave a plurality of about 400,000 votes for the McKinley electors. The only Western state that voted for Mr. Bryan by a crushing majority was the mining state of Colorado, —a state in which for a number of years all parties, Republican, Democratic and Populist alike, had been unqualifiedly in favor of free silver coinage.

The South not for Silver in Future Campaigns.

As for the South,—which, apart from the border states of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, was carried for Bryan,—it must be remembered that for a long time the Republican party has been practically non-existent in that region. The Populist party had arisen in recent years as a bitter antagonist of the old Democratic organization. But this year the union of Democrats and Populists in favor of Bryan resulted in a greatly confused party situation all over the South. It is extremely significant to observe that Mr. Bryan's southern victories were won by majorities only a fraction as large as those cast for the Democratic candidates in the four preceding presidential elections. The more influential Southern papers which supported Mr. Bryan are declaring very generally that the free silver proposition has now been definitely shelved by the action of the American people. If in view of facts now known the campaign were to be tried over again, it is not likely that the Southern vote which was cast for free silver on November 3 could be polled again. In short, although Mr. Bryan carried a large number of states and will have a respectable vote in the Electoral College, the cause he advocated was one that in its very nature could not survive a defeat. Mr. Bryan seems not to have comprehended this fact, for he has announced his intention to devote the coming four years to the free-silver propaganda in preparation for the campaign of the year 1900. He will not find it so easy as he imagines to reassemble that army which had enlisted for ninety days only, and which was dispersed on November 3. He will find, for example, that Tammany, ardent as it was in the silver cause for a few brief weeks, can never be rallied again under that banner. It is a lost cause so far as practical politics is concerned, and the sooner Mr. Bryan discovers that fact the better it will be for his future career. His gifts and aptitudes are varied, and he may yet perform useful service and attain honors worthy of his ambition, if he does not allow a single idea,—a fallacious one at that,—to take complete possession of his mind.

Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hanna, and the Cabinet-Makers.

The politicians and newspaper correspondents have naturally been giving themselves great concern since the election over Mr. McKinley's cabinet, and the distribution of other honorable and much-desired places in the public service. Innumerable tentative lists of cabinet officers have been printed in the newspapers. But none of them have rested upon anything except the conjectures of place-hunting politicians, or the imaginings of the newspaper correspondents. These gentlemen of the press, in the dearth of political news since the election, have been at their wits' end to invent something to satisfy the demands made by the management of their respective metropolitan journals. Mr. Hanna,—who was vituperated before Mr. McKinley's nomination at



COLUMBIA'S CHOICE.

COLUMBIA (to Mr. McKinley). "Ah, you are the man for me!"

SHADE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. "I congratulate you, my dear! 'Sound money' is the best policy."

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE RESULT AS EXPRESSED BY "PUNCH'S" CARTOONIST.



BROTHER JONATHAN AND JOHN BULL IN UNISON: "MAY WE ALL LIVE LONG AND PROSPER."
From the *Telegram* (New York).

St. Louis by many Republican newspapers and politicians that were working for the nomination of somebody besides McKinley, and who was vituperated only less viciously through the campaign by the supporters of Mr. Bryan,—has been universally praised and flattered since the election day. He is evidently not a bit the worse for all the mud that was thrown at him. He exhibited remarkable gifts as a campaign manager, and no one seems to believe that his methods were otherwise than businesslike and honorable. A man who has given evidence of executive talents of so high an order as Mr. Hanna's, and who has hitherto been the President-elect's closest political adviser, would unquestionably make a valuable cabinet minister. It has been assumed in some quarters that Mr. Hanna's acceptance of a cabinet portfolio would savor so much of a reward for services to Mr. McKinley that there would be some serious impropriety in it. But this view would scarcely bear a sober second thought. Mr. McKinley finds himself charged with enormous responsibilities, at a period of our government's history that is very critical and trying, both in matters of domestic policy and in external affairs. It is Mr. McKinley's plain duty, therefore, to surround himself with cabinet advisers whose co-operation seems to him most likely to insure a successful administration. And it is for Mr. McKinley alone to decide what men can render him the best assistance. Of one thing we have become convinced by testimony upon which we place reliance; and that is that Mr. McKinley had made no direct or indirect pledge of any appointment or other reward to any man, whether before his nomination or before his election. He finds himself entirely free from the embarrassment of pre-election promises. His campaign labors seem not to have exhausted him at all, and his health is reported to be entirely unimpaired.

Arbitration in the Venezula Dispute.

In the large field of public affairs the most important news of the month of November to the people of the United States apart from the presidential election news, was the announcement that an arrangement had been made between Lord Salisbury's government on the one hand, and our own government at Washing-

ton on the other, for the arbitration of the Venezuelan question. The plan agreed upon calls for the settlement by arbitration of the whole issue in dispute, with the proviso, however, that as regards districts which have been for a long time settled in good faith,—whether by British subjects on the Venezuelan side of what may be found to be the true divisional line, or by Venezuelans upon the British side,—the substantial rights of the settlers shall be carefully and equitably guarded, each case resting upon its specific merits. This suggestion regarding the treatment of settled districts appears to have emanated from Secretary Olney, and it was accepted by Lord Salisbury as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty which seems to have prevented his earlier consent to the demand for arbitration. The provision for settlers in no wise detracts from the value of the full and satisfactory concession which the British government has made in favor of the American request that the Venezuelan dispute be terminated on its merits as disclosed before a tribunal of arbitration.

The Original Issue.

Both governments are entitled to the warmest congratulations. Mr. Olney has gained everything that he had contended for, and his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine stands accepted once and for all at home and abroad. Strictly speaking, however, the United States is placed in an illogical position in the arbitration treaty, inasmuch as our government supersedes Venezuela as one of the principals in the controversy. Our original position was fixed by resolution of Congress, which directed the President to express to the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela the desire of the United States that the long-continued boundary dispute should be brought to a fair and peaceful end by arbitration. Mr. Olney, acting for our executive department, proceeded to tender this expression of American sentiment. Venezuela was more than willing to arbitrate, but England not only bluntly refused, but informed us that we were meddling with what was none of our business. Mr. Olney replied that it had always been the policy of the United States to consider that any encroachments upon the territory of the Western hemisphere by European powers were to be deemed matters of serious concern to the government of the United States; and he proceeded to elaborate the Monroe doctrine with great vigor and effect. Lord Salisbury retorted that the Monroe doctrine was no part of international law, and that a boundary dispute between England and a South American power could not be regarded by Great Britain as a matter which in any wise concerned the government of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland's Message and Its Effects.

President Cleveland thereupon issued his famous message to Congress summing up the correspondence, reaffirming the applicability of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan case, and asking Congress to authorize the President to appoint a commission which should be charged with a study of the facts of history in order to ascertain the true divisional line between the territory of British Guiana and the territory of the republic of Venezuela. In conclusion the President intimated that the honor and dignity of the United States might require the support of the findings of such a commission by the strong arm of the nation's military and naval power. Those were not the President's words, but such was his intimation. Congress acted immediately and unanimously, authorizing the appointment of the commission, and voting money for its necessary expenses. The English press viewed the President's course as nothing else than a threat of war against England, and the money market was thrown into a state of hysterical disturbance. Vast amounts of English capital invested in American enterprises were recalled, and the precipitation of bonds and stocks upon the market naturally resulted in the withdrawal of great sums of gold from the United States Treasury for export to England. Thus, while engaged in selecting the members of the Venezuelan commission, the President was also obliged to issue bonds with which to replenish the Treasury's depleted stock of gold

The Commission and Its Work.

The Commission was duly appointed, and it consisted of the following five members: Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court; Judge Alvey, of the District of Columbia Court; President Gilman, of the Johns



PROGRESS OF THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.—(From Chicago *Times-Herald.*)

Hopkins University; Dr. Andrew D. White, recently Ambassador to Russia, and Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, a prominent New York lawyer. The Commission was organized and entered upon its work in January of this year. It has brought great knowledge and remarkable thoroughness to bear upon the prosecution of its task, and not content with the voluminous materials submitted for its consideration by the governments of Venezuela and Great Britain, it has, through its own expert representatives, gone much deeper into the evidence than either of those governments ever went,—leaving nothing unexamined in the archives of Holland at the Hague, of Spain at Madrid, or of the Vatican at Rome. It was well understood that the Commission had almost completed its work, and the report was confidently expected in time for President Cleveland to discuss it in his message to Congress early in December.

The Sober Second Thought of England.

Meanwhile, the better judgment of the English people had reasserted itself, and much pressure from many sources had been brought to bear upon Lord Salisbury to make him see how much wiser it would be to accept some plan of arbitration than to await the decision of the American Commission. The scholarly, thorough, and impartial methods of the Commission had become recognized by the whole world, and it was clear that if its decision were once given it would be practically impossible for either claimant to make good any other boundary than the one pronounced just and right by these American Commissioners. While great care had been taken to prevent any premature expressions, there had been a growing belief everywhere, not only in the United States and South America, but also in Europe, that the evidence was tolerably certain to sustain the Venezuelan contentions.

The Plan Agreed Upon.

Under the arrangement agreed upon, England will name two arbitrators, the United States will name two, and these four will select a fifth. In case of their failure to agree upon a fifth, however, King Oscar of Sweden is to designate some jurist or publicist of recognized standing. Doubtless this plan will obtain a tribunal that will be ready and willing to render a just and fair judgment. Nevertheless, strictly speaking, the arrangement cannot be quite fair to Venezuela, for it is a plan which gives England two members of the board who must of necessity be very eager for the success of the British contention. The two members appointed by the United States, in the very nature of the case, will have no motives except an honorable and equitable adjustment of the dispute. Our government has never for a moment placed itself in the attitude of an advocate of the Venezuelan claims. It has only stood for the principle of arbitration, holding that inasmuch as the dispute between Venezuela and England could not be settled by agreement between the two parties, it ought to be referred to an arbitral board for equitable solution. It is customary in making up international arbitration boards for the two parties in dispute to appoint representatives avowedly in sympathy with the contention of their respective countries, although they are also expected to be men of character and standing, with a proper sense of justice. We do not for a moment suppose that Venezuela's claims will suffer through the indifference of the American members of the arbitration board; but it is plain enough to any one that the forthcoming tribunal will be peculiarly constituted, inasmuch as England's members will of necessity be *ex-parte*, while Venezuela in that sense will not be represented at all.

A Happy and Auspicious Solution.

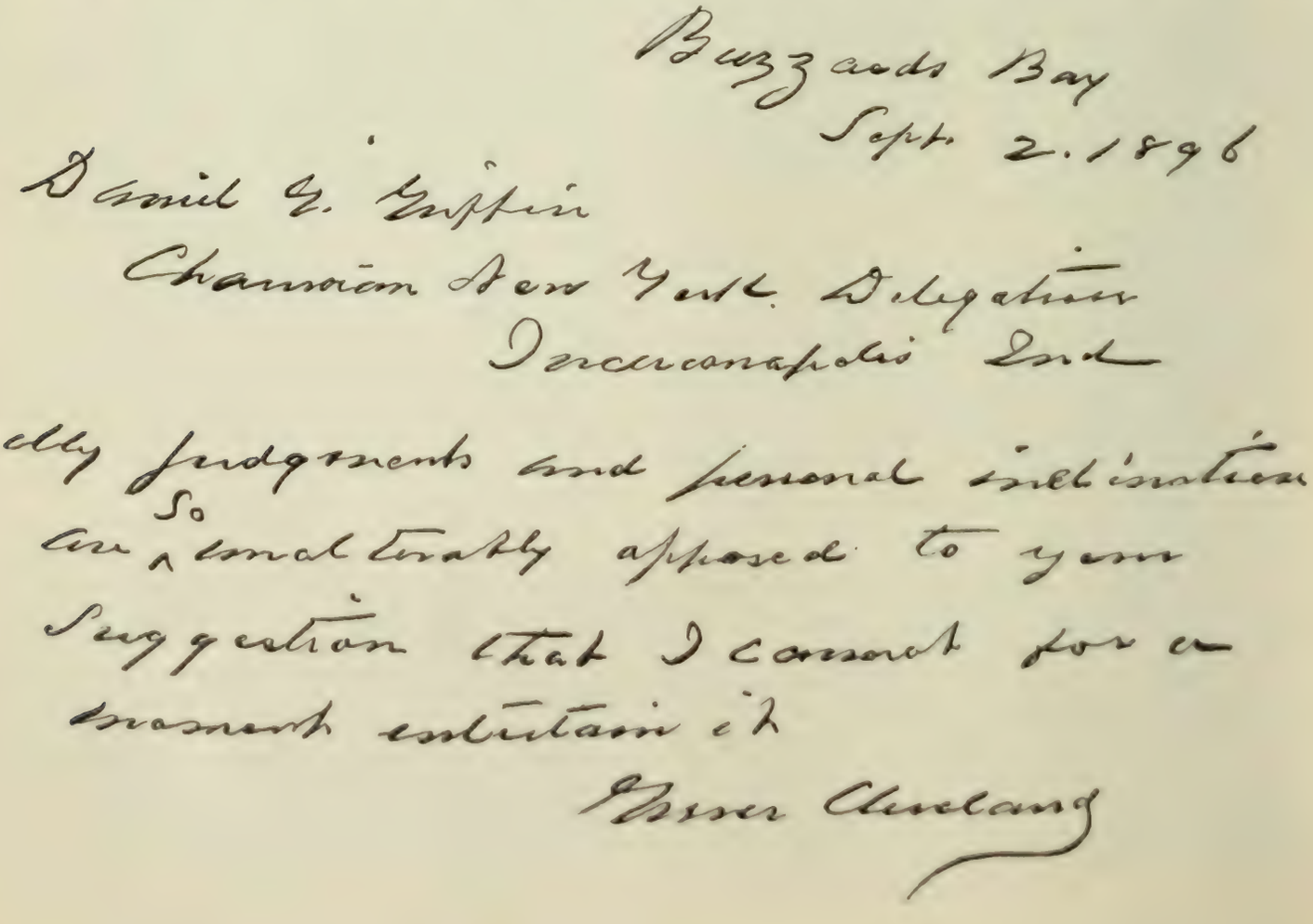
The government and citizens of the republic of Venezuela have a right to feel a little disappointed, now that they have waited all these months so expectantly, not to know the conclusions of the American Commission. For thirty-five or forty years the Venezuelans had been trying in vain to obtain fair treatment at the hands of England; and they may well be pardoned for having felt a great satisfaction in the appointment of the American Commission. Nevertheless, the Venezuelans have now the prospect of an early and substantially equitable settlement of the whole question, on a plan which will be final and which will remove all chances of war. Everybody therefore has good reason to be satisfied. Out of the controversy which for a few weeks was thought by many people on both sides of the ocean to endanger the good relations between England and the United States, there has come a better understanding than ever existed before, and a great enhancement of mutual respect. Americans know better than they did before that English public opinion desires just dealing, and that the real English feeling towards America is one of great friendliness and good will. Englishmen, on the other hand, understand better than they did before that public opinion in the United States must be reckoned with, and that America has the courage of its convictions. There is good reason to believe that the happy settlement of the Venezuelan controversy is to be speedily followed by a general arbitration treaty between England and the United States, which will stand as a great testimony to the determination of both these nations that no future page of history shall be stained with the record of so monstrous a crime against civilization as a war between the two halves of the English-speaking world. Such progress in the path of international righteousness is,—when also coupled with the testimony to national character, sanity and stability furnished by the presidential election,—news enough for one month, certainly. The two events, viewed together, may well give heart and courage to those who believe that it is worth while to keep on fighting the great battles of civilization.

The Historic Figure of Grover Cleveland.

In all this recent history-making, it must be admitted that the figure of one man stands out in more bold and striking relief by far than that of any other. This historical figure is no other than Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. Four years ago Mr. Cleveland was triumphantly elected by an apparently united Democratic party. This year he has found himself despised and rejected by the great organization of which he was the reputed chief. It was not Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hanna, or any of the Republican leaders against whom the Bryan forces showed any particular personal rancor. Mr. Cleveland himself was, to them, the hated embodiment of almost everything against which they were arrayed. On the other hand, there was comparatively little intensity of personal feeling on the part of any of the Republicans against the leaders of the Bryan party. Such manifestations of extreme bitterness and hostility were reserved for the small but influential remnant of the seceding Democrats, who were identified with the views and policies of Mr. Cleveland and the administration. Thus, although Mr. Cleveland finds himself to day outside the pale of either great political party, as those parties are now constituted, the defeat of free silver must nevertheless be regarded as in some sense the most conspicuous victory ever won by Mr. Cleveland in his eventful political career. For he, more than any one else, had made the issue, and the firmness of his stand for the past three years or more appears to have contributed the really decisive element to the victory that has been gained over the free silver forces.

A "Footnote to History."

Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned so assiduously last spring and in the early summer as a possible candidate for a third term, that all the facts bearing upon the subject will have value for the future student of our political history, and they should therefore be accurately preserved. When the Indianapolis convention assembled, many delegates went there hoping and believing that Mr. Cleveland, in the interest of sound money and the political causes with which he is so conspicuously identified, would consent to allow his name to go before the country at the head of the National Democratic ticket. Mr. Cleveland's telegram to Indianapolis, which absolutely forbade the consideration of his name, was published in the newspapers at the time. But the press, through some error probably not intentional, slightly misquoted Mr. Cleveland's words. Mr. Elbridge Gerry Dunnell, the author of our October article on the Indianapolis movement, entitled "The Rise of the National Democracy," quoted Mr. Cleveland's telegram in the way it had appeared in the press. Mr. Cleveland has called Mr. Dunnell's attention to the inaccuracy, and we are permitted to publish herewith a *fac simile* reproduction of Mr. Cleveland's message as he wrote it on a blank sheet. It was subsequently copied upon a telegraph blank by Mr.


Buzzards Bay
Sept. 2. 1896

David B. Griffin
Chairman New York Delegation
Indianapolis Ind

My judgments and personal inclination
So
are equally strongly opposed to your
suggestion that I consent for a
moment entertain it

Grover Cleveland



(Photograph copyrighted by Hemment.)

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, WITH THE PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, LEADING THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION TO ALEXANDER HALL ON OCCASION OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Thurber, the President's private secretary, who himself retained the original copy. We present it as having at least some importance as a "footnote to history."

Some Long Marks to His Credit.

It is Mr. Cleveland, again, who with his secretary of state, Mr. Olney, wins the chief honor for the beneficent arrangements which now ensure not only present peace, but the promise of permanent confidence and good understanding between England and the United States. Furthermore, it is to Mr. Cleveland's policy that we must attribute the interesting fact that for the first time in a long period the presidential campaign has been fought out on both sides with almost total freedom from the impelling motive of the victor's spoils. Some scores of thousands of federal offices, with their honors and emoluments, had in former campaigns furnished the chief incentive to the bribery and the fraud that were so extensively perpetrated. But Mr. Cleveland has within the past two years so widely extended the sphere within which the civil service law protects the holders of places in the public employ, that the greed for spoils was almost eliminated from the recent contest. With the triumph of the merit system in the domain of the national service, and with its steady progress in the services of the states and municipalities, the cause of honest and efficient government will have made almost immeasurable progress in the United States. It happens to be Mr. Cleveland's good fortune to have identified himself most honorably and conspicuously with this far reaching movement for the redemption of American public life.

Mr. Cleveland at Princeton.

At the great sesquicentennial celebration of the College of New Jersey, now officially entitled to be called Princeton University, President Cleveland on October 22 made an address in the presence of the most distinguished company of scholars and educators ever assembled on this side of the Atlantic. The burden of his plea was for the more constant and zealous participation of educated men in our political affairs. Coming as this address did a few days before the election, it was taken as a message to the American people ; and its great earnestness, not less than its sustained dignity and power, made a deep impression on the public mind. Mr. Cleveland may have made many mistakes of judgment. For example, the business community might well take the ground that the President committed a serious mistake when he allowed the Wilson-Gorman tariff and revenue bill to become a law without his signature, instead of vetoing it. And many others look upon his Venezuelan message as an almost fatal mistake from several points of view. But Mr. Cleveland will retire from office at the end of his term, three months hence, with the respect of the country and of the world for his strength of will and the rugged force of his character.

A Blundering Foreign Policy.

It happens, as we have explained, that the Venezuelan dispute seems to be reaching a creditable conclusion ; but, speaking in general, it is plain enough that Mr. Cleveland's future reputation will not be indebted to any general aptitude he has shown in the handling of foreign questions. Incidents in his Hawaiian policy might well tax the credulity of future genera-

tions. Surely nothing more extraordinary ever happened in the annals of American diplomacy, if indeed it is true that the administration attempted to overthrow the Republic and reinstate the queen through an American minister sent to Hawaii with his credentials to the president of the Republic in one pocket, and secret messages to the discredited Liliuokalani in another. The threatening sentences gratuitously appended to the Venezuelan message,—interpreted by the whole world as meaning war with Great Britain,—were a worse mistake than the Hawaiian policy, when judged by the usual standards of diplomatic intercourse. But if the scheme to overthrow the Hawaiian republic, and the challenge to England are to be regarded as diplomatic "sins of commission," what shall be said concerning the diplomatic "sins of omission" chargeable against this administration? No American citizen finds his life or his possessions in jeopardy as a consequence of the forty years' dispute over the Venezuelan boundary; and so far as this country is concerned the postponement of that question would have meant nothing serious. But the situation in the Turkish empire has demanded from our government the prompt and vigorous defense of American rights, and the protection of American interests. The appeal has been to dull ears if not to perverted sympathies.

Abandonment of American Interests in Turkey.

It is now a year or more, for example, since the infamous attack was made on the American College property at Harpoot. Even if this had been the attack of an irresponsible mob, our government should have enforced the payment of a prompt indemnity. But it was not simply the attack of a mob. Turkish mobs are not equipped with artillery. This American institution at Harpoot was assailed by Turkish troops who trained their field pieces upon the buildings, and who aided the mob in destroying a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. The rights of the Americans in Asia Minor are guaranteed in treaties which go back some seventy years. Millions of dollars have been invested by Americans in beneficent educational enterprises in the Turkish empire. These enterprises have exactly as good a right, under existing treaties and laws, to be carried on in Turkey as the Sultan himself has a right to abide in Constantinople. It is not true that American teachers and missionary workers in the Turkish empire have incited Armenian revolution, or taught anything else except good citizenship and faithfulness to duty. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Olney, and Mr. Terrell of Texas (who holds the position of minister to Constantinople at a time when that place should be filled by a man versed in diplomacy and acquainted with the Eastern situation) have seemed wedded to a weak, faltering and pusillanimous policy towards the Sultan. They seem to take their advice from the wrong sources and to be suspicious of the very men who understand the situation best.

The Cuban Question.

The Turkish government, whose agents in Europe and America are extremely alert, is said to understand perfectly well that Turkey has nothing to fear from decisive action on the part of the present administration. It is generally believed that the agents of Spain have in like manner assured their government that nothing need be feared in the direction of an intervention by the United States in the affairs of Cuba, until Mr. McKinley is inaugurated. It is true that Congress has pronounced in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. But the President has evidently no intention to be governed in that matter by the opinion of Congress. Our government has been expending much effort and large sums of money to prevent the fitting out of expeditions on our soil for the supply of Cuban insurgents with munitions of war. This policy of the administration has in its favor the maxims of prudence and legality. But it remains true, none the less, that off our very coast an island tied to us by the bonds of a great commerce is in the throes of a struggle which ought to have come to an end in one way or in another a long time ago; and that this struggle is waged with a hideous brutality that must soon turn a once rich and populous land into a desert waste. The continuance of the struggle is doing nobody any good. It is ruining Spain, and ultimate success at the price that must be paid will be worth very little even to Cuba. Spain last month entered upon a renewed effort to crush the rebellion. General



Drawn for the N. Y. *Journal*

GENERAL WEYLER TAKES THE FIELD.

Weyler took the field in person, and an attempt was made to push the fall campaign with decisive effect. In Spain a popular loan was floated, and the patriotic enthusiasm of the people rose to a great height. Poor as the credit of the Spanish government has become, and impoverished as the Spanish people themselves are, the requisite amount of 250,000,000 pesetas ($50,000,000) was immediately subscribed more than twice over. Spain is buying and building as many warships as her means will allow, and undoubtedly has in mind the possibility of a war with the United States.

Congress and the Revenues.

The Fifty fourth Congress assembles for its short and concluding session on the 7th day of December. It will expire with Mr. Cleveland's administration on the 4th day of next March. Whether or not the newly-elected Fifty-fifth Congress will be called to hold a special session soon after Mr. McKinley's inauguration, must depend chiefly upon what may be done in this session now about to open for the relief of the national revenues. It is said that Mr. Carlisle is now approaching the point of confessing that there is a revenue deficit, and that he and Mr. Cleveland will mention it in their forthcoming state papers. At the last session Mr. Dingley, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, introduced a simple but seemingly adequate measure,—a measure almost wholly free from any suspicion of party bias,—designed simply to amend the existing law to the extent of making it productive of a sufficient revenue. The bill was quickly passed by the House, but the free silver majority in the Senate refused to accept it without adding a free-silver-coinage clause. It remains to be seen whether the Senate this winter may not have enough patriotism to permit the government to collect the revenue needed for ordinary expenses. The silver policy has no direct bearing upon the immediate requirements of the Treasury, and for the silver men to block a reasonable revenue bill is not statesmanship, but is vicious obstruction. And they may be sure that the continuance this winter of their last year's scheme of obstruction will do nothing to commend their pet dogma to the people of the United States. It is reported that some of the Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who helped to form the free silver majority in the last session, have now made up their minds that they will not stand in the way of a reasonable bill to increase the nation's revenues. It is to be hoped that this report is true, and that the enactment of a simple revenue producing measure may not only replenish the Treasury and make an extra session of Congress unnecessary, but may also make it possible to postpone indefinitely any attempt at a sweeping revision of the tariff as a controversial party measure. The next revision of the American tariff ought to be made by an expert commission, acting with as little reference as possible to mere shibboleths or party traditions.

The State Elections.

The issues of the presidential election so greatly overshadowed any that were involved in the choice of state officers that the country at large has given little attention to the outcome of the polling of November 3, except as the main result was concerned. The sweeping election of Mr. McKinley was of course accompanied by the choice of a national House of Representatives which will be strongly Republican. The political complexion of those state legislatures which have United States Senators to choose this winter makes it certain that after the 4th of March there will be a small but definite sound money majority in the upper branch of Congress, although the Senators calling themselves Republicans may not have a clear majority. In some of the close states the presidential result differed from the result of the gubernatorial and local elections. But this was not true of any of the states which were carried by decisive majorities either for McKinley or for Bryan, except in Minnesota, where Mr. Lind was defeated by a very small plurality, although the McKinley electors prevailed by a plurality of about 50,000. Mr. Altgeld's vote in Illinois, on the other hand, fell considerably short of the Bryan vote. In Michigan almost everybody seems to have voted to make Mayor Pingree of Detroit the governor of the state; and that interesting gentleman announces his intention to hold both offices through the coming year, his term as mayor not ending for another twelvemonth.

Some Stalwart Old Men in Politics.

The Vermont legislature, which holds its sessions in the autumn instead of the winter, has honored itself since our last number went to the press by re-electing United States Senator Justin S. Morrill for a sixth consecutive term. Senator Morrell is now eighty-six years of age, and has served at Washington for forty-one years, of which the first twelve were spent in the lower House. The term for which he has been duly elected will expire on the 4th of March, 1903; and if the venerable Senator should live to serve his state and country until that time he will be ninety-three years old. His Senatorial career has been one of great industry and usefulness, and he remains in the possession of good health, sound memory and full mental powers. Senator Morrill is not the only octogenarian who continues to take an active part in public life. Senator Palmer, who, as our readers will remember, is now completing his eightieth year, waged a campaign of great spirit as the presidential nominee of the Indianapolis convention. He made speeches in a large number of states, and spoke so eloquently and effectively for sound money that by the time election day came around he had convinced his followers that they ought, upon the whole, to vote for McKinley. The smallness of the vote for the Palmer and Buckner ticket is the best possible evidence of the efficiency of their campaign work. Speaking of old men in politics, it is worth

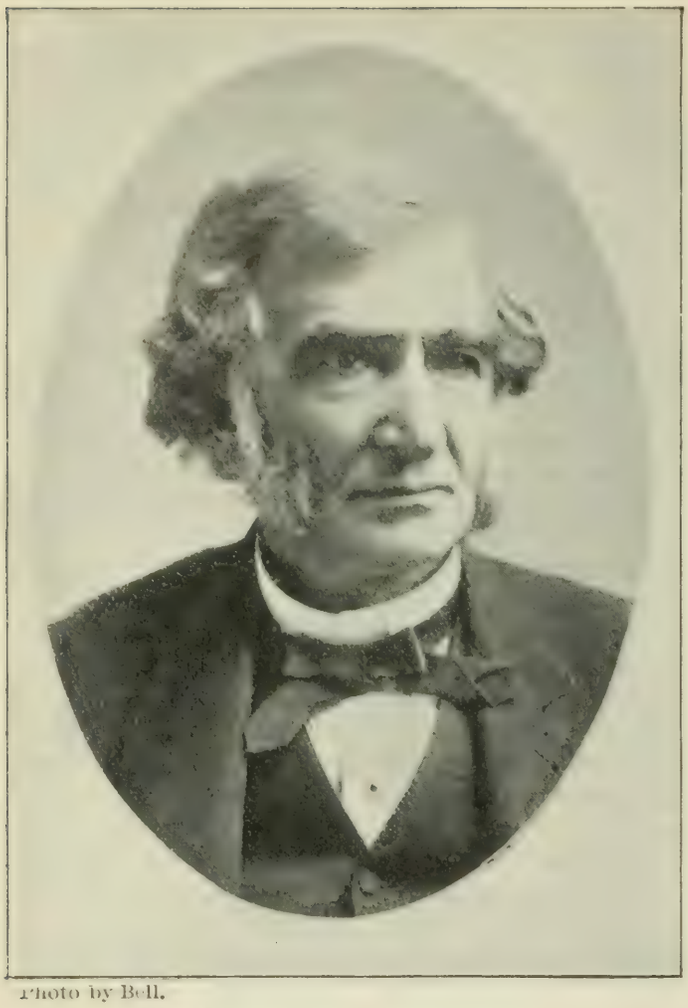


Photo by Bell.

SENATOR MORRILL OF VERMONT.

while to remark that the Hon. Richard Thompson of Indiana, who headed the Republican delegation of his state at the St. Louis convention, and is a strong McKinley man, bore his part in the work of the campaign at the mature age of eighty-seven. A considerable interest was felt during the campaign by the stand which Ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Maine took, in coming out for McKinley at the age of ninety-one, having never before in his long career of participation in politics failed to work and vote for the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bradbury graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, helped nominate Polk at Baltimore in 1844, served in the Senate from 1847 to 1853, and refused to be re-elected.

Europe and the Sultan.

Early in November an important announcement was made from the French tribune. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in reply to an interpellation on the eastern question, made an announcement which, if it can be accepted in its literal sense, is an event of the first importance. For M. Hanotaux announced, almost in so many words, that the paralysis of the powers was at an end. It seems that when the Czar visited Paris, precise views were exchanged, and agreements arrived at between France and Russia, with the result that M. Hanotaux declares his firm confidence that the solutions now contemplated will answer the views of other European Cabinets, and meet the needs of the situation in the East. What these solutions were he did not explain, beyond laying down certain principles. First, that the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire must be preserved; second, that there must be no isolated action on the part of any powers; third, that in order to prevent the territorial disruption of Turkey and the single-handed action of any power, it is necessary to deprive the Sultan of any direct authority over the provinces nominally left in his control. The fourth condition is fairly deducible from the somewhat involved and mysterious utterances of the French minister. What the powers intend to do remains still shrouded in mystery; but that is of not so much importance; the great thing is that at last, if we may believe M. Hanotaux, they have actually made up their minds to do something; and if they do anything, they will have to do much. The Franco-Russian alliance has given French diplomacy a new authority; and it is M. Cambon and M. Nelidoff, not Sir Philip Currie, who now dictate terms at Constantinople to the Sultan.

Russia and France.

Europe is still far from having attained that stage of pacific civilization under which a whole continent, as in America, can be summoned to the ballot box to decide issues which otherwise might have led to war. But in Europe this autumn we have seen a *rapprochement* between East and West which, despite much croaking, seems to us a hopeful and encouraging sign. When the Czar and his wife went to Paris, all France rose at them as the pit used to rise to Garrick; and Europe found itself in the presence of a spectacle at once novel and startling. The most absolute sovereign in Europe was overwhelmed with adulation by the republic which is the heir and embodiment of the



THE OLD PILOT TURNED WRECKER.—*From Punch.*

Apropos of Bismarck's revelations affecting the Triple Alliance, Germany and Russia.

principles of the French revolution. A monarch whose every servant—if orthodox—must take the sacrament at least once a year in token of their sincere belief in the mysterious dogma of the *Filioque* which divides the Eastern from the Western Church, was accorded more than royal honors by a nation which, so far as it believes religiously, is the eldest born of the Western Church, while so far as much of its real belief goes, is Voltairean, free-thinking and materialistic. At Cherbourg, at Paris, and at Chalons, the Czar and Czarina were overwhelmed by the devotion and the enthusiasm of the whole people. These two nations—France and Russia—represent the opposite poles of political and religious thought. They are the extremes of Europe. Yet they have met and mingled with a warmth of enthusiasm hitherto without precedent. And why? What alembic has been powerful enough thus to dissolve the ancient traditions of national hate, and to enable the two peoples to fraternize despite every conceivable difference of race, religion, civilization, language and ideals? The alembic of fear. The dread of war and the distrust of a common neighbor—it is these evils which have rooted out national antagonism, and confronted the world with the Franco-Russian alliance.

Bismarck and the Russo-German Treaty.

One of Bismarck's English friends, speaking some time ago upon the astonishing indiscretions with which the retired statesman had kept reminding the public of his existence, said that the phenomenon was neither new nor unfamiliar. Bismarck at Friedrichsruh was merely displaying the same weakness and incontinence of speech that characterized Napoleon at St. Helena. Last month the deposed autocrat of Europe once more reminded the Continent of the justice of that remark. It seems to be impossible for those who have taken part in great affairs to see any big thing come off without putting themselves in evidence. Prince Bismarck used to do this by the diplomatic machinery of the empire which he did so much to create. Being no longer able to control ambassadors, he inspires editors; and his Hamburg organ announced, in reply to the conclusion of the Franco-Russian Alliance, that in 1888 he had concluded a secret agreement with Russia, which was concealed from the knowledge of Austria, to the effect that each power would preserve a benevolent neutrality in case the other were attacked.



PRINCE BISMARCK.

This agreement was kept secret by the special request of Russia. But when Russia in 1890 endeavored to renew it, Count Caprivi declined, with the result that Russia, being rebuffed at Berlin, made friends in Paris.

A Network of European Alliances.

It is curious to notice how many agreements, secret and otherwise, either exist or have existed quite recently in Europe. To begin with, there is the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy. There is the Franco-Russian Alliance. There is an Italian-Russian treaty concluded by M. de Giers when he was at Monza, by which Italy promises Russia that in any action taken under the provisions of the Triple Alliance Italy will confine herself to strictly defensive action. Then there was until 1890 a secret agreement between Russia and Germany, by which each agreed to observe reciprocal neutrality in case they were attacked by any other power. Again, there is—or there is reported to be—a triple agreement between Austria, Italy and England, by which the three powers agree to act together in the Ottoman Empire, an understanding in virtue of which Austria and Italy prepared to support the action of Lord Salisbury when, at the beginning of his administration, he proposed to coerce the Turk by a naval demonstration at Constantinople. There is, besides these, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, by virtue of which, as long as England continues in occupation of Cyprus, she is bound to defend the Sultan against any Russian attack upon his eastern frontier. There is also an old treaty between England, Austria and France, entered into on the eve of the Crimean war, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire; but this would have been regarded as practically superseded had it not been referred to by Lord Rosebery as being still in existence. Add to this an alleged private treaty between Russia and Denmark, that in case of war between Russia and Germany, Denmark will act as the ally of Russia in consideration for the restitution of North Schleswig. If, therefore, the peace of Europe is not sufficiently guaranteed, it will not be for want of leagues and alliances.

Lord Rosebery's Deliverance.

It is the existence of such agreements, —together with a mass of other understandings not yet revealed even by the indiscretions of Friedrichsruh,—which led Lord Rosebery to speak as strongly as he did at Edinburgh, in opposition to the proposal that England should, single-handed, endeavor to force the Dardanelles and coerce the Sultan. Lord Rosebery's speech was a revelation to the country of a hitherto unsuspected vein of passionate moral fervor that recalled in some of the passages of his speech reminiscences of the greatest efforts of John Bright. As a piece of lofty and absolutely conclusive reasoning, addressed by an expert to a popular audience, it takes rank among the greatest performances of

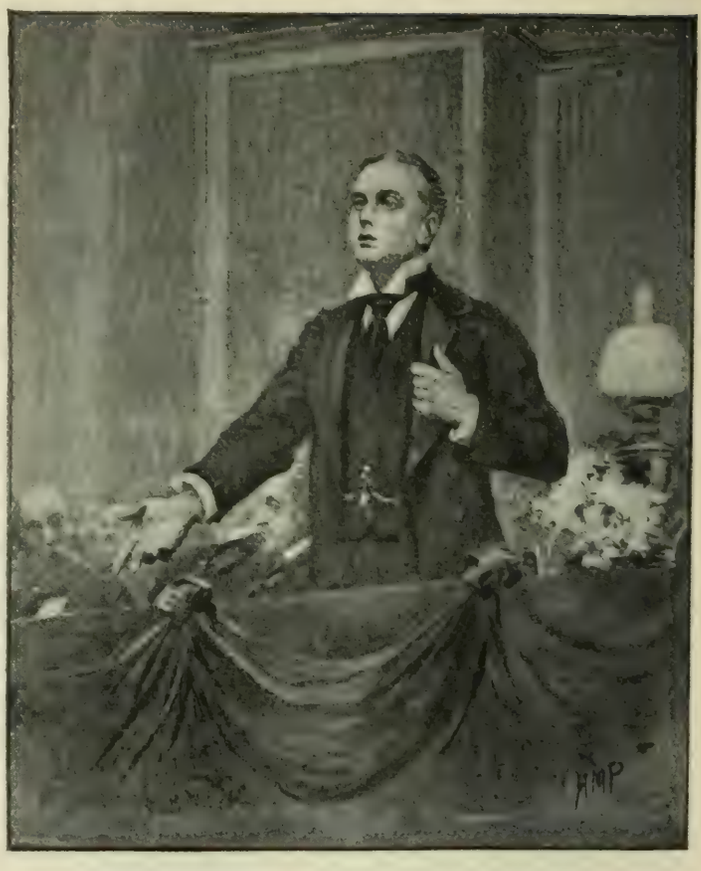
any English statesman in this generation. Mr. Forster's famous speech at Bradford in 1876, when he returned from his visit to Constantinople, and Lord Derby's memorable deliverance when he left the cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield on its surrender to the Jingo frenzy in 1878, are the only two recent utterances of English public men that can be mentioned in the same breath with Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh. But for genuine eloquence, and, above all, for the ringing note of intense personal passion, Lord Rosebery's speech threw the others far into the shade. While stepping down from his pedestal of titular leader of the Liberal party, he achieved by this speech a much higher position than he had occupied before among the personal forces which mold the destinies of nations and direct the policies of empires.

Mr. Gladstone's Policy.

Lord Rosebery's speech was described in certain press reports as an attack on Mr. Gladstone. His speech was in no sense an attack upon Mr. Gladstone, but it was a demolition of Mr. Gladstone's policy. The fact is, Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Eastern question has been useful and right in so far as it has helped to bring England into line with Russia. The moment Mr. Gladstone's policy tended to antagonize England and Russia, it became powerless for good ; and Lord Rosebery performed a public service by setting forth with unexampled vigor and emphasis the perils to which Mr. Gladstone's policy would have exposed England. In a subsequent speech at Colchester, Lord Rosebery added what ought to have been included in the Edinburgh address—namely, that his objection to isolated action against Turkey on the part of England was based upon information which he had every reason to regard as authentic ; but that if his information was wrong, and he was mistaken in believing single-handed intervention would light up the flames of a European war, then by all means, he would say, act on Mr. Gladstone's advice and take single-handed action against the Sultan

The Policy of the English Government.

Immediately after Lord Rosebery's speech, a great demonstration was held in St. James' Hall, attended by a hundred mayors and addressed by various personages, all of whom spoke with eloquence and passionate indignation concerning the atrocities committed by the Turkish assassin. The note of the meeting was unquestionably in favor of war; and a roar of exultation would have greeted an announcement by the chairman that a declaration of war against Turkey had been launched by Lord Salisbury. But the government, speaking through Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made it abundantly clear that they had no intention whatever of taking any such action. Their policy is to maintain the European Concert and, if possible, to make it effective. The chief thing that paralyzes the European Concert is distrust of English policy



LORD ROSEBERY, SPEAKING AT EDINBURGH.

Unquestionably, at this moment, a very large proportion of the keenest political observers in Europe, especially in Russia, are absolutely convinced that the Armenian agitation in England has been got up for no other reason than to enable John Bull to grab Constantinople. Twenty years ago the English public, headed by the English government, was under the sway of just the same unfortunate delusion about Russia.

Lord Rosebery's Resignation.

Lord Rosebery prefaced his speech on the Eastern Question by resigning his post as leader of the Liberal party. He subsequently explained that his resignation had been for months past in the hands of his colleagues, who, however, had not seen fit to avail themselves of it. His action in removing the matter from their control was due to many causes, of which the last was the position of quasi-antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's policy which he felt himself bound to take up. His decision was received by his colleagues with sincere regret, and by the country with no small measure of dismay. If the duty of a Liberal leader is to lead, it is not the duty of a Liberal leader to shrink from the responsibility of leadership merely because its exercise would involve him in opposition to the opinion of any individual Liberal, no matter how important that individual might be. There is no doubt whatever that had Lord Rosebery made his speech as leader of the Liberal party, all his followers, with very few exceptions, would have claimed it as defining the only possible policy for the party. If, on the other hand, there had been any serious manifestations of dissent, he could have

resigned if need be. But to resign before you have ascertained whether your party will follow you, merely in order that you may speak your mind in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, is not a course which commends itself to the sober judgment of the English people. Lord Rosebery has shown himself by his speech to be a greater man than he was believed to be even by his friends. He would have shown himself to be a greater man still if he had made his speech while retaining the leadership of his party.

The Liberal Leadership.

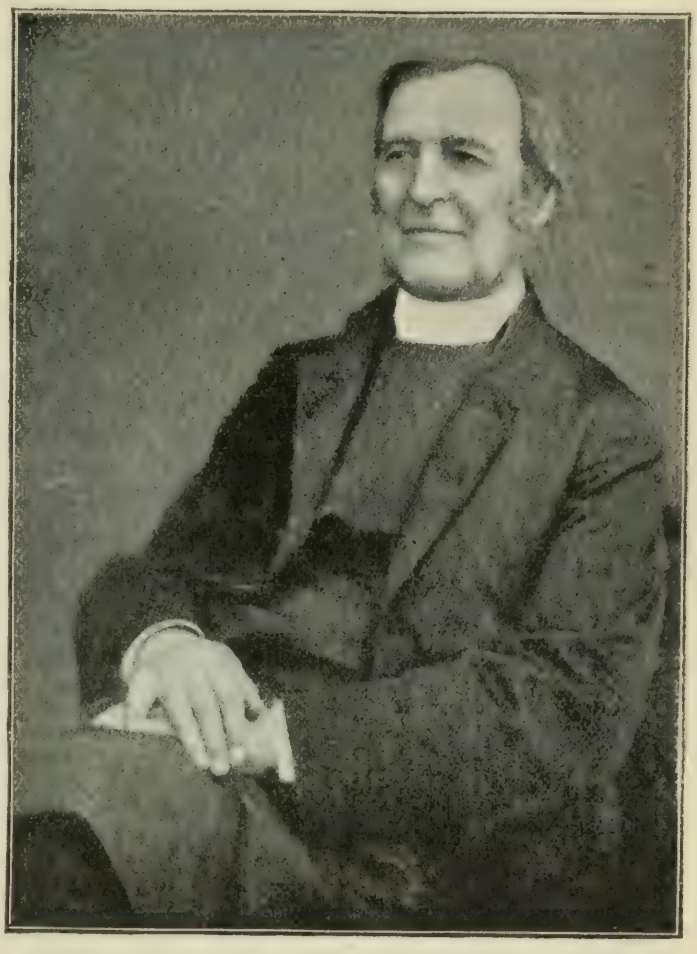
It is an open secret that the relations between Lord Rosebery and his political twin in the House of Commons for some time past have been considerably strained, if indeed it may not be more truthful to say that they had ceased to exist. Sir William Harcourt's position as leader in the House of Commons, where the brunt of the political combat is fought out when the party is in possession, naturally gave him an ascendency that hardly harmonized with the titular position which Lord Rosebery occupied. At the same time nothing, so far as the public are aware, had occurred to accentuate the difference between them. So far as the public could perceive, there has been no line of cleavage between the policy which they have recommended in their recent speeches. Even on the Eastern question, Sir William Harcourt's address to his constituents was by no means out of accord with the speech that Lord Rosebery delivered in Edinburgh. Lord Rosebery, however, probably does not feel strong enough to play the *rôle* of a really independent force in the country unless freed from the shackles of government by cabinet. This kind of democratic Cæsarism—President Cleveland's kind, for instance—may be better than government by committee; but it is England's fortune or her fate to live under a system of government by committee, to work which properly a leader must possess courage to assert his own views and take his individual initiative, at the same time that he recognizes the right of his colleagues to be consulted before they are saddled with responsibility for policies from which they may wish to dissent.



SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

The Legislative Outlook in England.

The November cabinet meetings will have been held before these pages reach the eye of the reader, and the British ministry will have planned the legislation they intend to propose in the coming Session. In the present breakdown of Parliamentary machinery, the Opposition has acquired a voice almost equal in authority to that of the Administration; nor is the potency of that voice in the least affected by the size of the majority against them. Both leaders of the House, Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt,



THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

have come to the conclusion that it will be henceforth impossible to pass any important measure of any length or complexity without the assent of the opposition. A fiercely opposed measure can only be carried by the guillotine which terminates all parliamentry discussion. Ministers, therefore, will be more and more compelled to consult the opposition as to what measures they should put on their programme of legislation. But that implies that the Liberals themselves should have a coherent policy which the leaders should formulate. Thus the legislative situation in England, for the moment, has some points of resemblance to that of the United States, where it is in the air that some plan of financial legislation may be agreed to by conference between Republican and Democratic leaders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The vacancy in the highest place of the English Church has been filled by the appointment to it of Dr. Temple, who had occupied the post of Bishop of London. Dr. Benson, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, as our readers were informed last month, died suddenly when at prayer in the church at Hawarden,

where he was on a passing visit to Mr. Gladstone, on his return from Ireland. His death threw upon Lord Salisbury and the Queen the duty of providing for his successor, and this they did with commendable promptitude and dispatch, by selecting as the new Primate Dr. Temple, the Bishop of London. The Archbishop-designate is a man of seventy-five years of age, who has administered for more than a dozen years one of the most difficult dioceses in the kingdom. He has worn out his eyes in doing so, but otherwise his physical powers are unimpaired. The new Primate is a very demon for work, and with a great capacity for ignoring everything that is not concerned with his work. It is said that he follows Mr. Balfour's example in never reading the papers, and he immerses himself in the labors of his diocese to an extent which causes him to be almost a waste force for all causes that lie outside Church and temperance work. His brusque manner stands in the way of that popularity which a more suave demeanor might command, but every one respects him. By a somewhat common consent, the verdict of the schoolboy at Rugby who wrote to his father that "Temple was a beast, but a just beast," has been accepted as true of the new Primate of the Church of England. It will be his duty to lead in the celebration of the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine, and he will have an onerous and responsible position to discharge when he presides over the Bishops of the Pan-Anglican Synod. In his administration there will be plenty of the *fortiter in re*, but the *suaviter in modo* will probably be to seek.

The New Bishop of London.

Dr. Temple's successor to the diocese of London is Dr. Creighton, previously Bishop of Peterborough. Dr. Creighton is an historian, a courtier, and a man of the world, who has a good record and a good constitution. A year or two ago a well-known leader of the Fabian Society of London Socialists said: "When the Socialist millennium dawns in England, we shall make Bishop Creighton the Archbishop of Canterbury." He has not had to wait so long as the socialist millennium for the promotion to the see which has often served as a stepping-stone to the throne of Augustine. The Bishop was sent to Moscow to represent the English Church at the Coronation of the Czar. Last month he delivered an address at Northampton on his visit, from which it is evident that he was deeply impressed by Moscow; and he came home, like almost every other Englishman who has been to Russia, filled with disgust at the presumption with which speakers on English platforms arrogate to themselves the right to interfere with the internal government of Russia. "Russia," said Bishop Creighton, "did not appreciate having her business managed by public meetings in England." He was delighted with Russia and impressed with the enthusiasm and the fervent piety of the people.

The Famine in India.

The stock illustration which always occurs to the mind when speaking of the solidarity of mankind, is Gibbon's remark about the action of a Tartar Khan in the heart of Asia raising the price of herrings in the London market; but it would seem as if we now have a better instance to cite. The threatened famine in



THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

India advanced the cost of a loaf of bread in London, and appreciably affected the chances of the presidential candidates in the United States. The discovery that India, instead of exporting food, would require to import it in order to stave off famine for her own population, has sent up the price of wheat in Chicago to such an extent as to make all the difference between prosperity and penury on the part of many a Western farmer. As silver fell at the same time that wheat went up, the stars in their courses, or at any rate the rainfall and sunshine of India, seemed to have combined with Mr. Mark Hanna's literary bureau to explode one of the favorite doctrines of the free silver men. The famine in India is quite serious enough, however, to command attention on its own ground, quite apart from the effect it may have had on the price of wheat in London or votes in America.

The Kaiser's Cartoon

The German Emperor has once more been demonstrating his skill with the pencil, and we reproduce on another page his latest attempt to portray in pictorial fashion the present position of European civilization. The fiends from the nether pit are writhing in fiery slime below the steps leading to the Temple of Peace.

where the Kaiser, in guise of the German St. Michael, stands sword in hand, keeping guard over the peace of the world. It is an excellent thing that the Kaiser should thus portray himself, not so much as the war lord, but as the sentinel of peace. It is to be hoped that the rival claims of the Czar and the Kaiser to the proud position of the peace-keeper of Europe may not lead to trouble. The Kaiser is disposed to play the part of patronizing uncle to the Czar ; and that is one of those things which he ought to know, from his own experience, a young man most resents. It would, however, be an immense blessing if the Kaiser could satisfy his ambitions by pictorial representations of his exploits. He has long been recognized as a born editor, and now it is evident that he could not only edit but illustrate his own journal. His Imperial Majesty has also one great qualification for such a post : he can unite the functions of a lightning artist with that of a first-class propounder of conundrums. Every one who looks at this picture will explain it in a different way.

Some Visiting Men of Letters.

If the year that is ending has not been productive of many books showing high order of genius or other attributes of literary immortality, the business of writing and publishing books has certainly not been on the decline. The publishers' lists for the present season are unusally attractive, and the popular interest in books and authors was never so great in America as it is to-day. Our readers will find in another department of this number of the REVIEW some estimates, from competent pens, of the literary forthpouring of the past year. The comings and goings of the men and women who write books that find their way to the hearts of their readers must always make a good deal of stir among people so ardent and sympathetic as those of the United States. That being true, there is nothing strange in the enthusiastic welcome that has been accorded recently to Mr. J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," and other novels and sketches of Scotch life. Mr. Barrie was accompanied by his friend Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the distinguished London editor and critic, whose discernment and encouragement, more than that of any one else, induced several of the now popular writers of Scotch stories, Mr. Barrie included, to enter boldly upon the path of professional authorship. Another welcome visit has been that of the Rev. Dr. John Watson of Liverpool, better known as "Ian Maclaren," author of the "Bonnie Brier Bush" sketches, "Kate Carnegie," and other irresistible tales. Dr. Watson's welcome was more ardent than Barrie's, simply because he gave the public a chance to see and hear him, while Barrie did not come to fill lecture engagements but only to attend to private affairs and see something of the country. Dr. Watson gave this year's course of "Yale Lectures on Preaching," the outcome of which is already before the public in the form of a volume entitled "The Cure of Souls." After finishing his engagement at Yale he proceeded to delight audiences in many cities of the land by lectures and readings presenting the familiar scenes and characters of his Scotch tales. Dr. Watson returns to his English home this month. Although no chance was given for the larger public to see anything of Professor Edward Dowden of Dublin, his presence at the Princeton sesquicentennial made it possible for many American scholars and men engaged in literary pursuits to meet and give cordial greeting to that noteworthy British scholar, critic, and man of letters. The visits of such men can accomplish more than lies in the power of diplomatists and statesmen for the permanent alliance—through ties of mutual admiration, confidence, and esteem—of the old and new halves of the world that speaks the English language and holds a great literature in its undivided possession.



DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
(By courtesy of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Princeton's Great Affair.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College of New Jersey at Princeton was duly observed at the appointed time. The educational world looked forward to the event as something likely to be memorable ; but no one had ventured to believe that the celebration could prove so noteworthy and make so profound an impression as actually it did. Never before was so distinguished a body of scholars and educational men assembled in this country. The old universities of England and the European continent were represented by men famous for learning and culture, and the American universities and colleges in large number sent as delegates their presidents or the most distinguished members of their teaching bodies. A number of men of high distinction and great achievements were the recipients of honorary degrees. The delegates and the distinguished guests were apparelled in academic gowns and wore the variegated hoods which indicate by their colors the university or the degree of the wearer. President Patton announced some large gifts to the endowments and building funds, and the name of the institution was formally changed from the "College of New Jersey" to "Princeton University." The town was thronged with hundreds of old graduates of Princeton, and the festivities included, among other diversions, a remarkable

torchlight parade. Professor Woodrow Wilson, who was the chief orator of the occasion, made a very eloquent address, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, also a Princeton graduate, brought honor upon himself and the institution by his poem. President Cleveland, who had been invited to attend the celebration and receive the degree of doctor of laws, thought it best that he should decline the degree; but he gave his presence and read a brief address. His plea for the participation of educated men, not occasionally but regularly, in political life and discussion, was timely and was warmly received. Princeton will undoubtedly have entered from this time upon a new and splendid epoch in her progress. The advance of the higher educational facilities of the United States has been remarkable in the past ten years, and each year sees new developments. Great gifts to the University of California at Berkeley were announced the other day, thanks to the beneficence of Mrs. Phœbe Hearst and other Californians; and, the litigation which had hampered the Leland Stanford, Jr., University being now disposed of, we shall doubtless soon witness great things in the educational field on the Pacific coast. Columbia University at New York continues its notable record of expansion under President Low's administration, and the news in general from our colleges and universities is most encouraging.

The Late Speaker Crisp.

The obituary record of the past month contains fewer names than usual of persons of great distinction. Among Americans will be found the name of Charles Frederic Crisp of Georgia, who had been seven times elected to Congress and served as Speaker through the two terms preceding the present one. Mr. Crisp was fifty-one years of age. He entered the Confederate army at the age of sixteen in 1861, and at the end of the war read law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. For some years prior to his appearance upon the stage of national life at Washington, he had held a circuit judgeship in the state judiciary of Georgia. Mr. Crisp was one of the marked men of the House at Washington and made an excellent record as Speaker. He was an exceedingly ready debater, and was one of the best equipped leaders on the Democratic side of the House. He had stood with the great majority of Southern Democrats in advocating free silver and supporting the Bryan ticket.



THE LATE SPEAKER CRISP.

The Late M. Challemel-Lacour.

From France there came last month the news of the death of M. Paul Armand Challemel Lacour, who had earned distinction as a professor of philosophy, an author, a literary critic, a journalist, a political controversialist, a legislator, a diplomat, and a cabinet minister. Challemel-Lacour was born May 19, 1827, and after a brilliant career as a student he entered duly upon the life of a professor. After the *coup de état* of Napoleon III. in 1851, Challemel Lacour was expelled from France for his republican activity, and he became a professor of French literature in Switzerland. It was in 1859 that he came back to Paris, at once became very prominent in literary circles, and among other things established a periodical of political discussion. He entered official life in 1870, and after a distinguished career in the Chamber was in 1876 made a Senator. Subsequently he was accredited to Switzerland as Ambassador, and in 1880 succeeded Léon Say as Ambassador at the Court of St. James. In 1882 he became minister of foreign affairs in the administration of Jules Ferry. Subsequently he was chosen president of the Senate, a position of great honor and dignity, which place he retained until declining health, early in the present year, led to his resignation. In 1893 he attained the goal of every scholarly Frenchman's ambition, and was elected a member of the French Academy as the successor of M. Renan. Such men as Challemel Lacour are at once the strength and the pride of modern France.



THE LATE M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR,
Academician and Ex-President of the French Senate.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 19 to November 20, 1896.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 20.—The Vermont legislature chooses the Hon. Justin S. Morrill for a sixth consecutive term in the United States Senate.

October 22.—Secretary Carlisle opens his Kentucky tour of speech-making in behalf of Palmer and Buckner at Covington.

October 23.—The annual financial statement of the Dominion of Canada reveals a deficit of $363,481 for the year, and an increase in the public debt of $5,528,831.

October 28.—The Georgia legislature meets.

October 31.—"Flag Day" is observed in many cities and towns throughout the country; in New York City more than 100,000 men join a "sound-money" parade.

November 2.—Candidate Bryan ends his campaign with speeches in Nebraska

November 3.—Elections for President, Representatives in Congress, state and local officers.

The following table shows the number of electoral votes and the popular pluralities received by each candidate in the election of 1896 :

	Electoral votes		Popular pluralities. (approximate).	
	McKinley.	Bryan.	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	..	11	.....	30,000
Arkansas	..	8	.....	75,000
California	9	..	3,000	.....
Colorado	..	4	.....	129,000
Connecticut	6	..	53,000	.....
Delaware	3	..	4,000	.....
Florida	..	4	.....	19,000
Georgia	..	13	.....	34,000
Idaho	..	3	.....	15,000
Illinois	24	..	138,000	.....
Indiana	15	..	18,000	.....
Iowa	13	..	72,000	.....
Kansas	..	10	....	12,000
Kentucky	12	1	260	.....
Louisiana	..	8	.....	35,000
Maine	6	..	47,500	.....
Maryland	8	..	32,000	.....
Massachusetts	15	..	168,000	.....
Michigan	14	..	50,000	.....
Minnesota	9	..	48,000	.....
Mississippi	..	9	.....	42,000
Missouri	..	17	.....	62,000
Montana	..	3	.....	29,000
Nebraska	..	8	.....	14,000
Nevada	..	3	.....	6,500
New Hampshire	4	..	35,000	.....
New Jersey	10	..	77,000	.....
New York	36	..	273,000	.....
North Carolina	..	11	.....	20,000
North Dakota	3	..	6,000	.....
Ohio	23	..	52,000	.....
Oregon	4	..	2,300	.....
Pennsylvania	32	..	301,000	.....
Rhode Island	4	..	24,000	.....
South Carolina	..	9	.....	40,000
South Dakota	..	4	.....	500
Tennessee	..	12	.....	15,000
Texas	..	15	.....	80,000
Utah	..	3	.....	50,000
Vermont	4	..	40,000	.....
Virginia	..	12	.....	20,000
Washington	..	4	.....	9,500
West Virginia	6	..	12,000	.....
Wisconsin	12	..	105,000	.....
Wyoming	..	3	.....	300
Total	272	175	1,561,069	737,807

Several important constitutional amendments are voted on in different states. In California a woman suffrage is defeated ; in Idaho it is carried by a majority of those voting on the proposition, but not by a majority of all voting at the election. In New York the amendment permitting sales of portions of the Adirondack forest preserve is defeated

Elections to the Fifty-fifth Congress result as follows: 207 Republicans, 137 Democrats, and 13 Populists—reckoning among the Populists Messrs. Hartman (Mont.), Newlands (Nev.), Shafroth (Col.), and Jehu Baker (Ill.). On the question of silver the division is believed to be: For free silver, 153; against, 204.

The following State Governors are chosen: Colorado, Alva Adams (Dem.-Rep. fusion); Connecticut, Lorrin A. Cooke (Rep.); Delaware, E. W. Tunnell (Dem.); Idaho, Frank Steunenberg (Dem.-Pop.); Illinois, John R. Tanner (Rep.); Indiana, James A. Mount (Rep.); Kansas, J. W. Leddy (Pop.); Massachusetts, Roger Wolcott (Rep.); Michigan, Hazen S. Pingree (Rep.); Minnesota, D. M. Clough (Rep.); Missouri, Lon V. Stevens (Dem.); Montana, Robert Smith (Dem.-Pop.); Nebraska, Silas Holcomb (Dem.-Pop.); New Hampshire, George A. Ramsdell (Rep.); New York, Frank S. Black (Rep.); North Carolina, Russell (Rep.); North Dakota, F. A. Briggs (Rep.); South Carolina, W. H. Ellerbee (Dem.); South Dakota, Andrew Lee (Dem.-Pop.); Tennessee, Robert Taylor (Dem.); Texas, C. A. Culberson (Dem.); Washington, John R. Rogers (Dem.-Pop.); West Virginia, G. W. Atkinson (Rep.); Wisconsin, Edward Schofield (Rep.).

November 4.—Secretary Carlisle dismisses two Treasury officials for participation in the campaign.

November 6.—President Cleveland removes the postmaster of Springfield, Ill., because of partisanship in the campaign.

November 10.—The Alabama legislature meets.

November 14.—The Honest Money Democrats of Illinois decide to continue their organization.

November 16.—The Democratic members of the Georgia legislature nominate A. S. Clay for United States Senator; E. W. Pettus is nominated for Senator by the Democrats of the Alabama legislature.



ONE SLIP—ALL TUMBLE.—From *Moonshine*.



CINCINNATUS GLADSTONIUS: "'Return!' Not if I know it!"

(It was suggested at a public meeting that if Mr. Gladstone would return to Parliamentary life an uncontested seat would be found for him.)—From *Punch* (London).

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—The government of Ecuador proposes to return to the gold standard.

October 26.—Li Hung Chang is appointed Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

October 27.—Re-opening of the French Chamber.

October 29.—The Victorian Legislative Council passes the Woman Suffrage bill....In the election for seats in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies great Liberal gains are made....The Sultan's military commission on the Constantinople riots makes its report.

November 7.—The Chilian Cabinet resigns because of a vote of censure by the Chamber of Deputies.

November 10.—Captain Greville, Conservative, is elected from East Bradford, England, to a seat in the British House of Commons.

November 12.—An attempt of the Radical groups in the French Chamber of Deputies to overthrow the Méline ministry is defeated by a vote of 324 to 225.

November 14.—A motion to grant amnesty to political prisoners is defeated by a great majority in the French Chamber of Deputies.

November 16.—Interpellation in the German Reichstag concerning Bismarck's disclosures.

November 17.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 297 to 238, adopts a Radical proposition to substitute universal suffrage for the municipal councils in the election of delegates who elect Senators.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 19.—The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople denounces the insolence of the Turkish Minister of Police.

October 20.—The Czar of Russia visits the German Emperor.

October 24.—Marriage of the Prince of Naples with Princess Helen of Montenegro celebrated at Rome.

October 26.—Meeting of foreign ambassadors in Constantinople....The treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia is signed.

October 29.—It is learned that the Japanese are aiding the Philippine rebels.

November 7.—The French government sends to the Spanish authorities a list of claims made by French citizens for losses arising from the Cuban rebellion; the Spanish government orders an inquiry.

November 9.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Guildhall banquet in London, expresses the opinion that the Venezuelan boundary dispute is about to be settled.

November 11.—The Porte announces that the reforms agreed upon in 1895 will be put in operation.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

October 19.—The price of wheat continues to advance rapidly.

October 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Pa., employing 7000 men, are closed because of business depression.

October 26.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court confirms the power of a Court of Equity to enjoin striking employees from interfering with the business of an employer.

October 29.—The Spanish government announces the successful negotiation of a domestic loan....Three thousand London cab drivers go on strike.

November 4.—Many manufacturing concerns throughout the United States resume work.

November 5.—The German Bundesrath assents to a bill increasing by $345,000 the subsidy to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in consideration of a fortnightly service to China.

November 6.—An industrial and business revival is reported throughout the United States.

November 9.—The New York City bond offer of $16,000,000 is covered almost five times by bidders.

November 10.—The entire issue of New York City bonds, amounting to more than $16,000,000, is awarded to Vermilye & Co.

November 16.—Spain's popular loan is over-subscribed by $20,000,000....The United States Supreme Court affirms the validity of all bonds issued under the California Irrigation law.

November 17.—The new Reading Railway Company is organized in Philadelphia.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS AND CELEBRATIONS

October 20-22.—Sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University.



MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON,
President of the National Council of Jewish Women, recently in session at New York.

October 24.—The cornerstones of two new buildings for Barnard College, New York City, are laid at Morningside Heights.

November 10.—Baptist Congress at Nashville....Farmers' National Congress at Indianapolis.

November 13.—W. C. T. U. National Convention at St. Louis.

November 15.—National Council of Jewish Women, New York City.

November 17.—Protestant Episcopal Church Con-

gress at Norfolk, Va.....Luther League of America at Chicago....American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies at Indianapolis.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 20.—The steamer *Arago* is wrecked on the Oregon coast, with the loss of twelve lives.

October 21.—The directors of the Catholic University at Washington select three names to send to the Pope as candidates for the rectorship of the University.

October 22.—The Sheats Law of Florida forbidding the instruction of the white and colored races together is held unconstitutional.

October 25.—By a collision on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway near St. Louis nine persons are killed and twenty injured.

October 26.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, is nominated Archbishop of Canterbury.



EDWARD J. POYNTER,
Who succeeds the late Sir John E Millais as president of the Royal Academy.

October 31.—Joseph Chamberlain is elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

November 1.—The Rev. Dr. Creighton is appointed Bishop of London to succeed Dr. Temple.

November 4.—Edward John Poynter, R. A., is chosen president of the Royal Academy.

November 7.—Princeton wins from Harvard at football.

November 10.—The United States becomes possessed of the house in Washington, D. C., where Lincoln died.

November 13.—The battleship *Iowa* exceeds contract requirements for speed.

November 20.—The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty as rector of the Catholic University at Washington is announced at the Vatican.

OBITUARY.

October 19.—Chief Justice William Adams Richardson of the U. S. Court of Claims, 75....Commander William M. Gamble, U. S. N., retired, 71.

October 20.—Francois Felix Tisserand, the well-known French astronomer, 51....Rev. W. M. Campion, president of Queen's College, Cambridge, 75.

October 21.—James H. Greathead, the well-known English engineer.

October 22.—Dr. Darby Bergin, member of the Canadian Parliament, 70. .. Amie Etienne Blavier, member of the French Senate, 69....Captain-General Pavia, Marquis de Novaliches.

October 23.—Ex-Speaker Charles Frederick Crisp of Georgia, 51....Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, 87.

October 24.—Sir Albert Sassoon, 79.

October 25.—Ex-Congressman Morton Craig Hunter of Indiana, 71.....George Phillips, British consul in China, 60.

October 26.—Armand Challemel-Lacour, formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs, 49. Ex-Representative Charles A. Eldridge of Wisconsin, 75.

October 27.—Professor H. Newell Martin, formerly of the Johns Hopkins University, 48....Dr. George Harley of London, 67....Lord Alexander Paget, 57.

October 28.—Hon. Elmer S. Dundy, Judge of the United States District Court of Nebraska... Sir Joseph G. L. Innes, Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, 62

October 30.—General Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, 53....Cardinal Gustave von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, brother of Prince Von Hohenlohe, 73.

November 1.—Jan Verhaz, a well-known Belgian painter, 62.

November 2.—Hon. Hector Cameron, formerly a member of the Canadian Parliament, 64.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Alonzo H. Quint of Boston, 68.

November 5.—John Hamilton Inman of New York City, 52.

November 6.—William Nicholas, Duke of Wurtemberg, 68....Mrs. Maria Louisa Vanderbilt, widow of William H. Vanderbilt, 75.

November 7.—Professor Henry E. Parker of Dartmouth College, 75....Russell Smith, the veteran scenic artist....Mgr. d'Hulst French Theologian and member of the Chamber of Deputies, 55.

November 8.—Professor Henry A. Mott, the well-known chemist, 44.

November 9.—John Auguste Hugo Glyden, the Swedish astronomer, 55....Ex Chief Justice W. E. Miller of Iowa, 73.....Napoleon Sarony, photographer and artist, 75.

November 15.—William Wallace Bruce of Lexington, Ky., 76.

November 16.—Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, Lord of the British Admiralty, 63.

November 17.—Judge I. C. Parker of the Unted States District Court at Fort Smith, Ark., 58.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN CARICATURE.



While the other powers are busy shearing the Sultan's sheep, Russia is diligently gathering and carrying off the wool.

From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF TURKEY'S POSITION.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



DESIGN FOR PROPOSED STATUE TO BE ERECTED IN CONSTANTINOPLE. (SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED.)
From *Punch* (London).



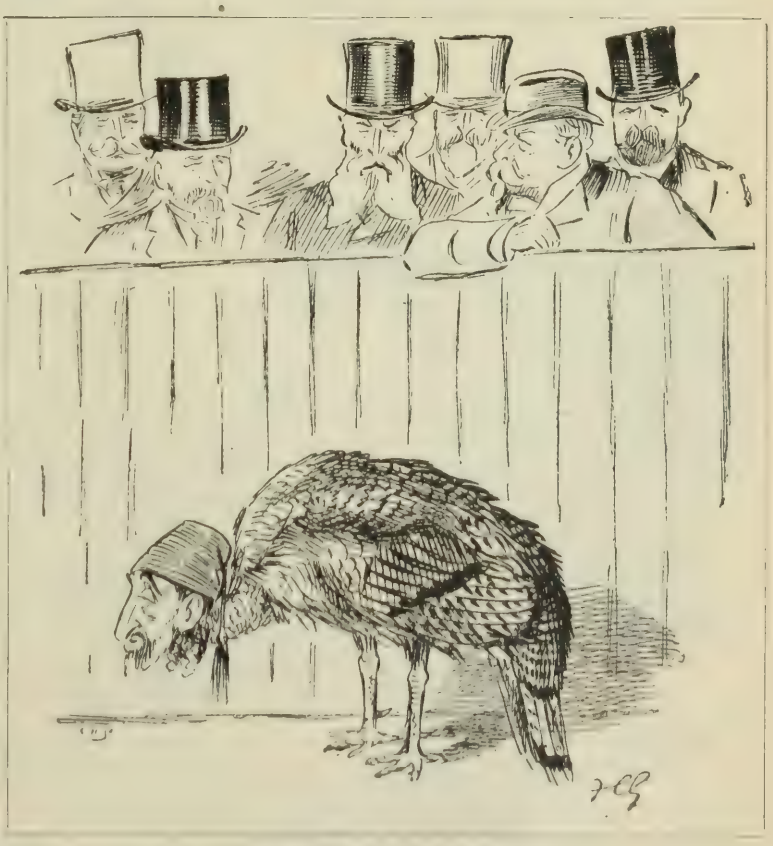
WHO'S AFRAID.
From *Fun* (London).



THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CONCERT.

ORCHESTRA (*to John Bull*): "Yes, we'll play your tune, but what are you willing to pay?"

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE SICK TURKEY.

AMBASSADORS (in concert): "Wonder if it's any use trying to keep him till Christmas?"

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE G. O. M. FLIRTING AGAIN.

ROSEBERY: "I think he might leave me in peace. He had a long enough innings."—From *Judy* (London).



A SHADOW OF THE PAST.

GHOST OF LORD BEACONSFIELD: "Can I be of any assistance to you in this crisis?"

LORD SALISBURY: "No; for heaven's sake keep out of sight! You'll only remind people of the Berlin Treaty and the Cyprus Convention."

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

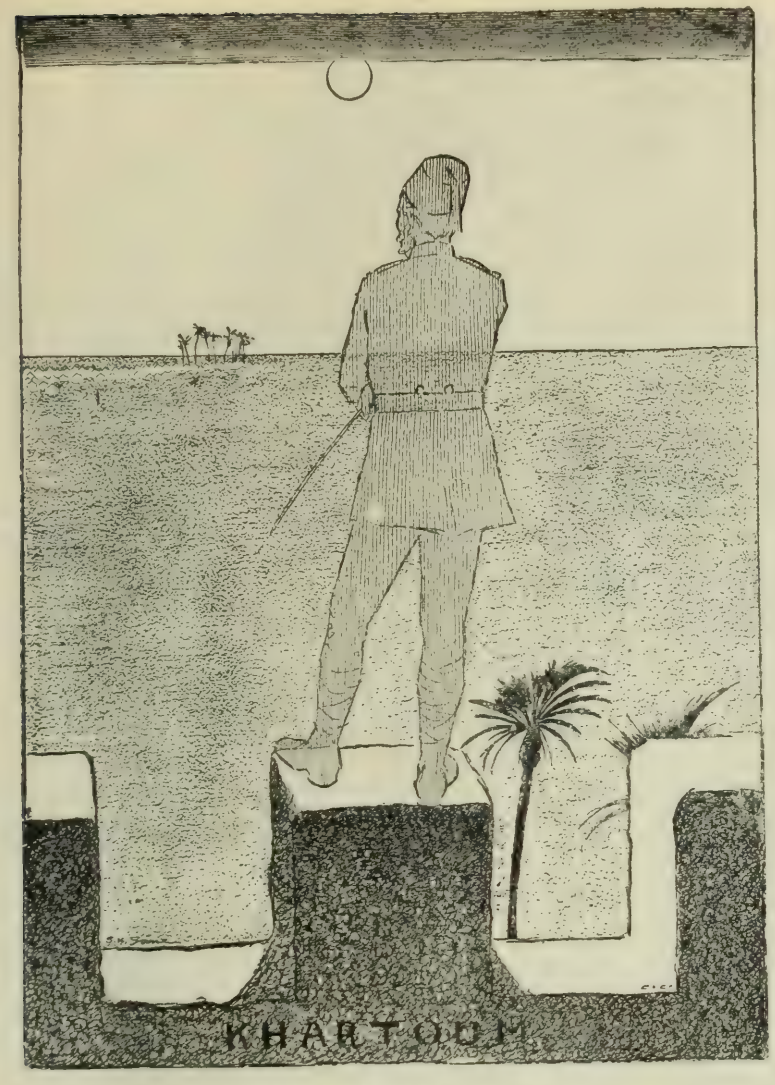


ABDUL HAMID AND JOHN BULL.

"I've such a high regard for you, dear Mr. Bull! Won't you give me your photograph?"

[According to a communication from Turkish official circles, the Porte professes the highest regard for the British nation, which, with touching consideration, it refuses to associate with certain English politicians led astray by their passion, and the perpetrators of "the sensational and ignominious pictures" which have given such a painfully wrong impression of Abdul the Benevolent. Mrs. —The German Ambassador presented the portrait of the German Royal family to the Sultan after the recent massacres.]

From *Picture Politics* (London).



THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

GHOST OF GORDON: "Aren't you coming any further, after all?"

From *Pick-me-Up* (London).



"PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES."

(Mr. Rhodes' return from Matabeleland.)

From the *Cape Times*.



OOM PAUL AND HIS LIONS.

Mr. Barney Barnato has presented President Kruger with two life size marble lions to be placed outside his house.

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



FUNNY FOLKS.

The English press reproaches the government of the Transvaal for an increased expenditure in connection with the military equipment of the Boers.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



ON GUARD BEFORE THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

The German Emperor's latest political cartoon.—see page 658.

PROFESSOR HAUPT AND THE "POLYCHROME" BIBLE.

BY CLIFTON HARBY LEVY.

SIX years ago the plan of the "Polychrome" Bible was first announced, although some years must have been consumed in perfecting that plan. The originator of the idea, we might call him the general of the scholarly forces, was Professor Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Professor Haupt was but thirty-two years of age then, but to the scholarly world appeared to be much older, for he had already accomplished a very large amount of research covering a very broad field of endeavor. Born in Görlitz (Germany), November 25, 1858, he received a thorough German education, attending the Görlitz Gymnasium, the Universities at Leipzig and Berlin at a very early age. It was by accident that he entered the class of Professor Friedrich Delitzch, then teaching the comparatively new branch of Assyriology. The lecture hour happened to come just at such a time as Student Haupt wished to have a lecture. He was at once interested in this work, and in the course of a week had mastered all of the signs then known which go to make up the Assyrian alphabet. There were probably two hundred or more, as we have now nearly four hundred, but the task of learning them is by no means an easy one. Professor Franz Delitzch was his teacher in Hebrew, and he studied Arabic under the late Professor Fleischer, the most renowned of Arabic scholars, whose denomination of that language as "the Devil's own tongue" was impressive, and, what is more to the point, very near the truth, if we are to judge by its difficulties. Professor Dillmann taught him Ethiopic; and for Rabbinical Hebrew as found in the Talmud he went to the local rabbis. At the same time he received a thorough classical and philosophic education.

In 1880 he became privat-docent (tutor) at the University of Göttingen, teaching Assyrian and other Semitic tongues. Meanwhile he had been engaged in original investigations, which resulted in the publication then and later of transcriptions from the clay tablets (on which the Cuneiform inscriptions are found). These were "Accadian and Sumerian Cuneiform Texts," the "Babylonian Nimrod-Epic," which contains the account of Creation and the Deluge, resembling the accounts of the same events in the Old Testament in many respects, and the "Sumerian Family-Laws," containing many valuable philological and grammatical discoveries. In 1883 Professor Haupt, though but twenty-five years of age, became Professor of Semitics in Johns Hopkins, retaining his connection with the University of Göttingen until 1889, as "Extraordinary Professor of Assyrian." He has edited the "Beiträge zur Assyriologie" ("Contributions to Assyriology") in conjunction with Professor Friedrich Delitzch, and also contributed to many philological journals. His mastery of the English language has been nothing less than marvelous, and his perception of shades of meaning as expressed by synonyms is often confounding to more careless natives of America.



PROFESSOR PAUL HAUPT.

Possessed of a magnetic personality, he draws his students about him by the force of his thoroughness and unaffectedness. His classes can hardly be termed such in the usual acceptation of this word. They are more like literary clubs, of which he is president and inspirer. That his work is effective is best proven by the young men in whom he has planted a love for thorough work. Such men as Professor Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian, Washington; Dr B. W. Bacon, the author of the "Genesis of Genesis;" Professor Prince of the University of New York, and many others demonstrate the power which he exerts over his pupils.

In the picture of the "Semitic Seminary" we may see Jewish rabbis, Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen grouped about him as a leader into rich fields of knowledge and the enjoyment of its pursuit. By his tactful guidance all theologics are for the moment put aside, and his students become coworkers in the development of the truth as they can find it. The relation of superior and inferior does not hold of Professor Haupt and his disciples, save as they reverence his scholarship and are happy to claim his friendship. But our task is to present something regarding the Bible issuing now under his direction, and this personal excursus is to be excused only upon the ground that it may interest us more deeply in that Bible when we know that its editor is a man of deep learning, broad sympathies and young enough to give both enthusiasm and labor to whatever he undertakes. Whether the germ of this very original idea of a critical Bible was already at work before he came to America, or only developed later, is not easy even for him to say. For which one of us can trace any idea to the exact moment of its conception? No matter when the thought took shape and form, it was an answer to a crying necessity felt in two quarters. The "King James Version" is three hundred years old, filled with mistranslations, obsolete words and incomprehensible Hebraisms. While in its preface addressed to the "very vulgar," it has ceased to be accessible to the masses. The "heathens" receiving late translations are better able to understand the Bible because these translations are intelligible to them. The "Revised Version," lately produced, has not removed these obstacles, controlled as it was by English conservatism. The cry has gone up from all sides for a "Bible that we can understand" without dictionary and glossary. The new version was designed, primarily, to meet this reasonable demand.

There was another cry, equally insistent, if not so general, for an understanding of the critical theories about the Bible: "What are the critics trying to do?" And the "Polychrome Bible" seeks to answer this question fully and fairly. Here are innumerable volumes lumbering the topmost shelves of our great libraries, to be swept of their perpetual



PROFESSOR HAUPT'S PUPILS IN ASSYRIOLOGY AT BALTIMORE.

dust once in many years by some deep delver in forgotten lore. Here are some books containing a little truth with a large admixture of falsehood. Here are still others, not a few, made forbidding to the general reader by the dryness of scholasticism or the affectations of pedantry. All of these books were written for the sole purpose of teaching men how to understand the Bible better than they had ever understood it before. Here was the problem: "How shall we, or can we, make all of this learning accessible to the mass of men?" If ten men read the Bible, nine of them misread it. How can we replace ignorance by knowledge, falsehood by truth? The problem was really twofold. First, how shall we have the work done, and next, how shall we have it read? Great as was the demand made upon the world's scholars by the preparation of a critical edition of the Bible, far greater was the task of so popularizing the work as to dissipate both ignorance and prejudice. Facing the problem squarely, Professor Haupt sought some plan by which the work might be made both comprehensive and simple. The task was full of complexity. He did not wish merely to revise the "Revised Version," for back of it lay an imperfect text. That must first be dealt with. He looked about for help, and found a large body of scholars who had devoted their lives to the study of the text and interpretation of the Bible, together with a careful examination of its literary and historic features. It is perhaps unfortunate that these Bible students had called themselves critics, for in the popular mind the word critic is generally associated with the idea of destructiveness. The function of the Bible critic is more akin to that nobler definition of criticism realized by such men as Matthew Arnold, Andrew Lang and Edmund Clarence Stedman. They are searchers for the truth. They believe that as there is "no difference between Jewish mathematics and Christian mathematics, between Presbyterian astronomy and Baptist astronomy," there should be no difference between the exegesis of church and synagogue, or between Presbyterian and Episcopalian. Only one explanation of any passage can be correct. It is the office of the scientific critic to ascertain this explanation without any reference to denominational differences. They believe further that the worst enemy of the Bible is the bibliolatrist, who makes pretensions for the Book which he cannot substantiate and thereby weakens faith in its truth. Being of various creeds and shades of opinion, from orthodoxy to radicalism, the critics have one faith in common, that the true will survive and that nothing else can take its place.

Believing that the Bible is the greatest and grandest literature known to man, they feel that it should all the more be cleared of all stupid accretions and presented in its pristine clearness and beauty. We have happily passed that age in which it was believed that good will alone was sufficient for interpreting the Bible, and we must welcome the assistance of philologists and archæologists for its proper setting forth. The question has been sometimes asked, in an ironical tone: "How have we managed all these years without these great critics?" And the answer is quite simple: "As well, or as ill, as might be expected under the circumstances." The old-fashioned conception of the Bible was often as colorless as the page upon which it was printed, and the time has come for a clearer view of this wonderful achievement and a better appreciation of the perspective of its various parts. Some persons hold that the Bible is valuable for its content, no matter how or by whom it was written. This is all very true, but it is only half of the truth. We ought to know as much as possible of the writers and their times, so as to properly understand the intent of each passage. It does make a great difference in our conception of the history of Israel whether Leviticus, Chapter XIX., was composed by Moses or five hundred or a thousand years later. It is true that there is spiritual food in the Bible for even the most unscholarly, but we cannot help believing that a clear-cut, intellectual comprehension of its contents will broaden and deepen its moral influence. The critics have ascertained, after long and careful study, that the biblical documents have not been well preserved, nor always well arranged. That they are compilations, showing by varying style and thought that portions of the same book have been composed by different writers in widely different periods. Few lay readers of the Old Testament actually grasp the truth that it is the literature of the Jews (or what we have of it) for a thousand years or more. Fewer still ever conceive the idea that more than one writer has contributed to any single book. But the Bible has never been without its critics. Even within its own pages we find critical notes which have been erroneously embodied in the text. When some ancient scholar read the Book of Ecclesiastes (for instance), and found a doctrine of which he disapproved, he made a note of his disapproval upon the margin of the manuscript. A scribe copying that manuscript later might, either accidentally or purposely, copy text and comment together. In this way the critics explain many of the mutually contradictory statements found in that philosophic book. It was natural that students of the Bible should seek to understand it, and to teach their interpretations. Consequently our commentaries upon the Bible date from the earliest times.

What has been termed "Modern Criticism," or "Higher Criticism," concerning itself largely with the questions when and by whom the Bible was written, may be said to have received its first prominence in Hobbe's "Leviathan" (1561), where the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch was denied. Baruch Spinoza also expressed some radical opinions upon this subject (1670), and a Catholic, Richard Simon (1678), wrote at considerable length upon this topic in his "Critical History of the Old Testa-

ment." But the first of the great critical school advancing the theories of criticism as a system was Francis Astruc (1753). From that time to the present day the most eminent students of Semitics, including such men as F. Delitzch, Kuenan, Wellhausen and Driver, have sounded the depths and shallows of every verse and word to be found in the Bible. The modern discovery of the Assyrian tablets and monuments lent a new impetus to these investigations, and the tremendous development of Semitic philology offered surer ground upon which to tread. The Bible critic of to-day must know not only the modern and classical languages and Hebrew, but he must also be conversant with Assyrian, Arabic, Syriac and Ethiopic, so as to compare the ancient versions intelligently. In the Polychrome Bible reference is made not only to the Vulgate and Septuagint, but also to the Peshita (Syriac), the Targum (Aramaic), the Samaritan, and the various recensions of Jerome, Aquila, Symmachos, etc.

After this digression it is not difficult to grasp the magnitude of the labor entailed by the issuance of a work which was to sum up all of the investigations, concerning the Old Testament, of ancient and modern times. The general editor wished to present this summary in such a shape that "he who runs may read." It would be invaluable to the scholar, but it must also be intelligible to the ordinary reader of but little culture. To this end he devised a special plan of publication, remarkable for simplicity and effectiveness. Since the time and conditions of composition bear so important a relation to these writings, forming their actual background, he determined to indicate the various periods and authors by printing the text and the translation upon backgrounds of different colors. Hence the name Polychrome, many colored. As his coadjutors, Professor Haupt selected the leading scholars of the world, many of whom had devoted their lives to the special study of certain books, which were, of course, assigned to them. The broadness of his choice is evident from the following list, which embraces some of the most notable names upon both sides of the Atlantic, including representatives of many creeds and sects :

C. J. Ball, M.A. (*Genesis*), is the Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, London, is a frequent contributor to magazines upon biblical and Assyriological subjects, and has made a special study of the language of the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia.

Herbert E. Ryle, D.D. (*Exodus*), is Professor of Divinity and Professorial Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He has written upon the "Canon of the Old Testament," and has edited various books of the Bible, besides publishing a work on "Philo," lately.

Canon S. R. Driver (*Leviticus*) is the successor of the famous Dr. Pusey at Oxford, and was one of the revisers of the King James Bible. He has written a masterly work upon the "Tenses in Hebrew," and edited the "Variorum Bible," a work showing the various readings found in existing manuscripts. His "Introduction to the Old Testament" is the standard work upon that subject.

J. A. Paterson, D.D. (*Numbers*), is a professor at the Theological Seminary, Edinburgh.

Geo. A. Smith, D.D., Ph.D. (*Deuteronomy*), is Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at the Free Church College, Glasgow. A pupil of the late W. Robertson Smith, he contributed the commen



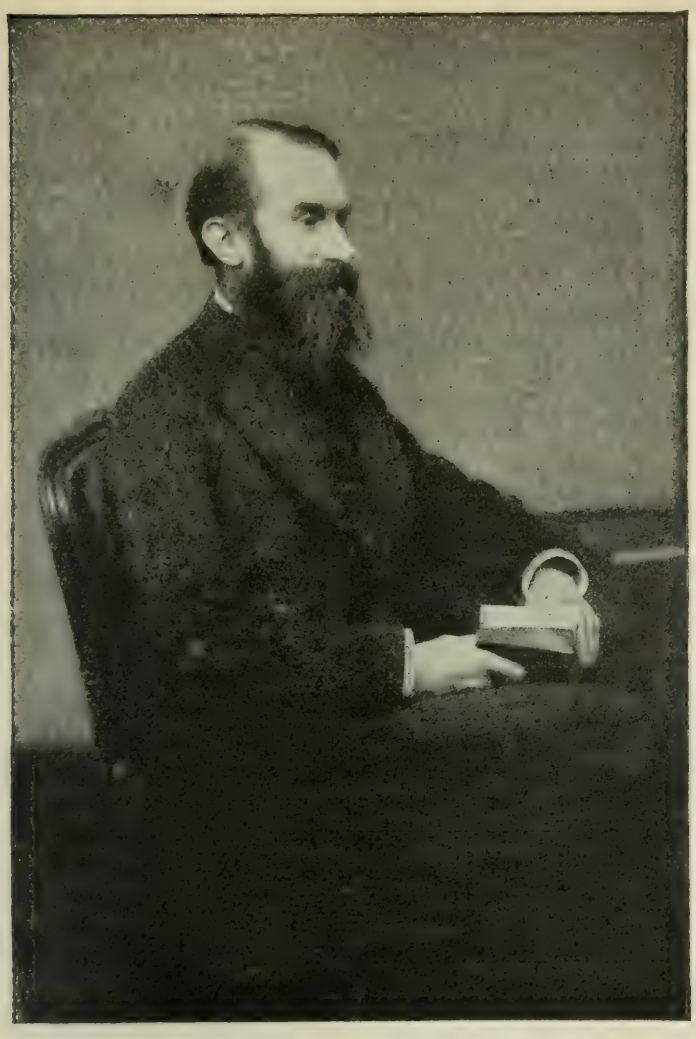
REV. C. J. BALL, M.A.,
Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, London.

tary on Isaiah to the "Expositor's Bible" and the "Book of the Twelve Prophets" (in the same series) In 1894 he published a "Historical Geography of the Holy Land," having made a journey through Judea, Samaria, Galilee, the Jordan Valley, etc.

W. H. Bennett, M.A. (*Joshua*), is Professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature at Hackney and New College, London, and has contributed frequently to "Hebraica," preparing one of the books for the "Expositor's Bible."

George F. Moore (*Judges*) is Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature at Andover Theological Seminary. He has recently published a scholarly commentary on the Book of Judges in the "International Critical Commentary." He is also editor of the *Journal of Biblical Literature* and of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*.

Karl Budde (*Samuel*) is Professor of Semitics in the University of Strassburg, and has written at length upon Job, the traditions in Genesis, Hebrew poetry and Jeremiah. He will deliver a course of



PROFESSOR T. K. CHEYNE OF OXFORD.

lectures upon the "History of Israel," within a year or two, in the United States.

B. Stade (*Kings*), born in 1848, studied at Leipzig and Berlin, and has been Professor of Theology at Giessen since 1875. He is the editor of the "Zeitschrift für die Altestamentliche Wissenschaft" and author of a "History of Israel," of a valuable Hebrew grammar and (in conjunction with Siegfried) of a new Hebrew dictionary. He reorganized the theological faculty of Giessen (1878-82), and is the leader of the modern critical school in Germany.

F. Schwally is assisting in editing and translating *Kings*, a pupil of Professor Stade, and now tutor in Strassburg. He has written upon the subject of "Jewish Views of the Future Life" and the Aramaic language.

C. H. Cornill (*Jeremiah*) has taught in Marbury and in Königsberg since 1888. He is author of an "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament" and some lectures upon the "Prophets of Israel," which were translated into English by Paul Carus, and published last year.

T. K. Cheyne (*Isaiah*) is Oriel Professor of Holy Scriptures. He has written on Micah, Hosea, Jeremiah and especially on the Book of Isaiah. He was one of the Company of Revision of the accepted version of the Bible.

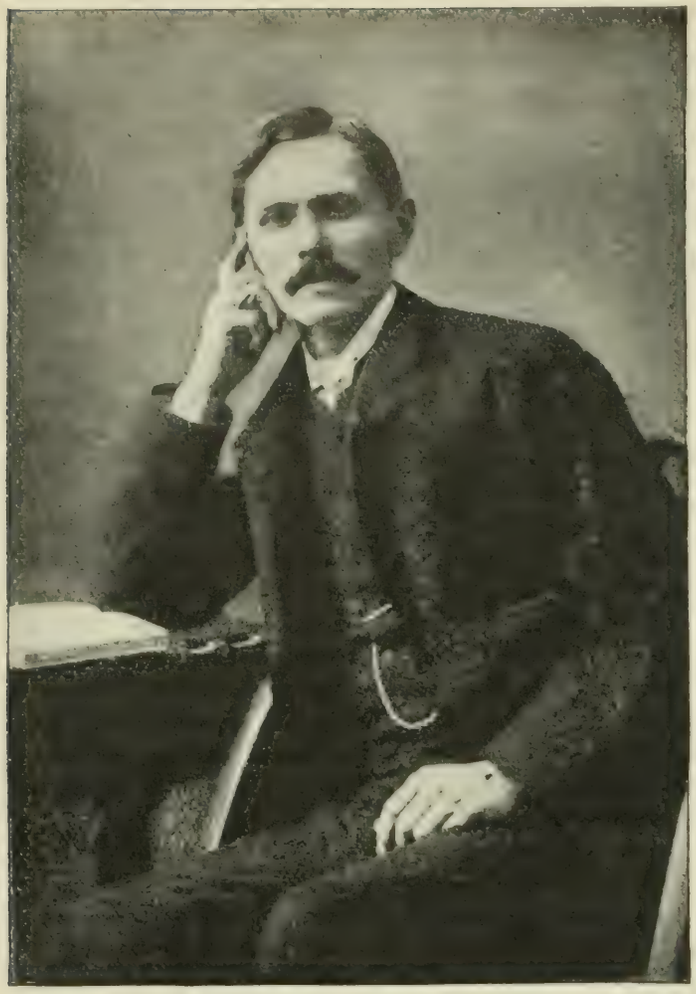
C. H. Toy (*Ezekiel*) is Professor of Hebrew at Harvard College and author of "The Religion of Israel," "Quotations in the New Testament," and the famous book, "Judaism and Christianity."

A. Socin (*Hosea*) is the successor of the famous Arabist, H. L. Fleischer, in the chair of Arabic at the University of Leipzig. From 1868-70 he lived in Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia, studying Arabic dialects, modern Syriac and Kurdish. He composed Baedeker's Syria and Palestine, and is one of the founders of the German Palestine Exploration Society. Together with E. Kautzch (*Proverbs*) he exposed the Moabite forgeries which had been purchased for the Royal Museum of Berlin. These scholars also published a new translation of Genesis, in which the different documents are distinguished by means of a variety of type. Socin has also written an Arabic grammar, and issued an edition of the "Moabite Stone" with a commentary. Kautzch's latest work is an Aramaic grammar which has superseded all others.

Francis Brown, D.D. (*Joel*), is Davenport Professor of Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary (New York). With Driver and Briggs, he is editing the latest and best Hebrew lexicon. He has also



PRESIDENT HARPER OF CHICAGO.



CANON DRIVER OF OXFORD.

paid special attention to the relation between Assyriology and the Old Testament, writing forcibly on this subject.

C. A. Briggs (*Ruth*) is Professor of Biblical Theology and Higher Criticism at Union Theological Seminary. He is too well known to need more than bare mention.

Friedrich Delitzch (*Jonah*) is the most noted Assyriologist in Europe, having published various texts, an Assyrian grammar, and being now engaged upon the first comprehensive Assyrian lexicon to appear.

H. Guthe (*Ezra-Nehemiah*) is "Professor Extraordinary" at Leipzig, and, as one of the founders of the German Palestine Exploration Fund, made valuable discoveries in the Holy Land in 1881.

W. R. Harper (*Zechariah*) was formerly Professor of Hebrew at Yale College, and is now President of the Chicago University. He is the editor of "Hebraica," and has published Hebrew text-books and numerous papers

A. Kamphausen (*Daniel*) is professor at Bonn, was one of the revisers of the German Bible (1871), and has written upon "Kings" and the "Hagiography."

J. F. McCurdy (*Micah*) is Professor of Oriental Languages in University College (Toronto). He has given special attention to the Minor Prophets, and has written "Assyrian-Babylonian Inscriptions and the Old Testament."

C. Siegfried (*Job*) is professor at Jena, and has made a special study of Modern Hebrew. He has also written "Spinoza and Bible Criticism."

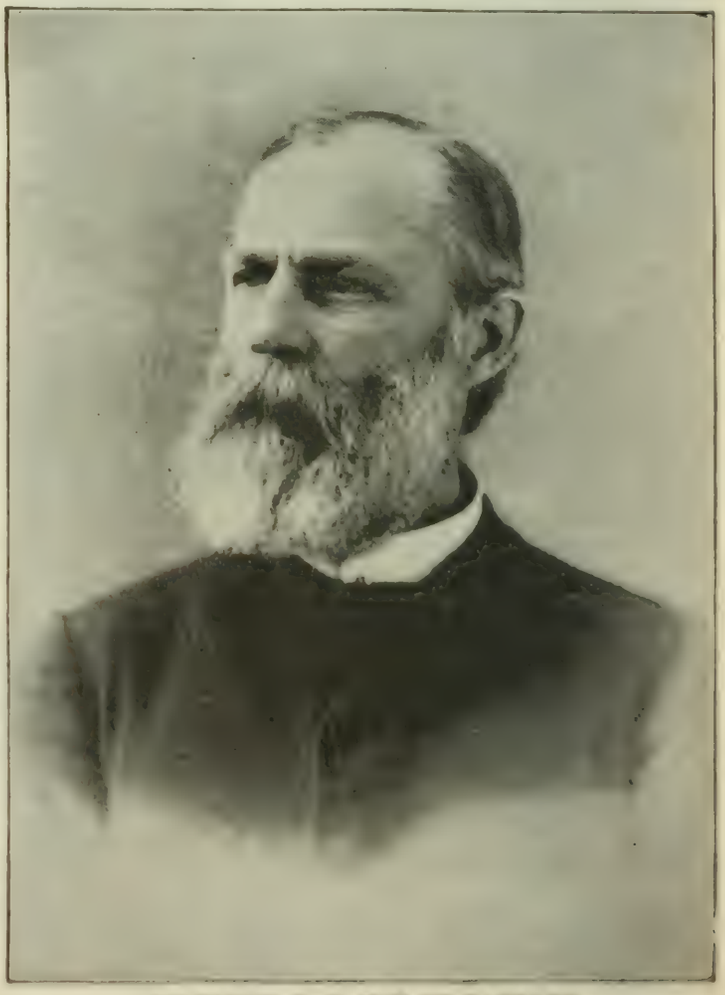
J. Wellhausen (*Psalms*) is the successor of Paul de Lagarde in the chair of Semitic languages at Göttingen. His "History of Israel" (1878) caused a sensation in the theological world, but his views have been adopted by the majority of biblical scholars. His works on Samuel, the Hexateuch and the Historical Books of the Bible are characterized by rare acumen and sagacity.

John Taylor (*Amos*) has devoted special attention to the Masoretic text and ancient versions.

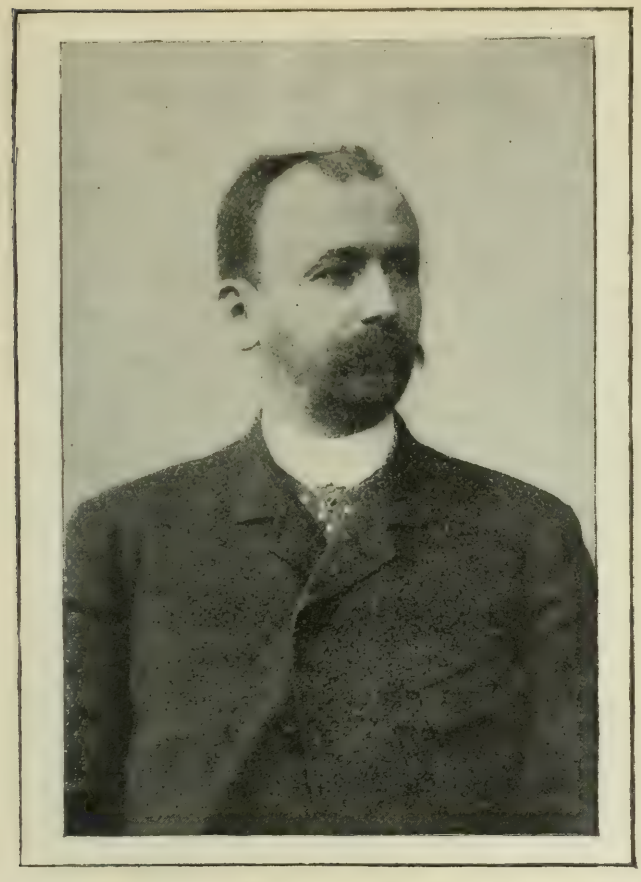
Andrew Harper (*Obadiah*) has contributed to the "Expositor's Bible," and is Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Ormond College, Melbourne University.

Russell Martineau (*Song of Songs*) is a son of the famous Unitarian preacher and writer, Dr. James Martineau, and has been assistant keeper of printed books in the British Museum for many years. He has translated some of Ewald's works, and prepared a catalogue of all the editions of the Bible in the Library of the British Museum.

T. K. Abbott (*Esther*), Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, has published essays on the original texts of the Old and New Testaments.



PROFESSOR C. H. TOY OF HARVARD.



PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH DELITSCH,
The Most Eminent Assyriologist of Europe.

M. Jastrow, Jr. (*Lamentations*), professor at the University of Pennsylvania, is editor of the series of hand-books on the history of religions published by Ginn & Co., and will soon send forth a book on "The Religion of the Assyrians and Babylonians."

R. Kittel (*Chronicles*), Professor of Theology in the University of Breslau, has published a valuable "History of the Hebrews."

A. Müller (*Proverbs*) died in 1892, but had already sent in most of his manuscripts for the Polychrome Bible. He was an eminent Arabist and associate-professor of Arabic at Halle.

C. G. Montefiore and J. Abrahams (*Malachi*) are the editors of the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. Mr. Montefiore is a grand-nephew of the late Sir Moses Montefiore. He delivered the "Hibbert Lectures" (1892) on "The Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Hebrews."

Alfred Jeremias (*Nahum*) is a Lutheran clergyman in Leipzig, a pupil of Franz and Friedrich Delitzch. He published (1891) a translation of the "Nimrod-Epic," dedicated to Professor Haupt.

W. H. Ward (*Habakkuk*), the well-known superintending editor of the *Independent*, conducted the "Wolfe Exploring Expedition to Babylon in 1884," and has written extensively upon Assyriology.

E. L. Curtis (*Zephaniah*) is the successor of Professor Harper in the chair of Hebrew at Yale College.

G. A. Cooke (*Haggai*) is a pupil of Canon Driver and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

This array of talent may serve as a good index to the work before us. It is almost world-embracing, and certainly includes the most brilliant of biblical scholars.

In the instructions to the contributors are to be found suggestions which shed considerable light upon the excellent method pursued. They are told: "Anything that might tend to hurt the religious feelings of the reader must be avoided, provided that it can be done without any detriment to truth. The contributors need not hesitate to state what they consider to be the truth, but it should be done with the *verecundia* due to the venerable documents which form the basis of our faith." "The translation need not be what is commonly called 'literal.' It should be 'literal' in the higher sense of the word—*i.e.*, render the sense of the original as faithfully as possible. . . . The object of the work is not a revision of the 'Accepted Version,' but a *new translation in modern English.*" This is the dominant purpose of the work. By a true, clear and unmistakable version, the editor hopes to minimize the misconstruction and misinterpretation to which the Bible has been so generally subjected. His aim is to bring it nearer to the hearts of men by making it clearer to their understanding. The most orthodox could not, with justice, object to so lofty and laudable a purpose.

But the bare text, even when properly arranged and faithfully translated, is not always comprehensible. So as to aid the reader in understanding it correctly, notes are appended whenever they appear necessary. The editor's instructions to his colaborers upon this point are all that could be desired: "The explanatory notes shall be confined to brief historical and archæological illustrations of the text, paraphrases of difficult passages, quotations of parallels (biblical, classical, modern)." "The notes shall help to show *how* the translator understands the text, not *why* he interprets it in this manner." That these instructions have been closely followed is evident from the notes appearing in connection with the parts of the text already issued, and the advance sheets of the parts of the translation about to appear. They are illustrative, illuminative and explanatory, succinct and to the point. They wisely avoid the dangers of homiletic prolixity and theological diversity of opinion.

Ten parts (one-half) of the Hebrew text have appeared: Genesis, Leviticus, Joshua, Samuel, Jeremiah, Psalms, Job, Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah and Chronicles. The text of Isaiah and Ezekiel will be issued during the next month, to be followed during the winter by Numbers, Judges, Kings, Proverbs and Deuteronomy. The English translation, in which the average reader unacquainted with Hebrew is most deeply interested, is well under way. The version of Leviticus and Isaiah will appear within a few weeks, and Psalms and Judges will

soon follow. The entire work will probably be completed within two or three years, affording much food for thought and broadening our conception of the Bible not a little. Each book is separate and distinct, accompanied by all needed explanations of colors and text, so that each may be read leisurely as it is issued. The historical and literary introductions prefaced to each book form a most valuable aid to its comprehension. A cursory glance at the parts issued will afford us some idea of the mode of presentation. The dates are, of course, before the present era, and the colors in brackets indicate the color of the background, as explained :

In *Genesis* the most ancient document is the "Prophetic Narrative" [purple, 640], made up of the Judaic document composed [850] in the Southern Kingdom, and the Ephraimitic [650] composed in the Northern Kingdom. The older strata of the Judaic [dark red], the later strata [light red], and the Ephraimitic [blue] form the greater part of the text. These are supplemented by the expansions of the writer of Deuteronomy [green, 560-540], with the Priestly Code [plain, 500], its later additions [brown] and extracts from a still later Midrash, or popular expansion [orange]. So, seven different elements are found in the first book of the Bible, not to mention glosses (relegated to the foot-notes) and editorial additions.

In *Leviticus* we find only the Priestly Code [plain] as the basis, with some later strata [brown] and the Book of Holiness [yellow, 570], so called from its care for ceremonialism.

Joshua is considered as belonging to the Pentateuch, thus giving us a Hexateuch, or six books compiled from the same documents. The same colors appear as in Genesis.

In *Samuel* the primary document is the old Judaic [plain], with later additions [light red], as well as the old Ephraimitic [dark blue, 750] and its later accretions [light blue]. These were combined by some editor [650], who made certain additions [light purple]. There are also traces of the Deuteronomist [light green], and still later additions by a second editor [444, yellow]. Extracts from a late Midrash [orange] and the songs [light orange] complete its various elements.

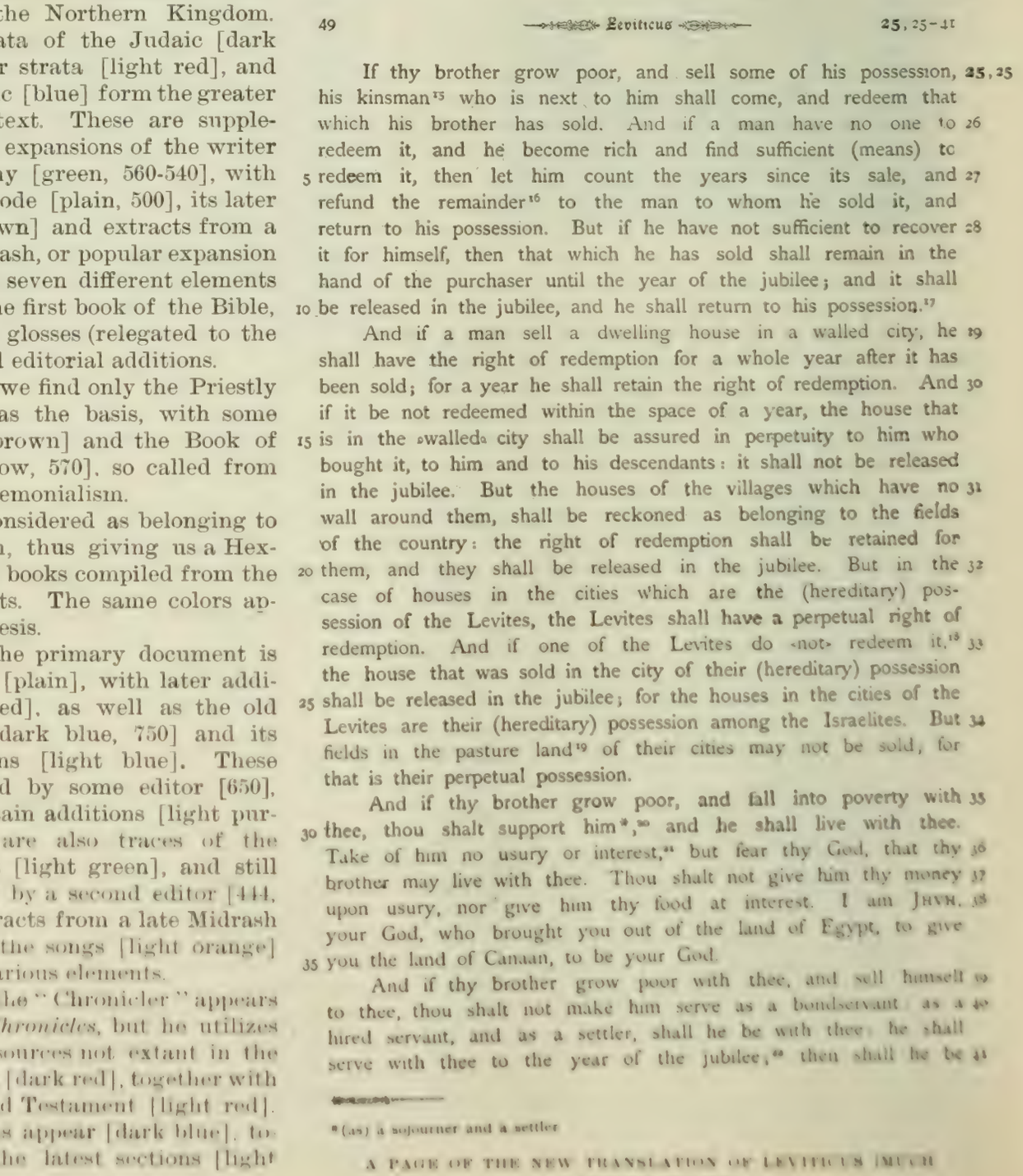
The work of the "Chronicler" appears uncolored in *Chronicles*, but he utilizes some ancient sources not extant in the Old Testament [dark red], together with parts of the Old Testament [light red]. Later additions appear [dark blue], together with the latest sections [light blue].

The "Chronicler," too, has given us much of *Ezra-Nehemiah* [plain, 300], to which earlier [dark green] and later [light green] additions have been made. The bases of the book are the "Memoirs of Ezra" [dark blue, 425] with some modifications [light blue], and the "Memoirs of Nehemiah" [dark red, 425] with certain modifications [light red]. Other documents of their time [dark purple, 430-410] have also been utilized, together with some later additions, as well as an Aramaic document [yellow, 450].

In *Daniel* the background is left plain, the Hebrew portions being printed in black ink, the Aramaic in red.

In *Psalms* the headings are in red ink, and the text in black.

In *Job* the device of colored backgrounds is again



49 Leviticus 25, 25-41

If thy brother grow poor, and sell some of his possession, 25, 25
his kinsman[15] who is next to him shall come, and redeem that
which his brother has sold. And if a man have no one to 26
redeem it, and he become rich and find sufficient (means) to
redeem it, then let him count the years since its sale, and 27
refund the remainder[16] to the man to whom he sold it, and
return to his possession. But if he have not sufficient to recover 28
it for himself, then that which he has sold shall remain in the
hand of the purchaser until the year of the jubilee; and it shall
be released in the jubilee, and he shall return to his possession.[17]
And if a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, he 29
shall have the right of redemption for a whole year after it has
been sold; for a year he shall retain the right of redemption. And 30
if it be not redeemed within the space of a year, the house that
is in the ◦walled◦ city shall be assured in perpetuity to him who
bought it, to him and to his descendants: it shall not be released
in the jubilee. But the houses of the villages which have no 31
wall around them, shall be reckoned as belonging to the fields
of the country: the right of redemption shall be retained for
them, and they shall be released in the jubilee. But in the 32
case of houses in the cities which are the (hereditary) possession of the Levites, the Levites shall have a perpetual right of
redemption. And if one of the Levites do ◦not◦ redeem it,[18] 33
the house that was sold in the city of their (hereditary) possession
shall be released in the jubilee; for the houses in the cities of the
Levites are their (hereditary) possession among the Israelites. But 34
fields in the pasture land[19] of their cities may not be sold, for
that is their perpetual possession.
And if thy brother grow poor, and fall into poverty with 35
thee, thou shalt support him*,[20] and he shall live with thee.
Take of him no usury or interest,[21] but fear thy God, that thy 36
brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money 37
upon usury, nor give him thy food at interest. I am JHVH, 38
your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, to give
you the land of Canaan, to be your God.
And if thy brother grow poor with thee, and sell himself 39
to thee, thou shalt not make him serve as a bondservant: as a 40
hired servant, as a settler, shall he be with thee: he shall
serve with thee to the year of the jubilee,[22] then shall he be 41

*(as) a sojourner and a settler

A PAGE OF THE NEW TRANSLATION OF LEVITICUS (MUCH REDUCED IN SIZE)



PROFESSOR KITTEL OF BRESLAU.

necessary. The genuine utterances of Job form the greater part of the text, but parallel compositions [blue] are found, besides some polemical interpolations [green] directed against the tendency of the poem, and other interpolations [red] conforming Job's doctrines to the orthodox idea of retribution. The speeches of Elihu (Ch. 32-37) appear as an appendix to the book.

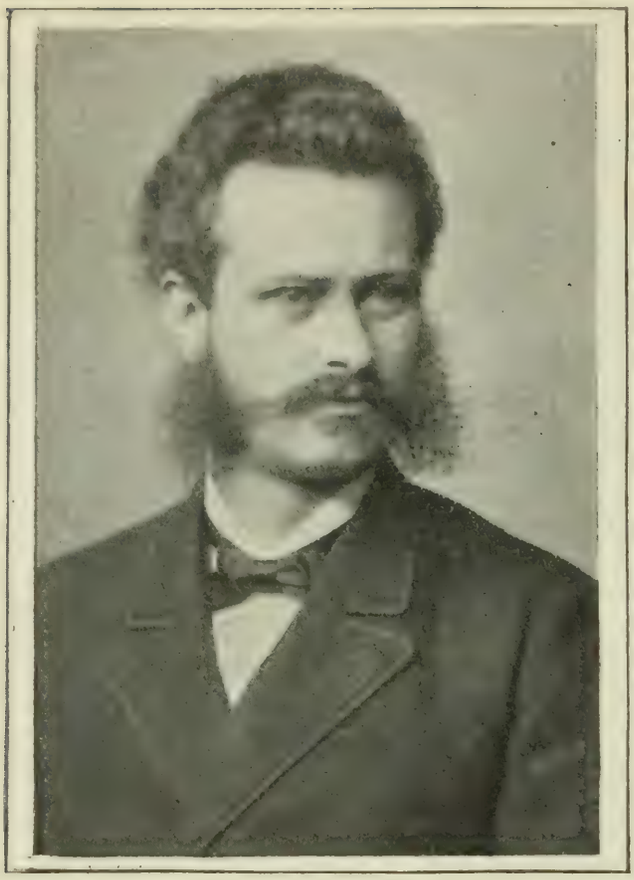
Jeremiah realizes, in its arrangement, the dream of many Bible students who have hoped for a proper arrangement of that Prophet's discourses in chronological order. For no greater havoc has ever been made of sense and consistency than the jumble of the prophetic speeches as set down in the accepted versions. The book is divided into three sections, the first containing Jeremiah's discourses delivered during a ministry of twenty-three years. The second comprises a collection of the biographical chapters concerning Jeremiah's life. Finally, some sections written by neither Jeremiah nor his biographer. Read in this order the personality and power of the Prophet come to us almost like a new revelation.

But it is in the *Book of Isaiah* (advance sheets of which have been kindly submitted) that we appreciate fully the importance and utility of this critical edition. It may be said to be the crowning work of Professor Cheyne's life-long devotion to the study of this single great book. For the last thirty years he has been studying Isaiah, and has published three exhaustive books upon the subject. It may be stated, without exaggeration, that it would be impossible to find any other man so well fitted as he for this task, and the result proves it. For it is discriminating, careful, exact and scholarly, throwing new light upon much that was hitherto obscure. Each speech or poem has an appropriate heading and the date of its composition, as nearly as can be determined. It is indeed a masterpiece.

In the work of translation Professor Haupt has chosen a most valuable coadjutor, no less eminent a master of the English language in all its manifoldness than Dr. Horace Howard Furness. Born in 1833, he was graduated from Harvard College in 1854, and called to the bar in 1859. At first he contributed several legal documents and disquisitions of value to the literature of his profession; he traveled extensively in Europe, Palestine and Egypt, and is to-day the leading Shakespearian scholar of America, if not of the world. He is editing a "Variorum Shakspere," for which some forty-four editions have been collated. Ten volumes of this monumental work have appeared since 1871, the latest being "Midsummer Night's Dream." It is highly esteemed as a vast improvement upon "Boswell's Variorum" (1821), and really does for Shakespearian literature the same work that the Polychrome Bible does for biblical literature, summing up the opinions of the best scholars and presenting the result of their labors. Dr. Furness received the honorary degrees of Ph.D. from Halle, LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor



PROFESSOR STADE OF GIESSEN.



PROFESSOR CORNILL OF KÖNIGSBERG.



PROFESSOR SIEGFRIED OF JENA.

of Letters from Columbia College and LL.D. from Harvard College.

The work of the individual translators is carefully reviewed by the editor and Dr. Furness in conference, and judging from the "proofs" of Leviticus, Isaiah and Psalms, courteously submitted, we shall at last have a correct, elegant, clear and comprehensible English version of the Bible. It will be more than this. It will give us a renewed sense of the ethical and literary treasure which we possess in that book. A *fac-simile* of one page of Leviticus appears here, and of the entire book it may be stated that the translation is simple, idiomatic, modern English, that any one who reads may understand.

Dr. Furness is also arranging rhythmical and metrical versions of all the poetic passages found in the Bible, including, of course, the poetry of Job and all the Psalms. Poetical renderings of the Psalms have been attempted over and over again, but always unsuccessfully. Where they were done by a poet they were unscholarly, where by a scholar they were not poetic. In the present instance the co-operation of Professor Haupt guards against all unscholarliness, and the genius of Dr. Furness guarantees a high poetic quality. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and one or two selections of poems in Isaiah may be enjoyed now in advance of their publication as a whole. To realize the beauty which these renderings add to Scripture they should be compared with existing versions:

Proverbial Poem.

(Exilic or post-Exilic.)

Isaiah, Chap. 28.

Verse 23 "Listen, and hear ye my voice,
Attend and hear ye my speech.
24 Is the ploughman never done with his ploughing,
With the opening and harrowing of ground?
25 Does he not, when the surface is leveled,
Scatter fennel, and sow cummin broadcast,
And duly set wheat there and barley,
And for its borders plant spelt?
26 It is JHVH who has taught these right courses,
It is his God who has trained him.
27 We do not thresh fennel with sledges,
Nor are cart-wheels rolled over cummin,
But fennel is threshed with a staff,
And cummin is threshed with a rod.
28 Do we ever crush bread-corn to pieces?
Nay, the threshing goes not on for ever,
But when over it cart-wheels are driven,
Or sledges, our care is never to crush it.
29 This also from JHVH proceeds;
Wonderful counsel, great wisdom has He."

Song of Derision upon Sennacherib.

Chap. 37.

Verse 22 "This is the word that JHVH has spoken against him,
Thee she despises and at thee is mocking—
Zion, the virgin!
Behind thee her head she is wagging—the maiden Jerusalem!

23 Whom hast thou reviled and insulted? against whom uplifted thy voice?
Yea, thine eyes to the heavens thou hast raised against Israel's Holy One,
24 By thy minions hast thou insulted the Lord; thou hast said:
With my chariots ascend I the highest mountains, the recesses of Lebanon,
Its tallest of cedars I fell, and its choicest of pine trees,



DR. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS.

And press on to its last halting place, where its rich woods are thickest.
25 Wells, too, in the wastes do I dig, and I drink foreign waters,
I dry up with the sole of my foot all canals of Egypt.
26 Hast thou not heard? Long ago all this I prepared,
I planned it of old; at last I have brought it to pass;
Hence thy task: to lay low fenced cities in desolate heaps.
27 Their inhabitants, paralyzed all, were dismayed, put to shame,
Like grass, tender grass, they became, like blades on the housetops and hills.
28 Thou art full in my view rising up, sitting down, going out, coming in;
Thy raging and uproar against me have come to my ears.
29 So I put my ring through thy nose, and between thy lips my bridle,
And by the way thou art come, by that do I make thee return."

It is difficult for us to understand that this rendition is nearer the original in form, content and spirit than any previous version, but it is true. If through this medium we come face to face with a new *Isaiah*, it is the truer Isaiah which comes into view. Deeply as this book has always impressed its readers by its lofty sentiments and poetic thought, none would suspect, from the accepted version, that there are many real poems within it. If this version of the Bible had done no more than present this "New Isaiah" it would have earned the right of general recognition. But it has done as much for the other books of the Bible.

The work might be characterized in a single phrase as the "Common-sense Bible," for in translation and notes this sober second thought has full control. Removing all theological spectacles, the Bible has been treated as a literature in which there is a constant evolution from the lower to the higher. It demonstrates that a version of the Bible can be made which is comprehensible. The "Tales of Chaucer" must be almost translated into modern English for any save the most scholarly to understand them. The works of Shakespeare require bulky glossaries and extensive notes for the ordinary reader. If the Bible could be so translated as to be "legible to the swiftest runner" common sense dictated the making of such a translation. It is in obedience to this command that the work before us has



PROFESSOR FRANCIS BROWN OF NEW YORK.

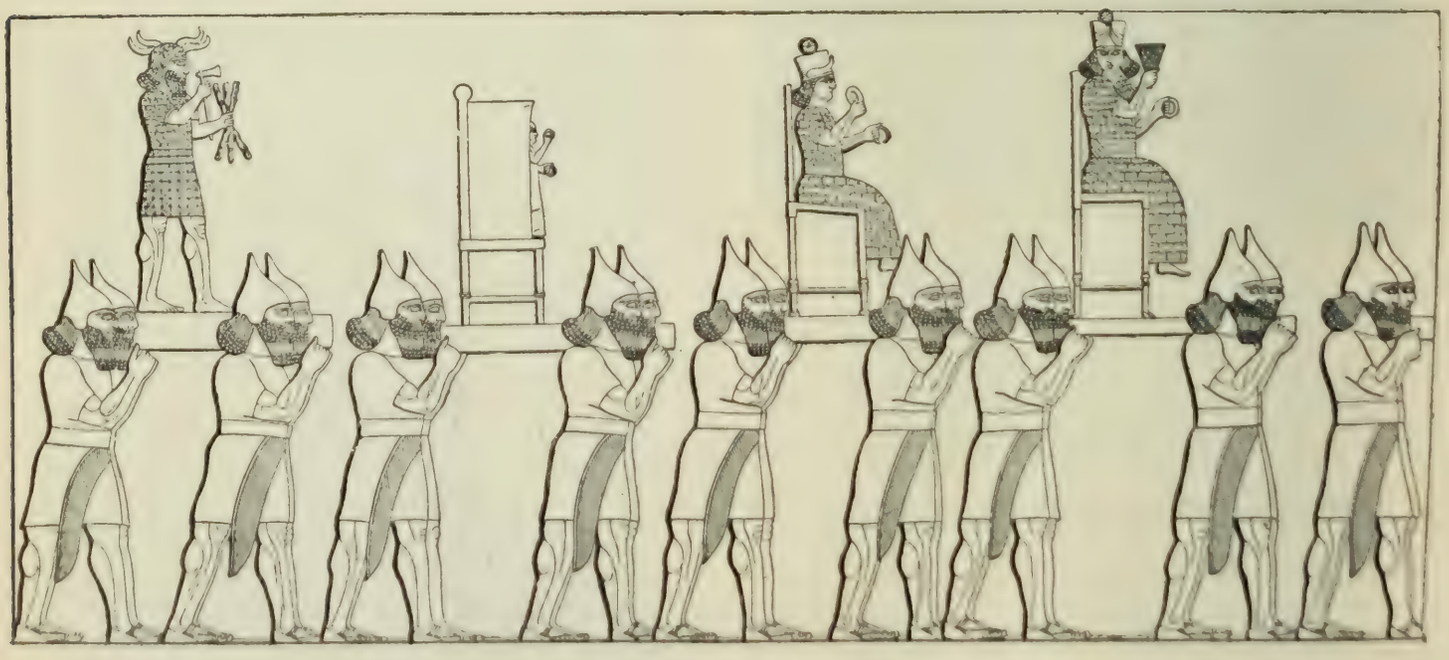
been undertaken, and, in accordance with its laws, executed.

Many of us are like children who ask to have the back of the watch opened that they may "see the wheels go 'round." So we are curious to know how a work like this new edition of the Bible is produced. Two copies of the best edition of the Hebrew text published are sent to the contributors. The pages are then pasted upon sheets of paper, 8 x 10 inches in size, thus affording wide margins for alterations and corrections. Each contributor sends his manuscripts to the general editor, who adds his suggestions and then sends the "copy" to the printer. Four times is the proof sent to the editor until it is as nearly perfect as skill and patience can make it. From this we may judge that the position of "editor" is no sinecure, especially when we consider that the entire work will cover three thousand pages or more. It is, indeed, a colossal work! But it deserves our respect, not only on account of its size, but also for the excellence of its contents and their form of presentation.

The Bible is filled with illustrations and maps, and ornamented with Moorish capitals and borders especially designed for it. As a product of the bookmaker's art it will receive a ready welcome at the hands of every bibliophile and find a prominent place upon the shelves of his library. Its thoroughness, scholarliness and simplicity commend it as a work which will overcome much of that prejudice so frequently displayed against Bible criticism, as it is misunderstood. When it is made clear, as this edition does, that the unity of the Bible is not one whit impaired by the documentary hypothesis, and that the composite character of its contents rather elevates than lowers our conception of that wondrous literature, not only cultured men and women, but even the mass of the people will extend their hands to the critics as a pledge of fellowship in the good work of "making wise the simple."

Issuing as it does under the auspices of an American University, edited by Professor Haupt, one of the leading spirits of its faculty, it marks a new era in the world's scholarship. No longer do we follow; we lead, not merely in inventions and commerce, but in the spread of truth among the people. No better work could have been chosen, none that will act so beneficially upon the people at large, as the spread of the Bible and its doctrines in all their clearness and purity among our men and women.

The Polychrome Bible will arouse in the breasts of its readers a fresh interest in its contents, and a nobler conception of the inspired men whose words it contains.



THE PROCESSION OF THE GODS.

(One of the numerous illustrations of the "Polychrome" Bible derived from the Assyrian monuments).

THE KINDERGARTEN AGE.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.



PESTALOZZI MONUMENT AT YVERDON, SWITZERLAND.

"THE primary school is the foundation of national character," said President Sarmiento, who, after an exhaustive study of systems of education, established the North American Normal School in Argentina, for the purpose of training teachers to meet the requirements of the new republic. Dom Pedro of Brazil, after a review of education in reference to national influence, came to the same conclusion, and engaged in New York a number of kindergarten teachers to begin a new education in his own empire.

The growth of kindergarten schools in our own cities, and especially of kindergarten schools for poor children, under the influence of such intelligent philanthropists as Mrs. Shaw of Boston (daughter of the late Professor Agassiz), Mrs. Stanford of San Francisco (wife of the Hon. Leland Stanford, founder of the Stanford University) and the missionary kindergarten societies of Chicago, Cincinnati and New York, show that this view is taking deep root in American public opinion.

"I have given away much money in charity," said in substance Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, whom Congress honored with the freedom of its halls, "in a manner which has done more harm than good. Could I live my life over again, I would establish in the country kindergarten schools for friendless children of the city."

THE EDUCATIONAL IDEAL.

Our present system of elementary education does not rise to the moral requirements of the age ; it stands too largely for the development of the memory for the purpose of mere money making, to the neglect of the nobler spiritual qualities. It too often leaves out the cultivation of the heart and the training of the hand, the quickening of the conscience and the growth of the moral perception. Such a system is not education in any large sense ; it is what Pestalozzi called "mere instruction." The education that makes character, individual and national, begins with the heart, the conscience and the imagination. The storing of the memory with facts is a tool shop more essential to the making of a living than the learning how to live, which is life's higher purpose. "We create life through ideals," taught Pestalozzi. "We learn by doing," said Froebel, and both agreed that life must be taught from life, or by example, and that the individual gift of the pupil was "sacred to the teacher," and that each pupil must be developed after his own gift as though there were no other pupils like him, or gift like his, in the world. The old-time New England school dame, whipping the dates of the reigns of Roman emperors into five-year old brains, formed no part of the grand Pestalozzian vision. "Education stands for character," said Pestalozzi ; our national education is defective in the power of this fundamental principle ; a reconstruction of education must come in this country, and the best methods of character-education be made universal ; or else we must suffer deterioration. A heart that responds to justice is the first lesson of life, and the ideal or gift of the pupil must be studied by the teacher before the pupil is put to memorizing text-books, which is instruction. Says a thoughtful, earnest writer :

"Hitherto school education has been one-sided, confining itself chiefly to the intellect, and making little provision for the cultivation of the heart or the training of the hand. In fact, although claiming to give attention to good morals, the schools in their systems of marks and distinctions have had

a powerful influence in exactly the opposite direction, fostering untruthfulness, self-seeking, jealousy, dishonesty in its worst forms, and tending to defeat even the one end chiefly sought; for the painstaking, but slow child, seeing the honors of the school bestowed upon his more gifted, but possibly less faithful companion, becomes discouraged and indifferent, while the prize pupil, who has worked, not in joy and freedom, from the love of knowledge, but, as he unblushingly confesses, for marks, is thereby dwarfed and crippled intellectually as well as morally."

THE EXAMPLE OF SWITZERLAND.

Our schools have followed too largely the monarchial idea, and too little the plan of self government, which represents the spirit of the Republic. We look out on the moral condition of the people with alarm and there comes to the prophetic souls the strong conviction that we must have a new order of universal education—an education that tends to character on the principle that "power lies in the ultimates"—to make a new generation to meet the higher demands of the age.

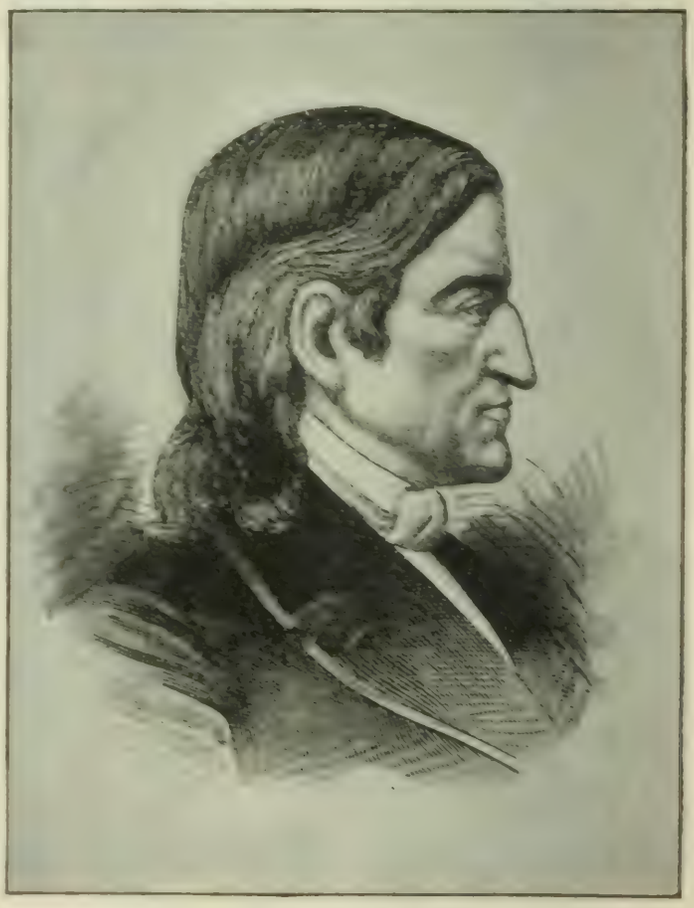
What shall be our model?

It has ofttimes been said that Switzerland, the place where freedom and schools were born, is the model republic of the world, and that she owes her admirable system of laws to her methods of education. Switzerland has entered into treaties of perpetual peace with the European nations; she has the referendum, by which the laws enacted by her Congress are referred back to the people for indorsement; and her children are *all* educated by the state for the protection of the state. Of some 485,000 heads of families, 465,000 own landed or other property. Capital punishment has been abolished, and in none of the public institutions may anyone strike another a blow. These well-known facts produce an ideal impression. The like influence of her system of education, which is essentially the same, has been claimed for Prussia. When the latter nation went down before France, the Emperor Frederick declared "We must have a new education to make a new generation of men." His empress, Louisa, had read Pestalozzi's delightful rural novel, "Leonard and Gertrude," and asked to be allowed to send a class of Prussian students to the Swiss schoolmaster's Institute of Yverdon. So a new education for Germany was begun. After Sedan, General Von Moltke is reported to have said, "It was Pestalozzi who did it," or to have made a conclusion of this import, which has been interpreted in these words.

To those who would have our system of education stand more largely and seriously for the development of individual and national character, the study of Swiss education as a means of character-building is most profitable and interesting. In this view and to learn features for new development in Froebel schools for friendless children in charitable work, and for the larger and more general work of the field of elementary culture, I went to Zurich in 1895, and spent the summer amid the scenes and associations of the life of Pestalozzi, and among the castles associated with the forming of the first public schools and a system of moral education.

THE WORK OF PESTALOZZI.

I began my Pestalozzian pilgrimage at Zurich, but before speaking of the birthplace of the world's great schoolmaster let me give a simple outline of



FRIEDRICH WILHELM FROEBEL.

Pestalozzi's life, as it appears on his famous monument in the old square at Yverdon:

Henry Pestalozzi,
Born at Zurich, the 12th of January, 1746.
Died at Brugg, the 17th of February, 1827.
Saviour of the poor at Neuhof,
Father of orphans at Stanz,
Founder of public schools at Burgdorf,
Teacher of humanity at Yverdon.
For himself nothing: for others all.

Two of the places named in this beautiful memorial relate to the development of that new education which filled Switzerland and Prussia, and which we believe is to be made the foundation of a better system of national culture in our own republic and in all American republics.

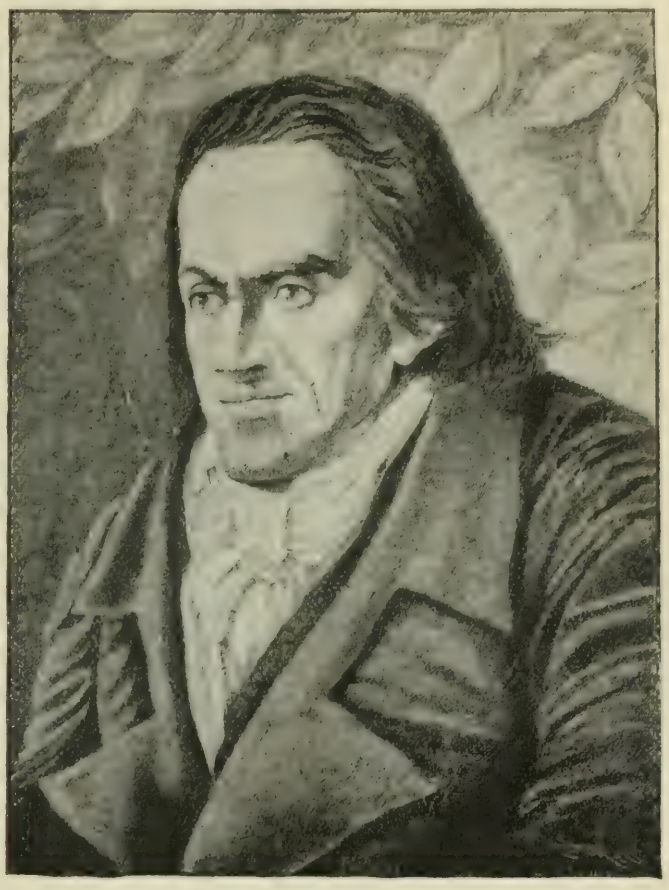
Burgdorf: Here Pestalozzi established the first public school in the world in the interest of common school education. His system of instruction

was a wonder. It was founded largely on these principles, that "the individuality of the pupil is sacred to the teacher" and that "life must be taught from life," or by example, or sense impressions. The wonder grew. The report of the official visitors to this first free school is an expression of amazement. We give an extract from it, in which is clearly shown the philosopher's methods: "So far as we are able to judge, all that you yourself hoped from your method of teaching has been realized. You have shown what powers already exist in even the youngest child, in what way these powers are to be developed, and how each talent must be sought out and exercised in such a way as to bring it to maturity. The astonishing progress made by all your young pupils, in spite of their many differences in character and disposition, clearly shows that every *child is good for something, when the master knows how to find out his talents, and cultivate them in a truly psychological manner.* Your teaching has brought to light the foundations on which all instructions must be based, if it is ever to be of any real use; it also shows that from the tenderest age, and in a very short time, a child's mind can attain a wonderful breadth of development, which must make its influence felt, not only during his few years of study, but throughout his whole life."

Yverdon: Here in the old castle, in view of the placid Neuchatel and under the low, dark walls of the Jura, Pestalozzi founded his institute to train teachers for the work of public school education, after his new philosophy and method. His schools continue there now and in the same rooms where he used to teach. The fame of Yverdon filled Europe. The institute was visited by the learned and titled from many lands. Here came Froebel, and caught the leading ideas of the Pestalozzian philosophy and changed them into the system called kindergarten. His earliest lesson in a school that he attended in childhood was: "First seek ye the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all other things shall be added unto you." The word "First" haunted him for many years and he resolved to found a system of education upon it, in which soul culture should be the molding influence. He saw that the child creates life by his ideals, and that it was the true principle of education to lead the child to put into habit the highest ideals, to make a moral education of the playground in the natural way. and to mold the soul to the highest expression of life, human and divine.



CASTLE OF BURGDORF, WHERE PESTALOZZI FOUNDED HIS SCHOOL.



JOHANN HEINRICH PESTALOZZI.
(From engraving used in Swiss and German schools.)

Froebel saw that the social life of a child is, as a rule, decisive of its destiny; that in the first years of life the incorruptible seed must be sown, and that his method of education should follow the spiritual symbols of nature. "Life," he says, "is one continuous whole, and all the stages of development are but links in the great chain of existence; and since nothing is stronger than its weakest part, it is essential that the first link, babyhood, be made firm enough to bear the strain of future life." The child must learn by creative things to delight in his objective self.

"For thyself in all thy works take care
That every act the highest meaning bear;
Would'st thou unite the child for aye with thee,
Then let him with the Highest One thy union see.
Believe that by the good that's in thy mind
Thy child to good will early be inclined;
By every noble thought with which thy heart is fired
The child's young soul will surely be inspired;

And can'st thou any better gift bestow
Than union with the Eternal One to know?"
—*Froebel.*

The traveler in Switzerland can take but one view of the influence of this system of soul culture in childhood upon the national character. The strength of the system lies in that it tends to eliminate hereditary evil tendencies and starts the moral growth rightly, while the nature is susceptible.



MISS ELIZABETH PEABODY.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

As King William said of Prussia we may now say of America: "We must have a new system of education to make a new generation of men." Froebel once found a garden without a lily, and it did not meet the ideal of his soul. Our system does not educate with so little thought bestowed on the conscience, the heart and the imagination. It is a garden without the lily.

A kindergarten age is at hand, and the political attainment of Switzerland pictures what its influence will be. It will be an evolution of education, whose salutary effect is likely to be felt in the three Americas. It has already begun.

The rise of moral education in this country owes much to the influence of Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, a woman of simple life but of great force of character, who threw herself like a prophetess into the Froebel work of character-building in childhood. This woman's work was hardly appreciated while she lived, for the power and extent of its influence could not then be seen. She wrote many treatises on the kindergarten, was a member of the Boston School Committee, and was a friend of Sarmiento, the great apostle of South American education. It was just and fitting that the latest evolution of the kindergarten method, the "Kindergarten Settlement" in Boston, should be given her name.

The preparation for the new education, or the kindergarten age, has been going on silently, but with prophetic force, in many of our American cities, and notably in Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Cincinnati. It found strong expression at the World's Columbian Exposition. It is a woman's movement in this country, though it has for its end not only the building of individual but of national character. Started as a private charity in Boston, the multiplying schools have been taken under the charge of the School Committee, and the progressive churches are founding kindergarten schools for friendless children in needy streets and neighborhoods. Boston has a noble kindergarten for the blind. Hyde Park, Mass., has three kindergarten Sunday schools. The once famous "Andover" House, now the "South End House," has just opened a kindergarten school for street children, following the Elizabeth Peabody settlement—a home for mothers and children. Children's sand gardens have been opened in South Boston in summer. Chicago is producing a kindergarten literature, and Boston training schools of the highest order, one under the charge of Miss Wheelock and another under the direction of Miss Symonds, both women of the genius of the work and of national reputation. New York City has entered into the higher education with a new inspiration. The almost universal education of children under the Froebel methods seems to be close at hand; it is the new movement of the age.

KINDERGARTEN METHODS.

But Froebel's methods need evolution and expansion to meet the republican spirit of to-day in the Pan-American field. Among his methods which merit a fuller expression in our child schools of ethical culture, we may note:



KINDERGARTEN FOR BLIND CHILDREN, JAMAICA PLAIN (BOSTON), MASS.

I. *Educational walks.*—This plan belonged to the methods of both Pestalozzi and Froebel. These teachers took their pupils to places for the study of local history, to the flowers for botany, to the rocks for geology, and to nature for all nature's lessons of life. It is well to have school flower gardens, as well as to plant seeds in the schoolroom, which is done in many kindergartens following the Froebel plan. The out of door schoolroom, the schoolhouse of nature, is the true field of sense impression. Pestalozzi and Froebel took nature for their text-book as far as it was possible. As Froebel established his historic school at Marienthal, so a kindergarten should be as near as possible to nature's heart.



MRS. COOPER OF SAN FRANCISCO.

II. *Froebel's plan* of associating children with little animals and birds, in order to teach them the brotherhood of all creatures, the oneness of life, and how to treat dumb animals, has found illustration in many kindergarten schools, but in some places has not been regarded as a very essential feature of his method. But this is an essential method of heart education. "I once entered a kindergarten school in a Western city," said Miss Farmer of Greenacre, "and I saw that a pigeon was running around on the floor among the children. He was gathering food for the little ones that were cared for in a nest in the same room, on which sat the mother pigeon. The pigeons had built their nest in the room and were rearing their young there, in an atmosphere of protection. The children of such a kindergarten would grow in sympathy with the whole animal world." Certain South American kindergarten patios* are very lively in this respect, where birds may mingle with the children in bowers of flowers.

III. *Patriotic Education.*—This is finding a place in most American kindergarten schools. As in Switzerland, the children march with the flag, and sing the songs of Justice and Liberty. The white-bordered flag of the Freedom League of the Pan-American Congress has found a place in some churches, and merits a like recognition as an object lesson in Froebel schools. It is a prophecy, and a sense impression of large meaning. I saw the young scholars at Yverdon come marching out of the old castle where Pestalozzi had taught and where Froebel appeared as a pupil. They bore the cross of Helvetia crowned with roses, the flag of the historic glories of Switzerland, and it went gleaming away under the linden trees down toward the purple, sun-bosomed Neuchatel, to the music of the patriotic airs of the Swiss, played by a band composed of children. It would have delighted the heart of Pestalozzi to have seen this sight a century after he had gone to rest amid the flowers. In the Argentine Republic great attention is paid to the symbols of patriotic history in schools.

IV. *The teaching of self-control* is an essential part of the Froebel method, and in no country is this moral development more needed than in ours. "To give firmness to the will, to quicken it, and to make it pure, strong and enduring, in a life of pure humanity," says Froebel, "is the chief concern in instruction and in the school." To train the child to say *no* to self, and find his happiness in others, is the strong point of Froebel's system of education. What domestic unhappiness, what suicides, what tragedies and life failures would be prevented by thus strengthening in childhood the moral will! Nowhere do children more need to learn that obedience to law is freedom than here. Our institutions for unbalanced minds are full of patients who might have been saved from misfortune by the early habit of a controlled will.

V. *Stories of the Imagination.*—We must have a new literature for children to meet the needs of the educational revival, after the Swiss and German school methods, which follow the Hebrew parables. Tales of Indians, bear hunts, and of boys who were men before their time, have had their day in our children's reading. The time has come for a large place in the education of the creative imagination, for the imagination largely governs life. Is not the German literary imagination finer than that of English countries simply because the German children on their way to a larger life pass through fairyland? Which is the better interpretation of soul life, Baron Fougue's "Undine" or Hawthorne's "Marble Faun?" That is indeed a country wanting in spiritual sense, where animals and trees do *not* talk. "Where there is no vision the people perish." The cultivation of the imagination is almost wholly neglected in American schools, which in many places are barren and bare. The result is seen in our literature and in our political and social life. The orator disappears, and poetry that interprets the inward world that governs all things takes a minor tone and restricted vision. In this view the White City of the World's Columbian Exposition was the exceptional wonder of the century. A new literature for children will come with the kindergarten age.

VI. *Kindergartens for Friendless Children.*—The rich need kindergartens as well as the poor, for this form of education is the soul's school. But we be-

* Inner courtyard.

lieve that no other charity represents so much in life as the kindergarten, for it stands for the moral evolution of life from the beginning ; it is the gospel of the Sermon on the Mount of beatitudes put into the heart and habits of the child by the natural way of the playground, through the exercise of the creative faculties. It repels no religious sect, no race, nor any political opinion. The whole human family are united in believing that it is right to do right, and that the responsive moral heart and will should be formed in childhood. It has the world for a schoolroom and the Christ-teaching for its seat of authority. In social life it becomes a heart ; in politics, a vote, for one's conscience in every event ; in the missionary field, a church.

The results of kindergarten education in the older kindergartens in this country have been noble harvests from good seed. It has been stated on authority that out of 10,000 children of the toiling classes, who received kindergarten education in one of our largest cities many years ago, only one has been arrested, and that he was discharged. This is the education of the whole mass that educates.

Any one who has means and the time can go on a mission of humanity in this way. It offers an open door where the need is the greatest, and the influence the longest and the most evolutionary. Every street in America where there are friendless children needs a kindergarten school to offer such little ones sympathy, protection, a home, and to bring security to society.

The old nations which are surprising the world by new progress, as Japan, Mexico, and several of the South American republics, are accepting the fact that "the primary school is the foundation of national character." This is notably so in Japan, where a few years ago the first kindergarten school was opened in Tokio, under the patronage of the court, amid songs of the poets, music and flowers, and now numbers in its branches nearly 10,000 pupils.

Instruction and memory culture is only a fraction of the whole system of education. The heart must share the like development of the brain, and the conscience be ennobled to govern both, and the wings of the imagination have an atmosphere. The republic must have men if it would live. Every friend of human progress may well welcome the kindergarten age as an iris of hope in the signs of the times ; in it will appear, as appeared in Switzerland and Prussia, a new generation of men to meet the higher demands of the race. As Froebel says : "Renunciation, the abandonment of the external for the internal, is the condition for attaining the highest development."



KINDERGARTEN ROOM, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

CHILD-STUDY IN THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

BY E. A. KIRKPATRICK.



PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL.

REFORMS in education are sometimes called fads and mere fads proclaimed as great reforms. Of all educational movements which have received both names, few have at any time progressed more rapidly than has the child-study movement during the last few years, and there is no topic at the present time more prominent in the minds of the educators of the United States. Scarcely an educational newspaper appears that does not contain some reference to the subject, and an entire number devoted to child study is not unusual. One journal, the *Child-Study Monthly*, edited by Dr. Krohn of the University of Illinois, is devoted wholly to that subject, and another, the *Pedagogical Seminary*, edited by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University and generally known as the "father of child-study in America," while dealing with all phases of education, yet gives more than half its space to the various phases of child-study. The subject is one of the prominent topics considered at local, state and national teachers' meetings, and since 1893 the subject had been discussed in a separate section of the National Association, which has a large and enthusiastic membership. More than a half-dozen states have organized child-study associations, and local societies and mothers' clubs are in successful operation nearly all over the country, while hundreds of parents are observing and keeping records of their children's development.

SCIENTISTS INTERESTED.

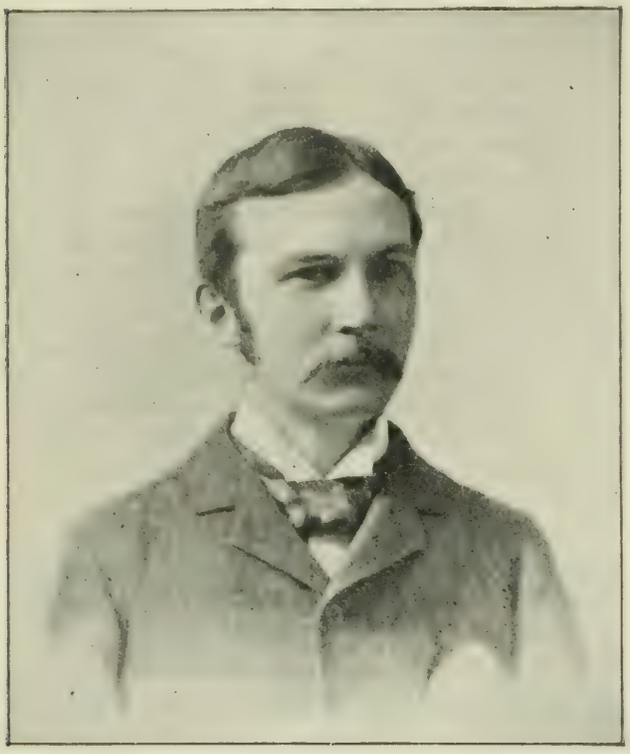
The movement is not merely a popular one, for it is recognized in nearly all universities having pedagogical departments, and is made especially prominent in such noted institutions as Clark University, Chicago University, Leland Stanford, Jr., University and the University of California. The subject is not merely discussed in lectures in these universities, but extensive original investigations are carried on. At Clark University numerous outlines for observation have been sent out and more than 150,000 papers received in return, while thousands of measurements and tests of school children have been made ; at Leland Stanford, Jr., University the work carried on under Prof. Earl Barnes has been scarcely less extensive ; Prof. Elmer Brown of the University of California has supervised some important investigations, and during the past year, since the pedagogical department was organized in Chicago University, a large amount of work in child-study has been done under the direction of Professors Dewey and Thurber.

Scientific study of children has not been confined to those interested in education, for it is now recognized that the sciences of anthropology, sociology, psychology, ethics, philology and even theology, as well as pedagogy, may gain much from the investigation of the physical growth of children, their social characteristics, and their mental, moral and religious development; so we have such noted men as Dr. Franz Boas, anthropologist at Columbia College; Horatio Hale, the great philologist of America; Dr. S. N. Patten, the noted political economist of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Josiah Royce, the delightful exponent of ethical theories at Harvard; Dr. Scripture, the brilliant representative of experimental psychology at Yale; Dr. J. Mark Baldwin, the scholarly psychologist of Princeton, and numerous other leading psychologists of America, such as Cattell of Columbia and Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, to say nothing of those of other countries, such as Professor Sully and Sir Francis Galton of England, Perez and Binet of France and Preyer of Germany, all eagerly interested in the investigation of all or special phases of child life.

NORMAL SCHOOLS NOT BEHIND.

More than a decade ago the Normal School at Worcester, Mass., of which E. H. Russell is principal, began collecting observations upon children through students and graduates of the school, who were given few directions except to report accurately, without comment, the facts on blanks provided for that purpose. They have collected over 30,000 of these papers, and a large volume containing the observations upon imitation has just been issued. That most Pestalozzian of the normals of the East, at Oswego, N. Y., began the systematic

study of children at an early date, and that feature of the work has been made very prominent under the able direction of Margaret K. Smith. In this and other schools it was very soon found that whatever the value or worthlessness to science of the observations reported, the practice gained by the students in making the observations was of incal-



PROF. J. MARK BALDWIN,
Of Princeton University.

culable benefit to them in arousing a sympathetic interest in the children and in gaining the knowledge and tact so necessary in their practical work of teaching. The most progressive of the normals and other schools for the training of teachers now recognize this fact, and some (such as the three great pedagogical schools of New York State, the School of Pedagogy, at the head of which is Dr. Edward R. Shaw, the Teachers' Training College, also of New York City, which is in charge of President Hervey, and the School of Pedagogy at Buffalo, at the head of which is Prof. Frank McMurry, and connected with it, in charge of the child-study work, Prof. M. V. O'Shea) make the work in child-study an important part of the course. It is now recognized by the most progressive educators engaged in the training of teachers that knowledge of subjects to be taught and knowledge of methods of teaching is not a sufficient preparation for teaching, but that the one who is to be a successful teacher must also know the child to be taught. Not merely must she know something of child nature and child development as taught in psychology, but she must know children from actual contact with them and practice in studying them. Unless she knows her school and every individual in it she cannot use effectively the best methods of teaching, and still less will she be able to intelligently direct the moral development of her pupils. Schools for the training of teachers have, therefore, no more important work to do than that of exciting in their students an interest in children and giving them practice in the best methods of studying them.

HOW STUDENTS ARE TAUGHT TO STUDY CHILDREN IN ONE NORMAL.

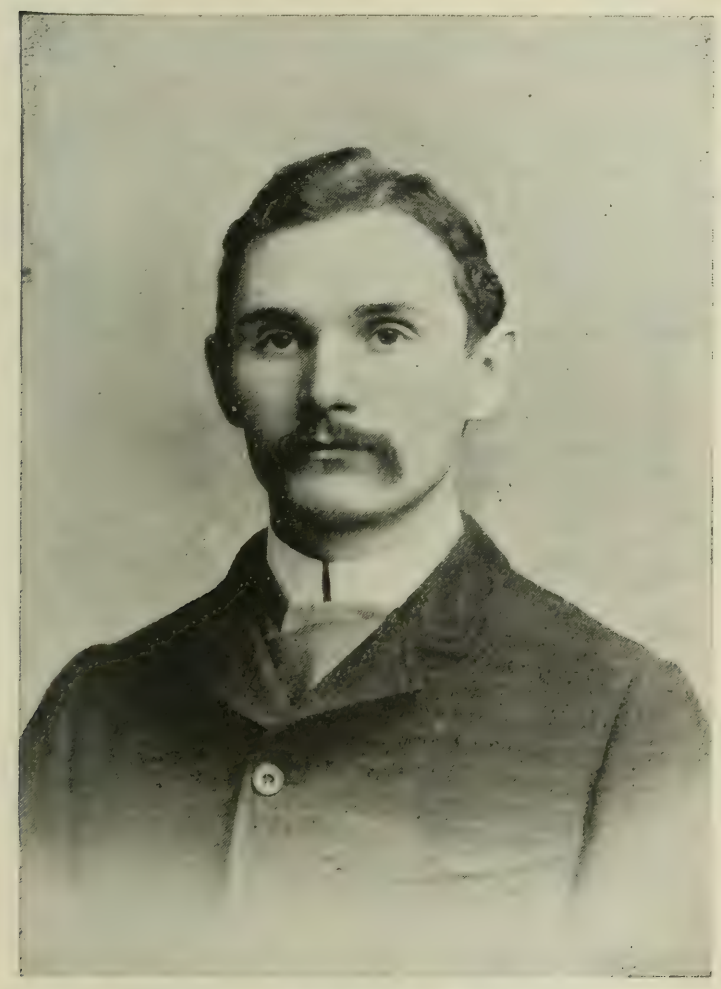
The way in which children may be studied in normal schools can best be indicated by describing what is done in one school. This school, which is taken as a type, is the oldest normal school west of the Mississippi, and is located in Winona, Minn. For sixteen years it has been under the management of that practical and progressive educator, Dr. Irwin Shepard, who so ably and acceptably filled the office of secretary of the National Educational Association during the last few years of that organization's remarkable growth. In this school the principal part of the more strictly professional training is given to the classes in psychology and method, and in practice teaching in the model schools associated with the normal. These departments for the last four years have been in charge of men fresh from university training who, with the advice and help of President Shepard, have adapted the methods of investigation used in universities to the normal school, and originated others, and have thus formed a fairly complete plan of child-study.

As a preparation for the study of children in the



PROF. E. W. SCRIPTURE,
Of Yale University.

schoolroom the subject is frequently referred to in the psychology and methods classes ; articles on the subject are assigned for reading, and the students are sometimes asked to write out accounts of their earliest recollections, their first day at school, their earliest ambitions, or other features of their childhood experiences, the recalling of which will prepare them for a more sympathetic understanding of children. The psychology students are also asked to make a careful study of a younger brother or sister or other child during vacation, and report according to an outline given them suggesting facts to be observed bearing on physical and mental characteristics of all kinds. The papers containing these reports of measurements and observations, some of which are short and of little importance and others very complete and in several instances covering as much as

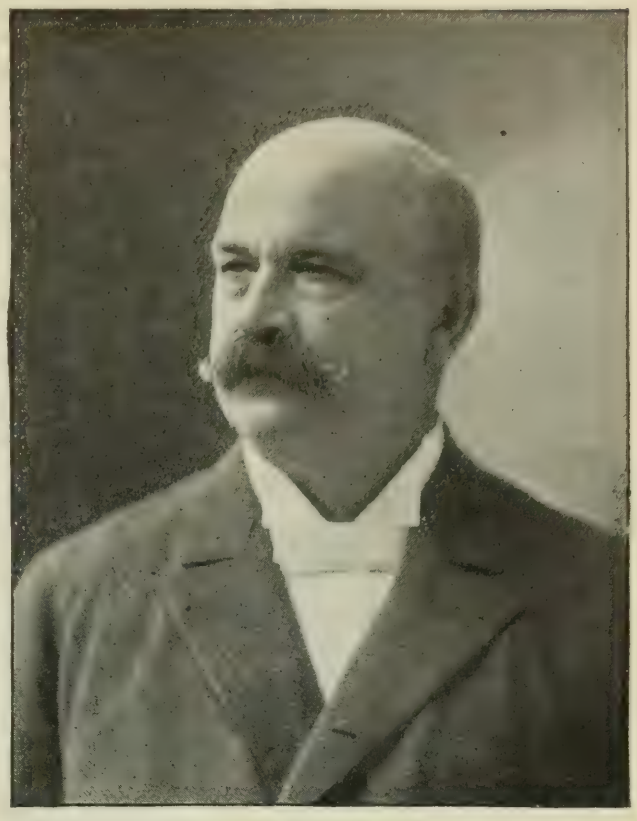


PRESIDENT WALTER L. HERVEY,
Of the New York Teachers' College

twenty-five pages of legal cap paper and rivaling Preyer in accuracy of statement, are preserved and used as material for psychological illustration and investigation by subsequent classes in psychology.

PRACTICAL WORK IN CHILD-STUDY.

Systematic observation is begun when the students enter the model schools as practice teachers. As they teach one period and observe a class taught by some one else another period each day, they have



COL. FRANCIS W. PARKER,
Of the Chicago Normal Training School.

an excellent chance to observe pupils according to suggestions given them. The suggestions are similar to the following, and cover the subjects of attention, perception, apperception, imagination, memory, conception, reasoning, imitation, habit and will.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBSERVATION IN THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

Attention.

I. The class as a whole.
  1. Are they attentive—
    a. To what the teacher says and does.
    b. To the recitations of the members of the class.
  2. State specifically what you observed in—
    a. Motions, attitude or expression of face.
    b. Answers to questions or attempts to follow directions that led you to infer that they were or were not attentive.
  3. Try to discover as many causes for their attention or inattention as possible, taking into account—
    a. The nature of the subject matter.
    b. The knowledge and mental powers possessed by the pupils.
    c. (1.) The order of presenting the subject matter.
      (2.) Clearance of language and illustrations used.
      (3.) The movements and tone of voice of the teacher.

To what extent is the subject matter new, and to what extent familiar? Are they able to comprehend the new and see the relation to something in which they are already interested?

Is what is presented sufficiently difficult to require strict attention? Is one part dependent upon another, so that strict attention is required?

Does each pupil feel the responsibility for what is presented, and that his knowledge is likely to be tested at any moment?

In what way is he led to feel this responsibility, or how may he be led to feel it?

II. Individual pupils.

1. Is the pupil chosen for special study less or more attentive than others?



PRINCIPAL E. H. RUSSELL,
Of the Normal School at Worcester, Mass.

2. Is this difference permanent? If not, under what circumstances is he attentive? If inattentive all the time determine (a) whether any of the points mentioned above apply to him in an unusual degree; (b) whether defects of eye or ear or unfavorable position for seeing or hearing are the cause. If the inattention seems to be merely a habit, try to find out how that habit can be broken up."

The nature and value of the observation can best be shown by quoting from a few of them. There can be little doubt that the writer of the following will know whether her pupils are attentive or not:

"When attentive they sit erect with eyes on books, or on teacher or on blackboard, wherever the attention is directed. A wide awake, interested and somewhat pleased expression of face invariably indicates attention. Their motions are lively and forceful; hands are raised with a good deal of vim and force.

"When a question is asked the answers are volunteered very rapidly and the answers often show considerable thought, thus proving that the attention is held by the teacher. In individual cases often when a pupil is called upon for an answer to a question, a bewildered expression in the face and a wandering, rambling answer shows a lack of attention. A pupil whose attention is not on his lesson generally sits low down on his seat, turns half round and allows his reader to half close, or looks aimlessly around the room."

The one who wrote the following has evidently studied carefully the causes of attention:

"The nature of the subject matter has a great deal to do with the attention of the pupils. The children are much more attentive in the nature study and geography class than in the writing and spelling classes, which I observe. Some of the children do not have the power of concentrating their thoughts for any length of time. I have noticed this especially with Mabel. If the children have a great deal of previous knowledge upon a subject their attention is much better. For instance, when Miss W. commenced to talk about G. W., they were all very attentive.

"When the subject matter is presented in an interesting, orderly way the attention is never lacking, if the language is clear and well understood by the children. If the teacher's manner of questioning is good and her voice low and clear they are much more attentive."

If every teacher studied the perceptive powers of her pupils as the observer who wrote the following, there would be fewer so-called dull pupils in our schools:

"In learning the Roman numerals he had difficulty in distinguishing IV. from VI. and XIV. from XVI. On the first presentation of the IV. and VI. I was not present. But the next day when XIV. and XVI. were given he had turned them around as well as IV. and VI. This shows that he tended to use his first perceptions in apperceiving, erroneous though they were. By careful work of the



PROF. C. C. VAN LIEW,
Of the Illinois State Normal University

teacher and his own continued attention he overcame this, and when XXIV. and XXVI. were given he made no mistake and answered without being told at all. His first impressions were probably due to the numerals being given too quickly for him to clearly perceive the difference, for he is not remarkably quick in perception when he has not had something similar to it. His apperceptive knowledge is extensive compared with the rest of the class and he has very little difficulty in applying

the right kind to the new. He seems to see similarities quite quickly.

"His bodily condition is normal; he has no apparent defects of sight or hearing. In the case of the Roman numerals he seemed to see the similiarities without detecting the essential difference. The teacher carefully explained how the I came after the V. in VI., and on learning the reason he had little further trouble."

The teacher who observes as closely as the writer of the following the results of any method or device which she uses will never fail because of adherence to the exact methods which have been taught her, as it has been claimed normal graduates frequently do:

"In my class I often use the globe, star maps, figures drawn on the board, etc., to help them get clear mental images. I sometimes wonder if I use these too much, for one day E. told me he could not answer my question unless he could put the figure on the board, and at another time when I was trying to explain something that came up in the class one of the girls asked me if I would draw it upon the board."

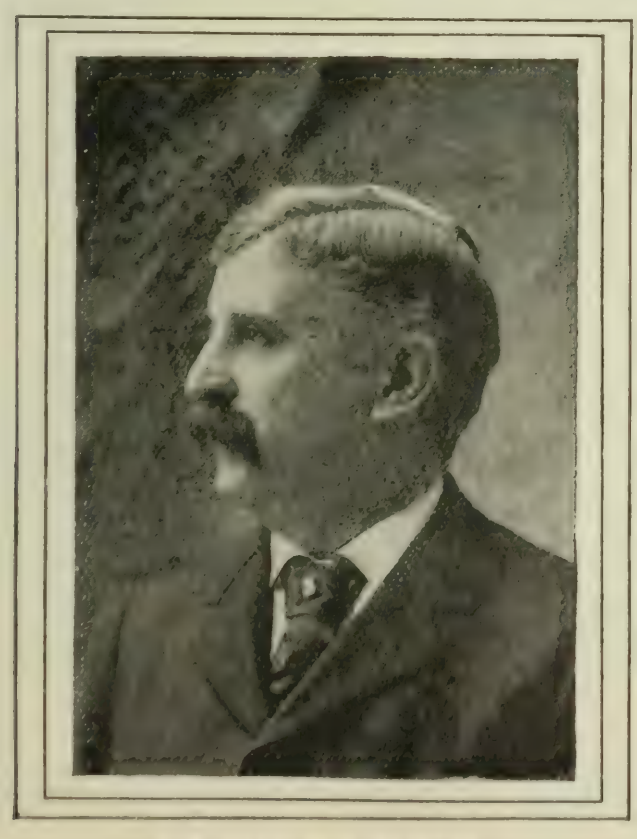
After a study of observation and habit we have seen such observations as the following reported:

"The language and voice of the teacher was frequently imitated. Occasionally there was imitation of the expression of the teacher's face."

"A certain child recited one day standing on one foot and it came to be a class habit to recite on one foot."

"A class was one day reading a very interesting story. Three of the boys immediately shook their fists as they read a boy did who was concerned in the story."

"When I am not reading I have a habit of holding my book in front of me in my left hand and letting my left hand rest in my right. It was but a few days till I saw some of the pupils doing the same thing."



HON. CHARLES R. SKINNER,
New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"The disposition of the class depends *very* much upon the disposition of the teacher. If she is cross the pupils are not likely to try to please her, but will plan to irritate her a little more. The opposite is the result when



PROF. M. V. O'SHEA,
Of the School of Pedagogy at Buffalo, N. Y.

the manner of the teacher is pleasant. I presume the last three statements are characteristic of any class."

STUDYING CHILDREN BY MEANS OF EXPERIMENT AND INQUIRY.

All of the pupils in the model schools were tested by pupil teachers to determine the perfectness of their sight and hearing, and the pupil teachers thus learned how such tests should be made, and the importance of making them, for a number of cases of defects unknown to both parents and teachers were discovered and much light was frequently thrown upon pupil's mental condition and peculiarities of action. Experiments were also made by normal students, under direction of the teachers of psychology and methods in testing the pupil's powers of perception, observation and visual and auditory memory. Pupils were also studied by means of language lessons in which they wrote their autobiographies, described their early ambitions or told about their reading in a way similar to that called for in outlines sent out by Professor Thurber of Chicago University. In all these cases, normal students were given the benefit to be derived from tabulating results and making generalizations—a benefit of no slight value, since only those who have done so can truly appreciate generalization made by others.

In these various ways many of the pupil teachers have been led to form habits of studying children and noting the effect of every method, device and rule upon the children concerned, until it is hoped that all will escape the greatest of all dangers to teachers, that of falling into mechanical and routine methods of teaching and governing. A request sent out to last year's graduates to report observations upon any pupils who had given them trouble, what they did and the results, brought evidence that this hope is being realized. One young lady, after describing her experience with several troublesome pupils, says: "I have proved the value of child-study as an aid in governing a school. What will help in one case will only hinder in another. I am most successful when I consider each child as a separate unit, and not as a part of the whole. Of course, there are certain rules and laws for all, but each child has a right to his own individuality."

It is probably true that good teachers have always studied their pupils, but it is only just now beginning to be recognized that the study of children is one of the best means of making good teachers. Study and practice of the best methods of studying children will soon be recognized as of even more importance than study and practice of methods of teaching, for without the power to discern the condition of a class or a pupil the best general methods may be productive of the worst results. Normal schools that realize the truth of this will no longer



PRESIDENT IRWIN SHEPARD,
Of the Normal School at Winona, Minn.

be subject to the criticism that they have formerly more or less justly received. It is hoped that this account of what is doing in one school will prove suggestive and stimulating to other schools engaged in the training of teachers



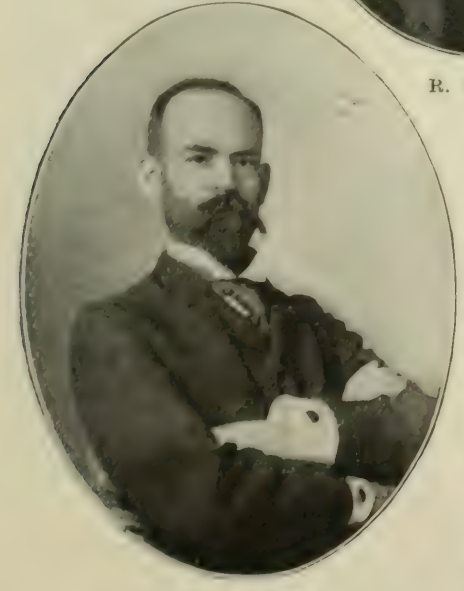
NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING AT WINONA, MINN.
This is the oldest normal school west of the Mississippi, and is a pioneer in the child-study movement.

NEW YORK'S GREAT MOVEMENT FOR HOUSING REFORM.

THE question of the homes and home life of the wage earning population in our great cities is one that is beginning to receive the attention that its importance demands. In England it has assumed its rank as one of the large questions of public policy. In France, Germany and other Continental countries, statesmen, sociologists and philanthropists are giving it their concurrent effort. In our own country we have been slow to recognize the facts concerning the overcrowding and inadequate housing of the families of workingmen, but it has at length dawned upon our intelligent public that we, too, have a serious problem on our hands in the reform of the habitations of the people. A great effort, of a thoroughly practical character, has this year been entered upon by an association of men and women in New York, who are bent upon bringing about a very significant change for the better in the house and home facilities of this most densely inhabited industrial hive of all the world. Because this movement seems to us to be destined to accomplish very great improvements in the Greater New York and its vicinity, and also to influence favorably the cause of housing reform in other cities, it seems to us well worth while to give our readers a thoroughgoing account of its general point of view and its specific plans of work.



R. FULTON CUTTING.



W. H. TOLMAN.

(Mr. Cutting and Mr. Tolman initiated present movement for housing reform.)

The City and Suburban Homes Company, having for its legend "Domestic life creates a nation," is a business corporation, organized July 6, 1896, under the laws of the state of New York. Its objects are to offer to capital a safe and permanent 5 per cent. investment and at the same time supply to wage earners improved, wholesome homes at current rates. It will provide the very best accommodations from the standpoint of hygiene and comfort, attractive to occupants and encouraging a transformation in the existing domestic life of tenement dwellers. The intention is to largely increase comforts and sanitary appliances.



JACOB A. RIIS,

(Foremost advocate of tenement house reform in New York).

The organization of the City and Suburban Homes Company was promoted by the Improved Housing Council, the direct outcome of the Improved Housing Conference held in New York City last March under the auspices of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The Improved Housing Council, with Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century* magazine, chairman; Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, vice-chairman; Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, treasurer, and Dr. W. H. Tolman, secretary, appointed various sub-committees, and that on Model Apartment Houses, Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach, chairman, and Mr. Arthur W. Milbury,

secretary, immediately published an invitation to architects to submit plans for a city block of 200 by 400 feet of the best class of model tenements. The printed "Conditions of Competition" were rigorously drawn in order to eliminate the well known evil features of ordinary tenements, and to secure plans which should assure thoroughly well-built houses, family privacy, the largest possible apartments, and a maximum of light and air. Every room must have free outside ventilation, all apartments must be self-contained, no bedroom might be of less than 70 and no living-room less than 144 square feet of superficial floor area, and every possible housekeeping comfort and convenience was to be provided for. The plans were required to show a safe 5 per cent. return on the investment at prevailing tenement rentals.

Philanthropy, pure and simple, will never greatly improve the housing of the people. The problem is too vast. After all the philanthropic money is turned into homes it is only a drop in the ocean of want; but if it can be shown that the best class of model dwellings is a safe investment, yielding regularly the full ordinary rate of interest, housing reform on that basis will contain within itself the germ of life and development. Capital will be attracted to this field, and presently the rookeries and the slums, with their attendant immorality, drunkenness, sickness, epidemics, and frightful death rates, will have disappeared, and "Home, sweet home!" will cease to be a bitter irony.



R. W. GILDER.

Twenty-nine architects offered plans, among them being Mr. Isaac Newton Phelps and Mr. Henry B. Herts, two young New Yorkers who are studying at the Paris École des Beaux-Arts with the intention of making tenement architecture their specialty. Many of the plans submitted show great ingenuity and a large comprehension of the problem, but not all were adapted to make a financial success of tenements built on high-priced New York land. Exorbitantly expensive land, the extreme inconvenience of the 25-by-100-foot lots, the utterly inadequate rapid transit and Hudson and East River bridge facilities, are New York's chief obstacles to a splendid housing system for her wage-earning population.

The plans were judged by a committee consisting of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, W. H. Folsom, agent for the Improved Dwellings Association, and A. W. Longfellow, Jr., a distinguished Boston architect actively interested in the housing question, and himself the designer of the Harrison avenue model tenements belonging to the Boston Co-operative Building Company, which, by the way, has just now celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of a most useful and successful life.

STATUS AND RESULTS OF IMPROVED HOUSING IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

As long ago as 1835 M. André Koechlin, an enlightened manufacturer of Mulhouse, began the construction of dwellings for his factory help, which he erected at a moderate price, making only the condition that the tenant should cultivate his garden himself, send his children to school, make each week a little deposit in the savings bank, and pay three cents to a mutual relief fund. Later there was organized in this same industrial centre an association of capitalists, which built model small houses for working people and sold them at reasonable prices.

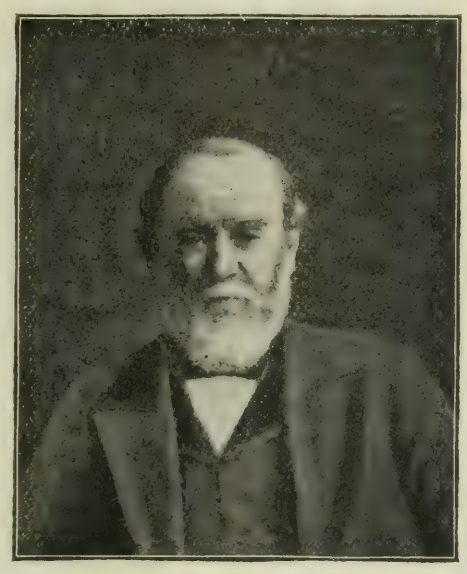


ALFRED T. WHITE.

In England housing reform is associated with the names of Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Edwin Chadwick. Fifty-two years ago the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Condition of the Industrial Classes was organized in London. It still maintains an honorable and useful career, though it has not grown as rapidly as some later organizations. In 1863 Sir Sydney Waterlow organized the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, and in 1867 a body of London workmen, banding together to build dwellings for their fellows, laid the basis of the Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company, which is to-day the largest institution of its kind in the world, with property valued at fully thirteen millions of dollars. There are thirteen other important model tenement companies in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow and Edinburgh, including the two important philanthropic trusts founded by George Peabody and Sir Edward Cecil Guinness (Lord Iveagh). Americans may properly be proud of the fact that their countryman the noble George Peabody was one of the first in the field, and, due to his munificence

alone, more than 20,000 of London's working people are comfortably and healthfully housed at rentals commensurate with their incomes; and yet, so profitable has been the undertaking that the capital has more than doubled from its own increment—all the increase being devoted to the extension of the enterprise.

In Great Britain the housing question has been treated chiefly as a problem in municipal sociology. The leading enterprises are confined to large cities. On the Continent the problem has presented itself chiefly as a phase of industrial life, and much more energy has consequently been directed toward providing small homes for factory operatives. Improved housing on the Continent flourishes best in connection with large industrial establishments. Some of the larger English companies extend their sphere of activities so as to include suburban homes. The Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company stands first in this respect.



SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.

Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, as well as Great Britain and France, have given considerable attention to improved housing. In all the European countries above named about ninety important enterprises are now in existence. In London alone 160,000 people are housed in genuine model tenements, while a far larger number have been transferred to cottages and cottage tenements in suburbs. Fully sixty millions of dollars are to-day remuneratively invested in the larger cities of Great Britain in improved housing enterprises.

Americans, however, had long lived in the belief that there could be nothing wrong with workingmen's conditions in the Great Republic. There were a few, it is true, who had some comprehension of the facts, and who had long labored manfully to cure the evil. To these few is due the credit of various legislative inquiries, culminating for the state of New York with the investigation and report made by the Tenement House Committee of 1894, Richard Watson Gilder, chairman, and, for the federal government with the world wide study made by Dr. E. R. L. Gould of the Johns Hopkins University, which has been published as the "Eighth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, The Housing of the Working People," doubtless the most important contribution yet made to the literature of this subject.

Within two or three years, too, a large number of individuals from various parts of the country have made extensive independent studies in Europe. Among others who made pilgrimages abroad to look into this subject are Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln and Robert Treat Paine of Boston; Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Edith Kendall, Rev. John B. Devins, Edward Marshall and John Lloyd Thomas of New York; Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, and Miss Hannah Fox and Miss Helen Parrish of Philadelphia. Mr. D. O. Mills of New York has made an exhaustive study of British lodging houses for men.

To the vast majority of our people came with startling force the declaration of the "Gilder" Committee, established by irrefutable evidence, that the New York tenement system was the worst in the world, unless, indeed, some other American city might be able to contest this unhappy pre-eminence.

This committee's report showed New York to be the most densely populated city on earth, with 143.2 persons to the acre in the territory south of the Harlem River, which includes all but a very small fraction of the total city population. Paris comes next with a density of 125.2 per acre, and Berlin follows with 113 6. Sixty-six acres on the East Side in 1894 had 986.4 to the acre, now doubtless increased to well over 1,000. So far as is known, Bombay comes next, with 46.06 acres having 759.66 persons to the acre, while the densest small section of Europe is the "Josefstadt" of Prague, with but 485.4 to the acre, and the most congested district of London is less than half as thickly populated as is New York.



CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

In one wing of its investigation the committee found a population of 255,033 persons out of which only 306 had access to bathrooms in the houses in which they lived. Here is a population larger than that of Providence, R. I.; Newark, N. J.; Minneapolis or St. Paul; Omaha, Indianapolis or Kansas City, and only a shade smaller than Washington, D. C., or New Orleans, with only 306 persons able to take a bath in the houses in which they lived; and there is no such thing as a public bath in New York City. The only bathing facilities thus far

provided are some feeble beginnings by charitable societies.

In the same department of investigation 15,726 families, numbering 67,897 persons, an average of 4 1-3 persons to the family, were found living in tenements of an average size of 284.4 square feet of floor area. A fair idea of the awful contraction of these quarters can be obtained only by measuring an ordinary sized room. A room 12 by 24 feet contains 288 square feet in floor area. In addition to the dreadfully inadequate size of the apartments it must be remembered that these are in old, dilapidated, filth-soaked, dark, unventilated buildings. It is no wonder that with such conditions the death rate among children under five years of age runs up to 254.4 per thousand, while under the most favorable conditions it is only 30 per thousand. This is a "slaughter of the innocents" compared with which the butchery of Herod, over which centuries of Christendom have shuddered, sinks into insignificance. Under the same conditions, too, the general death rate rises from an average of 21.03 for the entire city to 61.97 per thousand. The horror of this is intensified by the fact that adequate experiments in many of the largest cities of the world have proved that this murder may be prevented by properly built houses, with plenty of light and air and generous bathing facilities — in all of which New York is criminally behind the age so far as concerns her city wage-earning population.



E. R. L. GOULD.

Still, improved housing enterprises of considerable importance exist, notably the Improved Dwellings Company of Brooklyn, originated by Mr. Alfred T. White; the Improved Dwellings Association and the Tenement House Building Company of New York, the Boston Co-operative Building Company, the Improved Dwellings Association, and the private enterprise of Mr. James W. Tufts of Boston.

One of the most interesting things about improved housing on both of the continents is that its promotion has been attended with rare financial success. We learn from Dr. Gould's investigations that taking the forty-nine enterprises, avowedly commercial or semi-philanthropic in character, in American and European cities having 100,000 inhabitants or upward, forty-three of them are now earning dividends equaling or exceeding normal commercial rates, three are earning a savings bank rate of interest, while the remaining three have failed to come up to this standard. Expressing the relations in percentages we get a better idea of the significance of this statement. Eighty-eight per cent. of these enterprises were fully successful, six per cent fairly successful and but six per cent failures. Can any other business present an equally creditable record?

Due to all these varied studies and practical experiments the agitation for better living conditions for working people has become acute, not only in New York, but throughout the United States. The Improved Housing Council of New York, therefore, met with a sympathetic and encouraging response when it undertook the practical work of forming the City and Suburban Homes Company.

There is great danger that movements in which philanthropy forms a part may become sporadic. Time and again we have seen interesting movements restricted to a very limited sphere, and realizing but half their promise. The reason for this state of things is that organization is effected simply with present considerations in mind, and without a comprehensive programme or outlook. The gentlemen interested in the work of the Improved Housing Council determined that, whatever practical agency should be organized, they would guard against such dangers. With this end in view they determined to select as president and leader of their enterprise one who, from his previous studies and practical knowledge of the various phases of the problem, could fairly be esteemed to possess an outlook. Improved housing, even though it may have a commercial basis, is nevertheless a sociological problem; and success in dealing with it must depend to a considerable extent upon a right understanding of sociological conditions. It was, therefore, probably a wise thing to select for the president of the new organization one thoroughly trained on the academic side, but whose sympathy has always been chiefly enlisted toward the practical rather than the theoretical side of social problems.

Accordingly a company was conceived which would deal at present with two important and distinct phases of the housing problem, and, when successful therein, extend its sphere of work so as to include whatever had been left out of the initial programme. Improved housing having survived the experimental phase, both economically and sociologically, the promoters felt safe in organizing an investment company largely on the model of some of the London housing corporations, but with a somewhat wider aim.

The proper way to begin a reform in the living conditions of the wage earners is to commence with the upper strata. Providing for the best and most prosperous leaves just so much more room for those underneath. Beginning at the top relieves the pressure and prompts an upward movement all along the line. Accordingly, the mechanics and

better paid wage earners will be encouraged by this company to undertake the purchase of small homes built for them on suburban sites and sold on the installment plan with life insurance attached, while the future tenants of its city homes will be in the main taken from the classes below. The city homes of this company will cater to that class of people who desire two, three or four room apartments. The four-room apartments of these buildings, as regards rentable space and conveniences, will be equal in all salient respects to the ordinary five-room apartments in the more modern tenement houses. It is safe to say that the locations selected will be in neighborhoods where there is a demand for these apartments; —neighborhoods perhaps not the most densely populated, but at all events where a positive need exists. The first building erected will cover a space 200 by 400 feet. Very probably, in the future, smaller sites will be selected in different parts of the city, so that the standard of housing in the neighborhoods will be raised by force of competition and example. While more than the resources of the largest conceivable corporation would be needed to provide model city homes for New York's wage earning population, indirectly a great deal may be done by planting improved tenements in different neighborhoods. They exercise a powerful influence in raising the standard of accommodations furnished by owners of other tenement property.



W. BAYARD CUTTING.

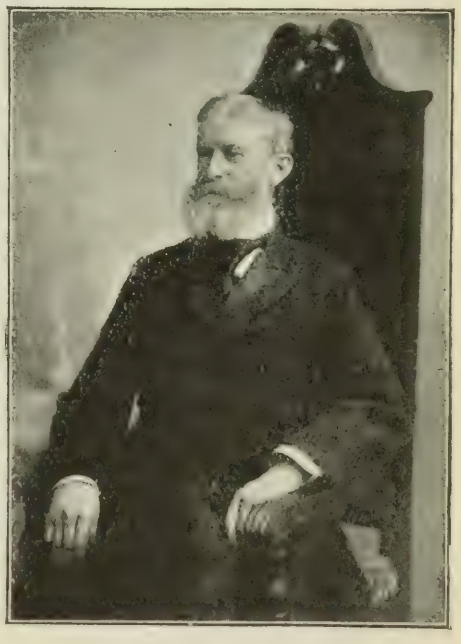


GEORGE W. YOUNG.

An important part of the work of the City and Suburban Homes Company will be to facilitate means of proprietorship among the better paid element of New York's wage earning population. This step is along the line of true social progress, for popular proprietorship is probably the most powerful contributory element in social stability. The method by which these homes may be attained is somewhat as follows :

In the first place, the company expects to purchase several areas conveniently situated, if possible, within the limits of the "Greater New York," at points where good transit facilities are afforded. The company will operate conservatively, purchasing only enough land at one place to develop a colony. The land will be laid out as attractively as possible, and the estates carefully protected against anything which might injure the value of the property. This is very important to wage earners, because it will assure them of a permanent value for their homes when they become the full owners. By controlling a suburb, protection is afforded to future values in a way not possible where an individual lot is purchased and a house built by the owner, no matter on what scheme.

Having selected and laid out the site, plans for small homes, costing probably from $1,000 to $2,000, will be offered to prospective purchasers, so that each one may select the particular type of house which he thinks he wants. Whenever a sufficient number have chosen plans, let us say twenty-five at a time, the houses will be built for them. Building in this way reduces the cost considerably, and the purchaser reaps the advantage. A free choice as regards plans will naturally result in sufficient variety of architecture so that a suburb will not present the appearance of dull uniformity. The buyer will not be limited to the ordinary city lot, 25 by 100 feet, but he may purchase more land so as to make a little garden for himself if he so desires. The land, however, must be for his own use and not for speculation.



JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

Each client, upon making his contract, will be called upon to pay down 10 per cent. of the purchase price of the house and lot, with the option of either a ten, fifteen or twenty years' period in which to repay the remainder in monthly installments. These monthly payments will cover also

the cost of a life insurance policy. By this means a necessary protection is afforded to the family, which is often in a sad plight where the head has died during the period of acquiring a home. The risks will be assumed by a thoroughly responsible life insurance company, so that there can be no question of adequate protection. This life insurance feature is meant to constitute an essential part in the operation. The City and Suburban Homes Company will insist that all of its clients for suburban homes, if insurable subjects, shall become insured ; and where the head of the family is not an insurable subject his wife or some other member of the family may be taken. The company keeps the policy in force, pays the premiums, etc., so that all the client has to do is to submit himself to a physical examination in the first instance. The plan of the City and Suburban Homes Company, as regards this phase of its work, offers probably more advantages both as regards cheapness, convenience and excellence of accommodations provided, than existing agencies. This fact is unquestionably being appreciated, for at the present time the company has more than 360 *bona fide* candidates for the purchase of suburban homes on its books. For pleasing architecture and durability of construction the company expects to go beyond anything yet accomplished within the limits of Greater New York.



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

The City and Suburban Homes Company begins with a capital stock of $1,000,000. While certain well known gentlemen of means and public spirit are large subscribers, it is hoped that the public will largely interest itself in the enterprise. Indeed, the officers and directors of the company hope to have a large number of stockholders with moderate and small sized holdings. With this end in view, the shares have been made $10 each, entitled to a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. The security of the investment is unquestionable, and it is hoped that the 5 per cent. cumulative dividend which is anticipated will attract a large number of persons of small means who cannot at present secure an equally safe investment at these rates. There is no reason why wage earners themselves should not thus invest their savings. The company would like to number among its future stockholders many of its own tenants. In that way they would become part owners of the enterprise which is rendering them social service. If the company should succeed in making a solid financial record, as there is every assurance that it will, there ought to be no reason why the public should not evince that deep, practical interest which will enable the corporation to grow to twenty times its existing capitalization and thus extend twenty fold its humanitarian service.

The stock will be offered to the public through the well known banking houses of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the United States Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company about December 1, these important financial institutions gratuitously placing their services at the disposition of the company to receive subscriptions. It is, perhaps, interesting to know that this enterprise is being organized and put into active existence without any compensation to promoters, underwriters, bankers and counsel. Due public announcement will be given of the date for subscriptions.

Under the by-laws of the City and Suburban Homes Company dividends are restricted to a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. There is but one class of stock. All profits in excess will be carried to the account of surplus, to be used in the discretion of the directors in extending the operations of the company.



ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.

The *personnel* of the City and Suburban Homes Company is a sufficient guarantee of its soundness, both as a business and a philanthropic enterprise. Its president, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, has made himself a widely recognized authority on the housing question. He is the author of the special report of the Commissioner of Labor, on "The Housing of the Working People," recently issued by Col. Wright's department at Washington. This report is the result of three years' study of the housing question in Europe and America, and is considered the most complete storehouse of information on this subject. The vice president, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock; the chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting; Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. W. Bayard Cutting and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the Board of Directors, have long been active in the cause of tenement reform and are large shareholders in the Improved Dwellings Association of New York City, whose model tenements at Seventy first street and

First avenue, built in 1881, have never failed to pay their annual dividend of 5 per cent. and have accumulated a handsome surplus besides. Mr. Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works for Brooklyn, began building model tenements in that city more than twenty years ago, and Mr. White is now the largest single owner of model tenements in America. Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, of the well known banking house of that name, is a shareholder in the Tenement Dwellings Company, and Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., of Messrs. Adrian Iselin & Co., has built at New Rochelle, N. Y., a number of small cottages for clerks and other small salaried men. All these enterprises have not only proved sound investments, but their social results have been a source of great satisfaction to their promoters. Naturally, these gentlemen are confident that a profitable and useful future awaits the City and Suburban Homes Company. Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, who are the counsel to the company, has long been a close student of the housing question, and is chairman of the Committee on City Homes. Mr. George W. Young, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, is chairman of the Committee on Suburban Homes. The other directors are Mr. John D Crimmins, already largely interested financially in city tenements, and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, ex-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Arthur W. Milbury is the secretary of the company.

Among others who have taken an interest in the enterprise are Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. George J. Gould, Mr. W. C. Schermerhorn, Hon. Seth Low, Mr. Percy R. Pine, Jr., Mr. Morris K. Jessup, Mr. W. D. Sloane, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, Mr. David G. Leggett, Miss E. Aymar, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, Mr. M. Bayard Brown, Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord and Miss A. G. Johnson.



ISAAC M. SELIGMAN.

The first of the city homes to be constructed by the City and Suburban Homes Company will be built on a plot of ground between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, partly fronting on West Sixty-eighth street and partly on West Sixty-ninth. The space to be occupied consists of nineteen city lots. The location is happily chosen. It lies on the outskirts of the tenement region on the west side. The tenants of the new homes will not merely be surrounded by better hygienic conditions, but will be in a neighborhood where there are elevating instead of degenerating influences at work. The buildings to be constructed are after the design of Mr. Ernest Flagg. Mr. Flagg's plan was one of the two chosen by the company at the competition held last May. Mr. Flagg has previously been the architect for the present owner of the land in various other buildings. This first operation by the City and Suburban Homes Company is made possible through the public-spirited action of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark. She has turned over her land to the company on an appraised valuation in return for shares of its capital stock at par. She also makes a cash subscription to the capital stock of the company, which, together with the price of the land, will amount to half of the value of the land and buildings when completed. The remaining half, in accordance with the policy of the company, will be borrowed on mortgage.

Mrs. Clark's action shows a keen appreciation of the value of such efforts as the City and Suburban Homes Company is putting forth. She has been the first to appreciate the great utility of investing money through such an agency, at a fair return with humanitarian ends in view. She sees that wealthy people utilizing money in this fashion may prove to the less fortunate classes of society that sympathy for their situation and interest in their welfare are more broadly current than recent political agitators would have us believe.

It is not too much to say that Mrs. Clark hopes her example will find many imitators among persons of wealth in New York. Whether her hope is realized or not, the force of her example and the value of her contribution are in no wise diminished. But why should her hope not be realized? The City and Suburban Homes Company is an enterprise engaged in the most beneficent form of social work. Its officers and directors are men of the highest standing, character and experience. They offer to the public what they believe to be a safe and sound investment of 5 per cent. with improved New York real estate as a security. The social results from money so invested are of the highest value to the community. Why then should not men of wealth who feel moderate solicitude for the welfare of their less fortunate fellow kind utilize such an opportunity as is offered by the City and Suburban Homes Company either by becoming its shareholders or, still better, specifically following the example of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, in providing the means for specific operations of the company?

The company also expects soon to build a block of six-story tenements 200 by 400 feet, and accommodating about 650 families. The site has not yet been definitely located, although the com-

pany is negotiating for several plots; but this block will probably be built in one of the densely populated tenement districts. The company hopes to buy its land and make its building contracts within a month. The architects for these buildings will be Mr. James E. Ware, winner of the Prize Tenement Competition of 1879, and Mr. Ernest Flagg, each of whom will build half of the proposed block.

The chief objections to the old style tenements are contracted quarters, lack of light and air and of sanitary accommodations, ensuring a large death rate, lack of family privacy, and promiscuous toilet arrangements, inviting moral deterioration, and danger from fire—that ever present tenement horror. All of these are cruelly wicked in such houses when new; when they become old, dilapidated, infested with vermin and infected with disease germs, they are a disgrace to humanity and a menace not only to the health of the unfortunates resident in them, but to that of the whole community.

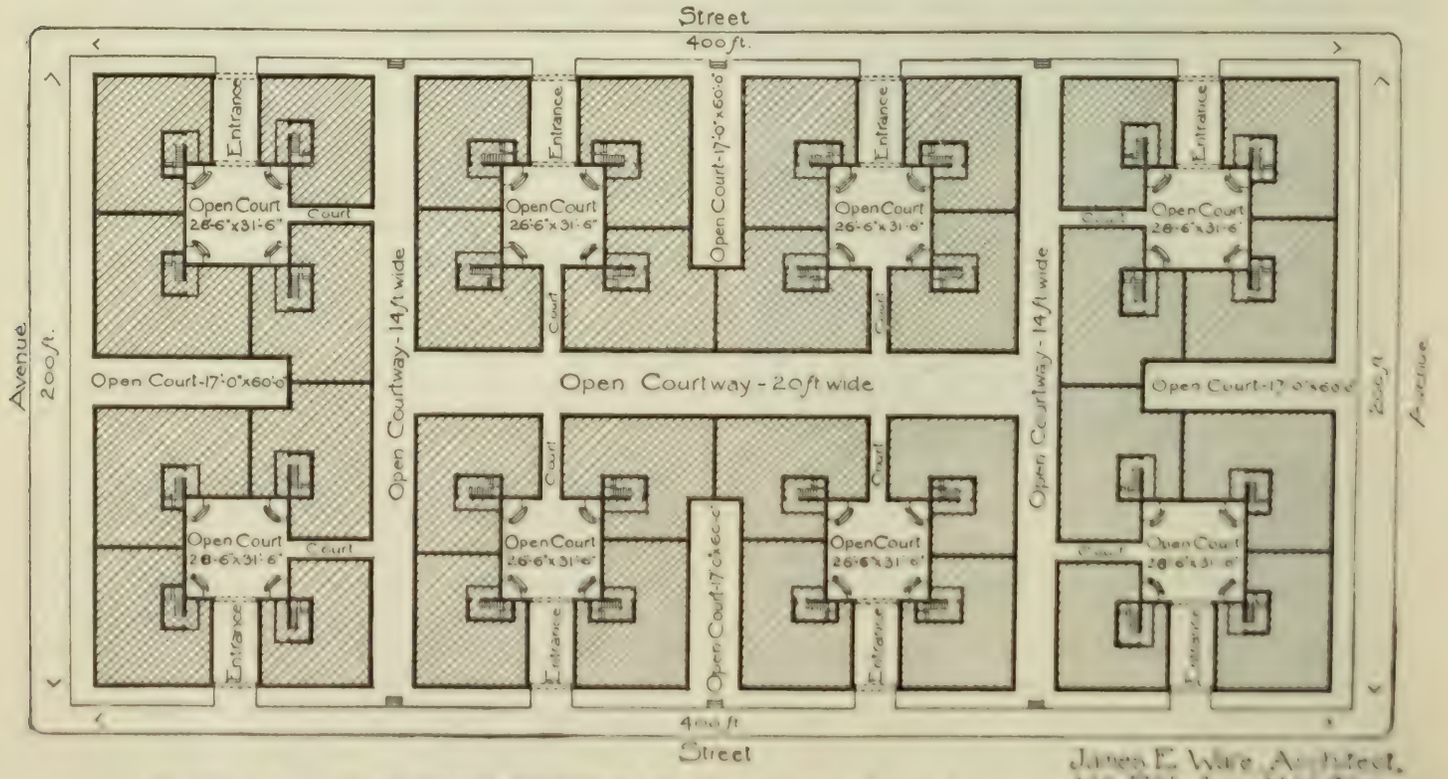


JOSEPH S. AUERBACH.

The unit of the plans of both Mr. Ware and Mr. Flagg is a building 100 feet square, with an interior court 30 feet square ventilated to the street either by narrow passageways, or from the street through the basements; additional light, air and ventilation being provided by recessed courts 18 feet wide by about 60 feet deep opening from the streets. In Mr. Flagg's plan a street 20 feet wide runs from avenue to avenue through the center of the block at the rear of the buildings facing on either street. In Mr. Ware's plan this rear street extends but half way through the block, but is connected by two courtways running from street to street at the rear of the buildings facing the avenues.

In all these buildings every room opens on an abundance of light and air. Everywhere there is cross ventilation and plenty of light; every apartment, whether it have two, three or four rooms, has its private water closet, laundry tubs, etc. In hundreds, perhaps in thousands, of the best tenements now existing, there are many bedrooms containing only 40 to 50 square feet of floor area, and lighted and ventilated only from a narrow enclosed slit five or six stories high. In the buildings of this company the smallest bedrooms will contain 70 square feet of floor area, and the smallest living room 144 square feet. In addition to the laundry tubs in each apartment, commodious laundries will be furnished, equipped with all the modern appliances, and steam drying rooms where a washing may be dried in fifteen or twenty minutes; also, splendid systems of baths. In every way the buildings will have those conveniences which are so dear to the heart of every housekeeper, and which add so greatly to the ease of making a home orderly, attractive and comfortable.

Mr. Ware has adopted the French plan of a main entrance into the thirty feet square central court, from the corners of which start the stairways, four



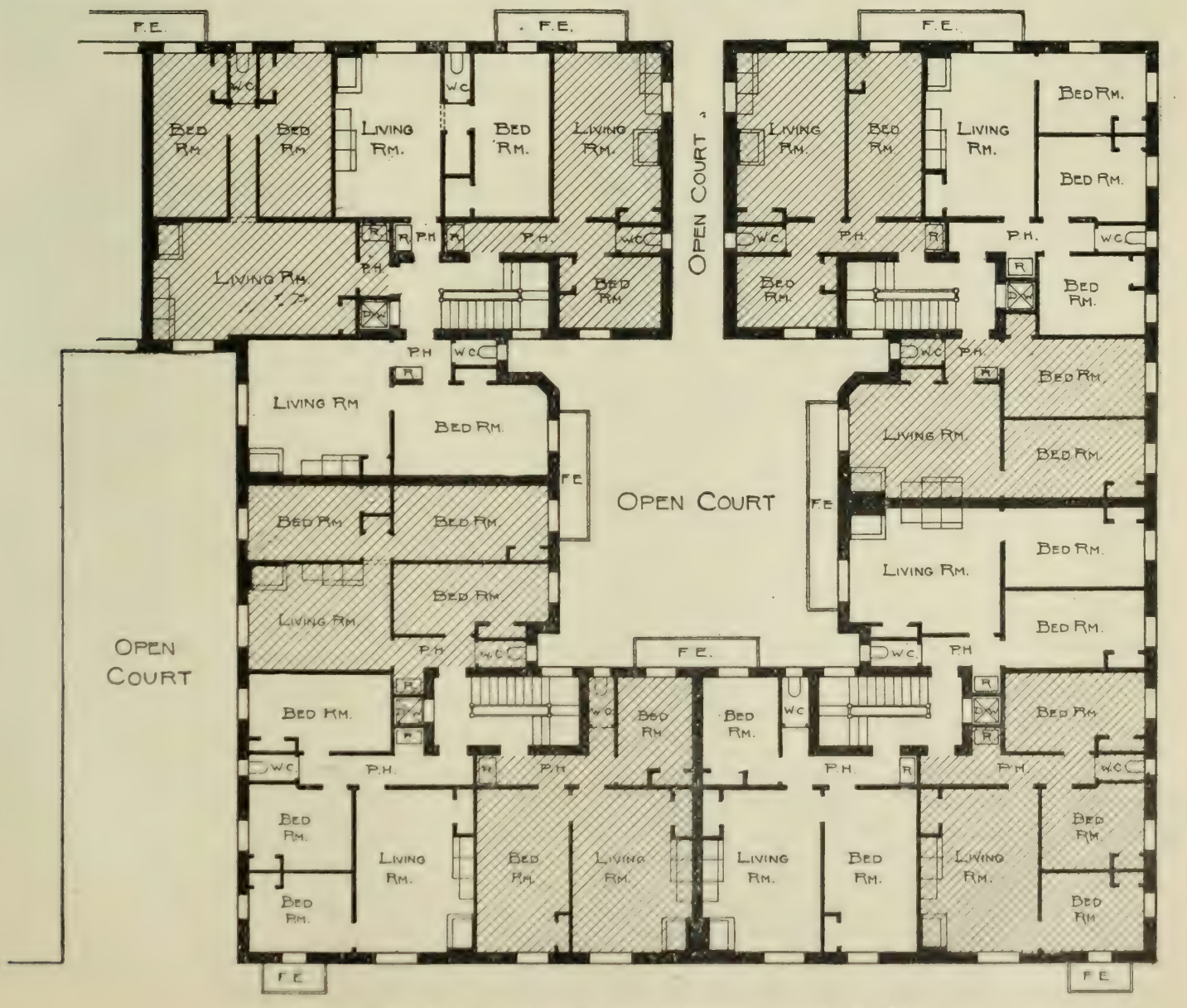
MR. JAMES E. WARE'S MODEL TENEMENT PLAN. (GROUND FLOOR.)

to each 100 feet square building. Mr. Flagg's entrances are from the courts opening from the street. Each 100-foot building in both plans is divided into four compartments by unpierced fire walls running from cellar to roof. The structures will be either fire proof or of slow burning construction. The stairways will be fire proof and inclosed in fire proof compartments of brick.

Gas will be introduced throughout the buildings. There is under consideration a system of gas ranges whereby housekeepers may have fire only when and in what quantity needed. This would certainly result in much cooler dwellings during the summer, and would save a vast amount of trouble and work with coal and ashes. It is probable that the company will furnish hot water throughout the buildings without extra charge. This will be supplied by the central boiler system, which will furnish the hot water and steam for the baths, laundries, drying rooms, and for the heating of halls and stairways. The exterior architecture of the buildings will be made as attractive as possible. A roof garden is among the possibilities.

From a minute study of existing tenement conditions the company finds that for the same rentals now paid in slum dwellings it can give from 25 to 30 per cent. more room than is now given, and hygienic, housekeeping and moral comforts so vastly improved that it is impossible to make a comparison. Likewise its suburban homes will be available to purchasers at a price not greatly if at all in excess of ordinary rates of rental for city apartments of even smaller dimensions, the monthly rent payment including an installment on the purchase of a house and a portion of the life insurance premium.

The movement thus outlined seems destined to assume in the early future very large dimensions. The great and constantly increasing population of New York must be housed; and there seems to be no reason why this carefully devised scheme upon the lines of what someone has called "philanthropy and five per cent." should not make successful use of many millions of capital. It will give New York the benefit of the best experience of other cities and countries, and will play a leading part, doubtless, in that complete abolition of slum districts that the progress of civilization must accomplish within the next half century.



MR. JAMES E. WARE'S PLAN FOR MODEL TENEMENT. (UPPER FLOORS.)

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS: THEIR SHORTCOMINGS AND THEIR GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

BY WALTER L. HERVEY, PRESIDENT OF THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

IN any community it is a matter of vital interest to all to know how the children come by their religious nurture and training and how effective and adequate this nurture and training is. Especially important is this inquiry in our country, where things of this kind are apt to go by default or, at least, to go on without guidance or supervision. And if, as Mr. Benjamin Kidd maintains, a preponderating element in the type of character which the civilization of the future demands is the sense of reverence, it is of increasing importance to know how this sense is being developed.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL FORCE.

Of the three institutions which have charge of this matter—namely, the school, the family and the church—only one seems to be in shape for effective action. The secular school is, for the time being, seriously handicapped in the matter of religious instruction, though there appears no good reason why the secular school might not, and should not, give a certain religious grounding irrespective of sect, and why an atmosphere, at least, of reverence far exceeding anything now attained should not be insisted upon. As for the American home as a factor in religious training, it is a melancholy fact that the American home seems just now too occupied in adjusting itself to a complex environment to be as effective as it should be as an educational force of any kind. We need not dwell on this, nor need we do more than mention the rapidly increasing number of conscientious and intelligent parents who are going to change all this some day. For the time being it is a fact, and all teachers and society in general must reckon with it as such. Upon the church, then, society must lay the chief burden of the religious education of children. But as the theological seminary offering a course in pedagogics has yet to be heard from, and as the ministers are, as a rule, not yet able to preach to the children to edification, and as some of the good people in the pews are "scary" when a minister who knows the way to the hearts of children does speak to them from the pulpit in simple language and with objective illustrations, we are obliged finally to place the burden on the shoulders of the institution known as the Sunday school. This is a clear case of "*parturiunt montes*." For who that knows anything about the matter, either from personal experience or observation, does not feel that to place such mountains of responsibility upon the shoulders of such a "mouse" as the modern Sunday school is simply ridiculous? Venerable as it is and big as it is (in our country alone it now numbers not less than ten millions of pupils), in comparison with its responsibilities, and especially in view of its limitations, is it not pitifully ineffective and inadequate? And more than this, in view of a suspicion which is more honest and widespread than is commonly supposed, that, speaking by and large, the more effective the Sunday school becomes on its present lines the less adequate it is likely to prove, may we not agree that the sooner we get at the facts and discuss remedies the better it will be for the children and for society, of which they are soon to be active members? This, at least, is the viewpoint of the present article, and from this viewpoint there seems to be warranted a frank facing of the present situation and a fair-spirited inquiry into the merits of the case at large. In this inquiry we shall consider first the rise of the Sunday school idea and in particular try to find what have been the virtues and besetting sins of Sunday schools in time past, and then we shall be better able to discuss present ends, means and appliances.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIONEERING.

Just when the Sunday school idea originated is not known, but we have the record of an interesting school of Bible study which was held at Jerusalem not far from 2,342 years ago. The superintendent was a minister named Ezra and he had a staff of thirteen assistant superintendents and thirteen trained teachers, all of whom were paid, besides other teachers regarding whom we do not know whether they were trained and paid or not. The pupils were "all the people," both men and women, and all that could hear with understanding. On the occasion described the school lasted from daylight to mid-day, and notwithstanding the long session and the fact that the people stood from the beginning to the end, we are told that the ears of all the people were attentive. The reason of this attention is not far to seek: "The teachers read in the book of the law of God distinctly and they gave the sense so that they (the pupils) understood the reading." The effect of this kind of teaching was pathetic, for we are told that "all the people wept when they heard the words of the law," and then, being told that it wasn't the correct thing to weep when they understood the law, they went to the other extreme and "did make great mirth because they had understood the words that were declared unto them." In our time Sunday school pupils may weep and they have been known to make great mirth, but not particularly so far as I have observed, because they have understood the words declared unto them.

HINTS FROM OLD TIME SUNDAY SCHOOL PRACTICE.

Thus was the "Sunday school idea" set going more than two thousand years ago. From that day to this the course of religious instruction impresses one chiefly by the fact of its irregularity. It has been rather a series of waves than a steady current. The impulse given by Jesus, for example, had its effect upon the apostles, for it is recorded of them that everywhere they went they *taught* as well as preached, and this was true of their immediate successors. But for a thousand years after the early Christian schools, with their vigorous prosecution of the work of teaching both children and adults, there rested a blight upon religious teaching as upon everything else. Then came Luther, who laid down the dictum that nobody should be chosen as a minister if he were not before this a school master, and from whom the Romanists learned a lesson about the relation of the church to the children which they have not forgotten to this day. And then, as the wave of the Reformation subsides, religious teaching again falls into neglect and disrepute, and not until the great revival under Wesley, Whitefield and Edwards does there come a fresh appreciation of the need of taking care of the rising generation.

Some other lessons of this early period are so applicable to our present needs that it may be worth our while to pause and see what they are. In the first place, we read that in the olden days large portions of the Bible were committed to memory, that attendance was compulsory, that much stress was laid upon home teaching, and that among the Jews in particular the profession of teaching was regarded as the very highest of all; as one, in fact, in which God himself was engaged. "He teaches little children," says the Talmud in answer to the question "What does God do in the fourth hour," and "the city's keepers" are said to be "the teachers." In the Jewish schools and in the early Christian schools there was the closest touch between teachers and taught. The lessons were never lectures, but always consisted of "free questions and frank answers" and discussions in which all took part, and attention was paid to individualism in instruction. On the other hand, it is equally apparent that whenever the wave of interest and of pure and undefiled religion subsided there was not only a marked falling off in the founding and caring for schools, but also a degeneration in the methods employed in the schools that survived. Orthodoxy rather than pure and undefiled religion becomes the end of instruction and the memorizing of dogmas and the catechism the chief means of instruction. The minister loses touch with the children of the church, and finds it easier to preach a long sermon to adults than continue the familiar conversational style. All of which we may take home to ourselves as an illustration of two familiar truths: First, that it is easier for those who have no life in themselves to do a formal thing at arm's length than to come into living and personal touch with individuals; and secondly, that the same thing done in the same way during a considerable time always tends to become mechanical, uninteresting and dead.

BIRTH OF THE MODERN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The modern Sunday school was born a little more than a century ago. Familiar to most of us is the story of Robert Raikes of Gloucester; how, moved by the wretched ignorance of the poor children of his own city, he organized a mission Sunday school for them, having a staff of paid teachers and a curriculum which included reading (not a bad idea for many Sunday schools to-day) as well as the elementary truths of religion; how, as Mr. A. Caswell Ellis points out (Pedagogical Seminary, June, 1896), within four years there were a quarter of a million of pupils in the Sunday schools of the United Kingdom alone, and how, within twenty years after the announcement of Raikes' school, Bible and tract societies had been organized and a powerful impulse given even to the work in foreign fields. So much vitality is there in the spirit of social service applied in the work of religious instruction!

In due process of time, however, there came about the old transition from interest to habit. The question book laid its dead hand on teachers and pupils, and the rivalries of denominations and of publishers produced so intense a system of local option as to destroy the little warmth that might have come from co-operation. The books of this period either indicate what violence was done to child nature or reveal the existence in those days of a marvelous type of childhood. Whether the things in those books indicate what the children liked to have said to them on the subject of religion, or what kind of things grown people thought the children liked to have said to them on the subject of religion, is perhaps immaterial. It was a sad state of affairs in either case. The legitimate fruit of this era may be not too unfairly indicated by this confession of one who is now a brilliant and devout woman, but who as a child was too brilliant to be devout, though she was regular in attendance on Sunday school; namely, that she reached the ripe age of thirteen years before it was revealed to her that the scene of the Bible narrative was not laid in heaven. That the Sunday school survived the abuses to which it was subject at this period is strong proof of the vitality of the Sunday school idea, or of the religious instinct, or both.

THE REFORM OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

One of the first, if not the very foremost, to plan and work for better things for the Sunday school was the Rev. John H. Vincent. And it was an immeasurable advance over all that had preceded, when he and those whom he inspired devised, elaborated, fought for, and finally carried triumphantly into the schools the uniform lessons of the International system. This was a gigantic achieve-

ment. To overcome the prejudices of the people and meet the attacks of publishers who had money invested in the old question books, and then enlist the co-operation of the entire world, and keep them all together for twenty years, was a noble work. The advantages of this system over all that preceded it were indeed great. It brought order out of chaos, helped people to work together and made possible the development of such an undenominational periodical as the *Sunday School Times*, which under the old system could not have attained circulation enough to warrant the maintenance of creditable standards.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN THE SECULAR SCHOOL.

This system has now been in use for a generation. It has not been entirely satisfactory. It has its faults. And these faults are now made especially prominent by certain advances in secular education which have been made during the past fifteen years. By way of giving a background for what follows, the points in this advance may be briefly summarized: The first thing that strikes us in comparing the new and the old is not only the fact that the curriculum seems much richer, but that the entire conception of the curriculum has been changed. The old dogma of formal discipline—whereby the child's mind was conceived of as composed of distinct powers each one of which must be whetted, and the curriculum was conceived of as composed of studies, each one of which would serve as a whetstone for a special power, has been discredited. In its place we have the notion of the mind as a thing of life, of growth and of unity. The function of the curriculum is therefore primarily to provide nutrition, and secondarily, to provide formal discipline, and this in connection with, and not apart from, the process of nutrition. Thus, by killing two birds with one stone, we justify by making possible the enrichment of the curriculum. The old dry drill in the three R's gives place to the fresh, interesting, human study of literature (taking literature as the type of all the new studies), which, of course, involves the three R's, but relegates them to a subordinate place and gives much besides that the three R's could never give. Again, from the idea of development it follows that a child has stages of growth that succeed one another in a definite order and are essentially different from one another in their method of treatment. And, finally, as the child is a whole and not a congeries of faculties, even so that which he studies must be a whole and not a series of more or less disjointed lessons. The child is interested in masses, not in scraps, and just as it is far easier to pronounce a sentence of twelve words than a series of twelve words not making a sentence, so, for example, it is easier to commit to memory connected portions of the Bible than a string of Golden Texts; more interesting to get *much* out of a lesson than *many things*; and more profitable to study twenty lessons all bearing upon one point than have picked out for us and driven into us twenty points supposed to be, or pretended to be, derived from one lesson. This may all be summed up in one word. The modern way allows and encourages and requires children to use their own *self-activity* instead of forcing them to receive, or pretend to produce, that which is foreign to their nature or beyond their stage of development; leads them to think and feel for themselves, and particularly to *feel* a principle in mathematics or in morals long before they can *see* and *state* it.

"THE NEW EDUCATION IN THE CHURCH."

Unity, adaptation and self-activity are thus the key words of the new movement in secular education. How far have Sunday schools in general and the International lessons in particular responded to these principles? The answer must be that the prevalent idea of unity seems to be uniformity, which is a vastly different thing. The prevalent idea of adaptation seems to be satisfied by giving, on principle, to the youngest children the same topic as to the oldest, only under protest providing optional primary lessons of indifferent pedagogical value; by using the historic method with those who have no historic sense, and by providing such an unorganized sequence of lessons that even those who have the germ of the historic sense are unable to develop it. There are tens of thousands of graduates from the Sunday school to day who have studied lessons on the life of Christ, but who have no more adequate idea of that life as a whole than they have of the history of the dukes of Edom. Finally, the prevalent idea of self activity may be judged from the fact that the main motive in the laying out of the course, and in the greater number of the commentaries upon the course, seems to be, and to have been from the beginning, hortatory rather than educational.

The best indication of the fact that this system is now coming to be outgrown is to be found in the success of substitute systems and in the increasing tendency evinced by the International Committee to adopt suggestions and make changes. One of the most suggestive movements of reform is that which Bishop John H. Vincent originated and has called the "New Education in the Church," and those who know Bishop Vincent are not surprised that the one who was prime mover in the reforms of thirty years ago should be among the first in the field to-day. His plan involves the bringing into the Sunday school the same study of the children and adaptation to their needs that has characterized the best of the advances in the secular schools. Prominent among those who are trying to bring about reform through providing a more rational system of Bible study, particularly through the offering of a more pedagogical plan of lessons, are the promoters of the movement which is now known as the Bible Study Union. And it is this of which the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has requested a more detailed review.

THE BIBLE STUDY UNION—ITS HISTORY.

The beginnings of this movement seem to be fairly traceable to the work of President (then Professor) W. R. Harper, about ten years ago, whose splendid campaign for improved methods of Bible study so powerfully affected the country at large. Dr. Harper was also the supervising editor of the first published lessons of the series, and ever since the lessons have been edited by men of scholarship who are in sympathy with President Harper's spirit and method. The father of the movement itself is the Rev. Erastus Blakeslee, who, after some preliminary experimenting, issued the first course of lessons in the year 1891. The circulation increased in the first three years from ten thousand to one hundred thousand and then to one hundred and fifty thousand. The lessons were translated and printed in several foreign languages for use in the missionary field. New courses were continually added, and finally, in 1893, the corporation known as the Bible Study Union was formed, being an organization of about 500 distinguished college presidents and professors, clergymen, Sunday school superintendents and teachers, etc., representing a dozen different denominations.

THE "UNION'S" POINTS OF EXCELLENCE,

The essential advantages of this system may be stated as follows :

1. It is characterized by logical and complete an alysis and comprehensive synthesis. The lessons in the seven years course of the International system have always been co-ordinate in importance ; the unit was the individual lesson In the Bible Study Union system there is subordination and grouping ; the unit is the course for the year, which is a true whole, having a beginning, a sequence and subordination of parts, and an ending. You feel that you are getting somewhere logically and not merely keeping step with millions of fellow students the world over.

2. This system, as is agreed by those who testify in its favor, favors and even compels the study of the Bible text, by reason of the fact that it provides no excerpts in the form of lesson leaves. This is a strong point. Still better even than this is the wider reading and study which are favored by a systematic, and hence attractive and effective, plan of daily readings, each an integral part of the lesson for the week. If this seems to be less intensive than the old scheme, it should be remembered that the old scheme seemed to be moreintensive than it really was, and that intensiveness does not imply barrenness of subject matter. An integral part of the plan, of which Mr. Blakeslee claims to be the originator, and which has been made much of, is the opportunity afforded for writing down the answers to set questions in the pupil's lesson leaf. This is doubtless a good thing and has worked extremely well, though it has possibilities of abuse, as has everything else for that matter, in the hands of an unskilled teacher.

3. In fact, we may say that chief among the merits (and practical difficulties) of this system is the fact that it both demands and makes possible a higher grade of teaching. The unambitious and the incompetent will be likely to be found advocates of the old way, by which it is by no means meant to be implied that teachers and superintendents who are neither incompetent nor unambitious may not prefer some other system than the one under consideration.

4. It aims to secure gradation and individual treatment as part of the system itself. The children and the youths and maidens are not left to the tender mercies of denominational publishers, which too often prove cruel, especially to the two younger grades. This gradation is furthered by the fact that this scheme provides for completing the Bible in three years, one year in the Old Testament, one in the life or teachings of Jesus, and one with the apostles. This seems to make the work of grading and adaptation easier, as well as the progress of the children through the Bible more varied and hopeful. A corollary of this plan is that the notes and quarterlies can be bound and used by successive classes as they reach the proper stage. A school library, accessible to all, thus replaces individual helps progressively assigned to the waste basket.

5. It gives a better chance to each individual class to travel at its own gait. The lessons are not dated, and one may begin the school year in September or in January without feeling that he is out of step with anybody. Why it should ever have been supposed that Mr. Brown's class of girls aged fourteen should be able to proceed as rapidly as Miss Green's class of boys of the same age has always been a mystery to the present writer. There are cases on record of classes which failed to finish the lesson for the day, but felt impelled to proceed next time to the lesson of the day. A further evidence of the elasticity of this plan is found in its adaptability, with slight change, to denominational uses.

6. After all, the true test of values is the test of time and trial. These lessons have been tried widely and for a sufficient length of time. One result they certainly have produced, they have made a large number of people tremendously enthusiastic in their favor. The remark of a delegate to a local Sunday school convention is illuminating and suggestive. Said he to his home Sunday school on his return, "I couldn't make nothing of what they said except that we were all a pack of fools for not taking up with the Blakeslee system." And the following testimony of a minister whose name carries weight on two continents is worth more than arguments : "I have learned more about the Bible from my personal study of the Bible Study Union lessons during the past three years than from all the study I ever gave to the subject anywhere or at any time before."

PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFECTS.

In the judgment of many, however, the system is not without some defects which it is important to remedy. As these are not merely faults of execution, but involve matters of principle, they may best be reached by quoting the words of Mr. Blakeslee himself. First as to the purpose of the Sunday school.

"The question is," says he, "how can its (the Bible's) contents be so arranged and taught that, in the ordinary year of Sunday school life with all its limitations, our young people shall, as a rule, become reasonably well informed regarding its principles, facts and teachings, and have a good working acquaintance with the book as a whole. . . . With such a system . . . children would come to know so much about the Bible as to put their elders to shame."

From the above extract the author's pedagogical point of view is reasonably clear. The purpose of the lessons in question, as here stated, seems to be to impart *imformation about* biblical facts and teachings and to give a good working acquaintance with the Bible, such as a child might be proud to possess. This sounds suspiciously like the old "*information* theory," which still holds forth in young ladies' finishing schools and in the public schools of some large cities, but which elsewhere has given way to the idea of education through formation, through giving each individual "his proper food and motion." Evidences abound throughout the lessons that those who prepared the questions had uppermost in their minds the need of imparting important information.

Again, regarding the classification of pupils, the three ages of man are said to be as follows: First, "The story age," from five to seven. In this there should be given the "Bible stories and great simple truths about God and man and the relations between them." Next the "intellectually acquisitive age," which "should be used to fix in mind the great facts and teachings of biblical history and biography." This embraces the period between the eighth and the nineteenth year inclusive. Finally, at twenty, there dawns the "reflective period of life—those years in which they begin to think for themselves on abstract questions of truth and duty." In this stage may come the "careful and prolonged study of the separate books and topics of the Bible—its doctrines and ethics, its poetry and literature—year by year."

As a psychological analysis of development this must be regarded as faulty. It savors more of the old, hard and fast divisions of pre-evolutionary science than of the modern theory of development. A child begins to think (implicitly) as soon as he begins to do anything, and begins to reflect (in his own way) before he begins his career as a Sunday school "scholar." The work at this stage should take account of this fact—more than is apparent in the lessons as at present planned. Regarding the apportionment of the work within these groups we are further told that "the primary department would be studying the stories and great truths of the Gospels; the younger classes in the main body of the school would be studying the Gospels historically; while the older classes would be studying the Gospels doctrinally; and the Bible classes would be studying some one Gospel consecutively."

The main motive of the lessons for the younger classes is thus historical. But, as has already been intimated, the historical sense develops late. These lessons assume its presence and appeal to it long before it is born. The power to respond to good literature, on the other hand, can be reckoned on very early indeed. It is, therefore, the literary, not the historical, method that should come first.

THE HISTORICAL VERSUS THE LITERARY METHOD.

Even in Miss Wheelock's Primary lessons, which are designed for children of five, and are likely to be used with children younger still, being the lowest in the course, the title, "A Year With Jesus," is incomprehensible to children and ambiguous to adults. But it is found to mean that the historical method intrudes even here.

The subjects of the lessons are chosen more for the purpose, seemingly, of covering the entire space between the birth and the death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus, than of giving the children that which they can best appropriate, regardless of the demands of historic sequence and completeness. In fact, so far as relates to the principle of choice and grouping of topics, for the youngest children, there is no essential difference between the Bible Study Union lessons and those set by the International Committee. In the matter of particular lessons the former seems to have hit the needs of the children better sometimes, and sometimes, though less frequently, the latter have found the happier phrasing and made the better choice. But the principle is essentially the same in both. In no case is there a grouping of like with like extending to more than two lessons, and nowhere is there departure from strict historic sequence. The child of kindergarten age rejoices to see how "one thing busts into another." But does the lesson about Zaccheus "bust into" that about "Palm Sunday" or palms into the vineyard story, with its cheerful *dénouement* of "they took him and killed him and cast him forth out of the vineyard," illustrated by a bunch of grapes that look like bubbles resting on a leaf, each grape containing a "fruit of the spirit?" And more than this, not only does the year begin with the second chapter of Luke but it ends with the twenty fourth. This desire to reach the (historic) end of the narrative by a given date we may be sure is not shared by the infants who study these lessons. Besides there are parents who find it hard to justify on any ground whatever the teaching to a child of kindergarten age the betrayal, condemnation and crucifixion of Christ. To them it

seems not only to do violence to the child's spirit, but to do so absolutely unnecessarily. Is there not in this wide world to be found material for forty-eight lessons to young children on the Heavenly Father's love and care and on the Lord Jesus' life of helpfulness and beauty, without bringing in that which at best is ill adapted to the spiritual needs of children? Even if topics should run out, what mother and what kindergartner does not know that children love to hear the same story again and again? Why should little Ascanuis in his march through the Gospels be obliged to "make" a certain point with every Sabbath day's journey? And why should he be confined in his first year to the Gospels anyway? The Old Testament is the child's own book of stories. Isn't there something in the lives of those naïve old people that is better for the babies to hear about than the depraved performances of Judas and Pilate?

UNITY, ADAPTATION, SELF-ACTIVITY IN THE "CHURCH KINDERGARTEN."

Enough has been said to indicate how the present writer feels regarding the success thus far of the Bible Study Union in meeting the needs of the younger children. The trouble is one both of principle and of execution, but chiefly the former. The first thing to do is what Pestalozzi said to do, and himself did, a hundred years ago,—turn the primary school coach right around. It is not so much that one wheel needs oiling as that the whole coach is on the wrong road. In the interest of perfect frankness, however, and for the sake of the children, it may be better to speak of some defects of execution in individual lesson plans which might still exist even if the defects in the system itself were remedied.

In the first place the lessons show a lack of unity. They are apt to be overcrowded. The lesson on the crucifixion (for five year old children) is summed up in the following eleven questions, ten of which are questions of fact or information:

"1. What had happened to Jesus on Thursday night?

"2. What did the soldiers do with Jesus on Friday morning?

3. Why did they get Simon to carry His cross for Him?

"4. What prayer did Jesus make for the soldiers?

"5. How did the people standing about the cross treat Jesus?

"6. What did one of the thieves ask Jesus?

"7. What did Jesus say to His mother and to John?

"8. How long was the sky darkened while Jesus was on the cross?

"9. What did Jesus say just before He died?

"10. Why did Jesus die upon the cross? (Golden text)

"11. What can we do for Jesus in return for His great love to us?"

In the parable of the vineyard, to take another example, the children are introduced to the subject of vineyards by a swift review of vineyards in general,—in California, on the Rhine and in Palestine, where, by the way, one of the bunches was so large that it took two men to carry it. Then by way of introduction to the sequence of events they are told the events of the first three days of Passion week. Then the circumstance that called out the parable is stated, though it contains the hard word "authority," and has no possible bearing on what follows in the children's lesson. Finally, by way of objective preparation, the vineyard is made in the sand box. The children are now ready for the lesson, which is substantially as follows: "You would naturally expect husbandmen to give the fruit of the vineyard to the owner. These husbandmen did not but stoned and killed the messengers. Prophets and teachers and Jesus Himself are the messengers to God's vineyard and we are expected to bear the fruit of the spirit.—'love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance.' Are you trying to let the fruits of the spirit grow in your heart?"

Now, aside from the question of whether this lesson is as suitable for the tender young children as for the tough old Pharisees, for whom it was originally intended, does there not seem to be in it a lack of unity and a tendency to cram? Is there due regard for the principle, which is clearly enough stated by Miss Wheelock in her directions to teachers, that "one truth is all the teacher can impress upon the minds of little children with force and clearness"?

The besetting sin of religious teaching is, as everyone knows, the vice of inappropriate and impertinent moralizing. Every lesson, it is thought, must end with a moral, just as it used invariably to begin with the time-honored question, "What was the subject of our last lesson?" And there are signs that it is still commonly believed that the more morals you can extract from a single passage the better. It is the principle of the old commentators, who seemed to think that you don't learn unless you know you learn and know what you learn and can say it in terms, and that whether you have learned or not is of less importance than to be able to state what you ought to learn or have learned. In these days, however, it is counted a mark of pedagogical good breeding *not to display in the presence of children morals that are insufficiently clothed in their proper habiliments of imagery and human interest.* It is to be said for these lessons that they sin against these principles less than most. There is but one personal application in each lesson. The points for the most part follow naturally from the subject of the lesson and particularly from the "lesson hymn," which is almost always well chosen. But on the whole the impression created by a careful study of these lessons is that they deal too much with words and too little with imagery; they do not find the child where he is, and work out from him. There is the effort to adjust him to something rather than to adapt some

thing to him. The law of self-activity is violated. And the truths inculcated, having no depth of earth and being so many, have the less chance of taking root and bearing fruit.

Much is made of the Kindergarten sewing cards, one of which accompanies each lesson. Whatever may be said regarding the simplicity, artistic quality, variety and appropriateness of these cards, there is one fault which is vital and quite able to be remedied. Much of the work is too minute and is open to the charge often brought against the kindergarten by experts of being a "bad eye factory" and fidget generator.

The "children's course," for children eight years old, prepared by the same editor, seems better adapted and of distinctly higher grade, especially in the matter of pictures. In the problem of finding "something to do" for the children, however, the possibilities have not been exhausted, and there is room for immense improvement in the matter of literature and story telling. It should be added that there are at least four other published series of lessons for the younger children, each of which offers a suggestion that might wisely be adopted by the ideal plan. And there are possibilities untried by any lessons within the writer's knowledge.

A CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION.

It is evident from the foregoing that in the humble opinion of the writer the time has not come to speak in unqualified praise of any plan for meeting the needs of the youngest children. There are signs of promise, but results are as yet crude. The best thing about the matter is the steady and rapid improvement which is manifest, especially in the system particularly under review, and this is what makes it seem better worth while to make criticisms in utmost frankness.

The most helpful thing possible would be to secure a consensus of the competent regarding underlying principles and their proposed applications. This suggestion applies to all grades, but especially to the lowest. Here in a peculiar sense each lesson is a complex, involving literature, music, art, science and industry. Each of these aspects should therefore be passed under review by a specialist. This is not an impracticable scheme. It is already being carried out in the secular kindergarten, where, particularly in the training of kindergartners, the new plan of co-operation of departments is destined to replace the old plan of committing to a single "general practitioner" the entire work of inspiring and instructing neophytes and revealing to them the mysteries of the craft.

THE WILDERNESS OF HELPS.

No initial treatment of the Sunday school problem is complete without reference to the work of those who are engaged in the Sunday school business seemingly for revenue only. One who patiently and openmindedly wades through the wilderness of Sunday school "helps" will gain the general impression that there are many denominations and more publishers, but that of pedagogical skill and scientific knowledge of the interests, needs and limitations of children there is woeful lack. And this will be found true not of one publishing house but of many; and while some are venial offenders others are guilty of something more like "mortal sin."

As a type of the venial kind may be cited one of the better class of "lesson pictures" for the very little ones. A tipsy Oriental is shown staggering toward his humble cot, a carafe with highly colored dregs in his hand. His coming creates consternation. The children run to the mother. On the reverse of the card the story is told and there follows this *questionnaire:*

"How do the people in the picture look? Poor and ragged.

"What kind of a home have they? A poor home.

"Where has the man been? In bad company.

"What has brought him trouble? The bottle.

"What was in it? Strong drink.

"What has it taken from him? Money and strength.

"What else? Happiness.

"From what should you keep away? Strong drink.

"Whom should you always obey? The Lord."

There is no term that so fitly characterizes such stuff as this as the good old Saxon word *rot.* Why not follow *Life's* suggestion and show the children a real specimen of a drunken man.

"LORD, HELP ME TO STUDY THE BIBLE."

As a type of the "mortal" kind, I feel bound to mention a publication for the little people, which lies before me, issued by a society which is said to "take care of the chidren." It is as vulgar as an almanac externally, and within contains much of the same kind of "richness" that one finds in the books for children of a hundred years ago. Pictures, print, paper and subject matter are all cheap. These are types of questions and answers in the lesson on Solomon:

"How did the people dwell? Safely.

"What did Solomon have for his chariots? Horses and horsemen.

"What for his heart? Largeness of heart.

"What was it like? Even as the sand that is on the seashore."

The ambiguous use of the word *it* might be disquieting to students intent on getting the meaning. One is left in doubt whether it is meant that Solomon's heart had the quality of "sand" or not. But do not be alarmed for the children, for what they are dealing with is *words*, and not ideas at all. This fact is clearly shown in the interesting catalogue of "Some things I must learn," from this lesson. "I must try to be wise. I must ask God for wisdom.

I must study God's word to get wisdom. Jesus was wiser than Solomon." Now as none of these things has been done or made possible in what precedes, we must conclude that here also there is nothing but rote work and that of a low order. Think of an infant "trying to be wise!" So tried the old woman to write poetry but the upshot of her trying was "Here I sit and sweat but bring nothing to pass." And as we might say to this misguided creature, "Your aim, Madam, is laudable, but what arrangements have you for hitching your cause on to your effect?" so we may ask the promoters of this scheme for fostering early piety, "What relation have your means to your ends" The only really pertinent thing in the whole lesson is the little prayer with which the lesson closes, "Lord, help me to study the Bible," which under the circumstances is certainly a very timely petition.

As a sample of the kind of literature with which our children are likely to be regaled when we place them in Sunday schools "sides unseen," witness this "gem:"

"I know I'm but a little child,
And often disobey
My teachers kind, my parents dear,
And from their precepts stray.
But every night before my head
I on my pillow lay,
I kneel beside my little bed,
And not forget to pray."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CANT.

In the name of the children and of society, one may ask, By what right do these well meaning but misguided people enter a field where only experts belong? How long shall the pernicious and absurd Yankee notion that anybody can do anything be permitted to hold sway in this province after having been driven from every other? Is it of no consequence that children are being given a false idea of life, and schooled in cant and hypocrisy and given such a distaste for the Bible as may be removed only by the lapse of many years? However it may have been with the children of two or three generations ago, it is beyond question that the children of today will not reverence the Bible or love Jesus by learning jingles about either. They will not become moral or spiritually minded by reciting pious platitudes. Rather will they, if strong, reject such twaddle; if weak, become morally and spiritually rickety from underfeeding.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

If the social well-being were palpably endangered to a like degree, there would be measures inaugurated for protection. Who will found a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Sunday School Children?" There are many parents who hitherto have contented themselves with personally protesting, or boycotting a particular Sunday school, or perhaps trying to help in the Sunday school to which they have committed their children. These might welcome an opportunity of exerting wider influence through combined effort. One of the first things this society would have to do would be to black-list those publishers who "offend" the little ones by putting on the market "helps" which are hindrances and appliances made for sale rather than for the children. For the sake of society we refuse to buy sweat-shop shirts. Why not for the same reason reject publications inferior and pernicious? There should be an Index Expurgatorius of Sunday school trash. In it parents and teachers should be able to find all publications having print too fine, paper too thin, pictures bad in theme and hideous in execution, and reading matter silly, "pious," and withal ill-favored. The "Index" should also contain many if not most of the "appliances" thought necessary in the running of a modern Sunday school. The following quotation, from a discriminating article by Julia E. Peck in the *Sunday School Times*, hits this point exactly. After relating the incident of the kindergarten child, who had heard stories about pitchers, sewed pitchers on cards, outlined pitchers with sticks, and finally was modeling pitchers in clay, but who finally dropped his clay pitcher, and, leaning wearily back in his chair, said, with a long-drawn sigh, "Oh, how I hate pitchers!" this writer says: "While wandering through the rooms containing primary appliances, at the International Convention in Boston, the incident of the pitchers came to my mind; for here on every side were lambs of all sizes and qualities,—woolly lambs packed in boxes, paper lambs fastened to charts by hooks in their backs, lambs outlined on blackboards, others pasted on picture-maps, gamboling in company with tiny camels, shaped like deformed rocking horses. Is it possible, thought I, our children are saying among themselves, 'Oh, how I hate lambs?' For do we not sing of lambs, talk of lambs, give the children scissors to cut lambs from paper,—and to what end? What important truth, needed for their souls' salvation, are we overlooking while we 'fuss' with lambs?" . . . . "Among all these appliances, covering tables and walls, there is much that is too good to lose. What shall we choose to copy? How shall we know useless from useful?" Akin to this lamb abuse is the blackboard nuisance. The vast majority of the blackboard hints sent out by publishers into a too friendly world are bad in form and void of good effect. They pervert the taste and blunt the sense of humor; and besides they crowd out better things. It were safer to put them all on the "Index" until the righteous few can show cause wherefore they should be taken off, than to go on "making blackboard ingenuities, dissolving from acrostic into enigma and from enigma into rhyme." "But," you say, "the children are interested in these things." True, and would be still more interested in post

ers and many other vulgar and glaring things. The law of interest is exclusive, not inclusive. It tells us what *not* to place before the children:—*Nothing that is not interesting; not everything that is interesting; not anything merely because it is interesting.*

THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION—THE TEACHERS.

But the question which arises at this point in the mind of every practical Sunday school worker is, Where, even supposing you can construct an ideal system, are you going to find the ideal teachers? The discussion of this problem would lead far beyond the limits of the task set by the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It is clear, however, that here is after all the crux of the situation. A good teacher with a bad system can, under God, save souls. With a bad teacher the best system may prove worse than the worst system. And it is also clear that there is no essential difference *in principle* between the training of teachers for secular schools and of those for religious schools. Both deal with the human soul, both employ subject matter. Both are prone to fail at the same points—in imperfect knowledge of the child's mind and imperfect sympathy with his point of view; in imperfect knowledge of truth and power of analysis and synthesis; in imperfect self-command. In the training of secular teachers there are definite and well adapted means for meeting these ends. Such arrangements might be extended to include Sunday school teachers. There is no good reason why they should not be so extended. Of bad reasons there are at least two: sectarian prejudice and expense. The former need not disturb us, for it is on the wane. The latter will disappear as soon as people understand that although *salvation* is free, *education* costs, and that religious education is not an exception to the rule. But Sunday-school teachers are at present so poorly paid that it is idle to expect them to take time and pay for being trained besides. The educational work of the church should therefore be endowed. And as the teachers of many churches may more economically receive training at a central point, it might be better to endow an institution, or a department within an institution already established, for the training of religious teachers and of those who should supervise religious teaching.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN "OLD AND NEW."

After all is not the problem of "old and new" in the Sunday school a part of the larger issue between old and new everywhere? Somehow it all hangs together. A man who believes in the creation of the world by fiat in six working days, in his further study of the Bible will find as many miracles as he can and make them as miraculous as possible: in practical philanthropy will try to make the mission kindergartner perform the miracle of living on an insufficient salary; in home relations will stoutly maintain the dogma of divine right and demand that he be given that impossible kind of obedience known as "instant and unquestioning;" in matters of secular instruction will stick to the formal discipline of the three R's and their kin; in religious instruction and nurture will proceed from *à priori* considerations rather than from observed and tested data, and in general prefers *appeal* to *education*, and is fain to patch up for the next world a job lot of old sinners who are all but hopeless wrecks in this, rather than save children, and *through them the homes*, from wreck both in this world and the next.

On the other hand, by the same principle of solidarity, those who have once clearly grasped the principle of growth or, if you please, of evolution, in one province, tend to apply it in all. And herein is the essence of the whole matter. If we may believe that up to a certain point the child is wholly under the dominion of original sin, and then is ready to be converted, what we are to do is simple enough. Convince him of sin, and when he is old enough convert him. If, however, a child grows by unfolding, it follows that there is in each individual an inner form or principle of growth, a *something* which is being unfolded, and this we must respect and follow; and it follows that there are stages of development to which we must adjust ourselves and our teaching; that nothing can be done all at once; that, in fine, the most we can do is to study the child that we may give him his own "food and motion." All of which is only a roundabout way of saying what Plato said for us long ago, and what Jesus, whose revelation of the new order is the clearest and completest that has come down to us, again and again set forth as the method of God's working everywhere.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHAT LANGUAGE DID CHRIST SPEAK?

THE December *Century* contains a brief paper by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis, giving the evidence which goes to show that Christ spoke not in Hebrew or Greek, but in Syriac or Aramaic. Dr. William Hayes Ward, who is one of the world's foremost Assyriologists, introduces Mrs. Lewis' article with a note explaining that she was not only a student of the Syriac language, but could talk Arabic and Greek, and that with these attainments she had been able to talk with the Greek monks at Mount Sinai, and discover the faded letters of a most important ancient Syriac text of the Four Gospels. The leaves were stuck together, but she separated them by the steam from a teakettle and took four hundred photographs from which she made a translation of these famous manuscripts.

THE ARAMAIC A DISTINCT LANGUAGE.

The Aramaic was the vernacular of Mesopotamia, and is a distinct language, quite different from Hebrew or Greek. It had almost certainly become the language of the common people of the Hebrew race before the advent of Christ, and the rabbis were accustomed to speak to their congregations in that fashion rather than Hebrew or Greek. Mrs. Lewis says:

"Our difficulty of proving this is increased by the ambiguous sense in which the word 'Hebrew' is used in the New Testament. Strictly speaking, it ought to be applied to that language only in which the Pentateuch was written; but it was used carelessly also for Aramaic, as being the language spoken by the Hebrews in contradistinction to the cosmopolitan tongue of the Greeks. The 'great silence' which followed the very beginning of St. Paul's address to the people, as recorded in Acts xxi. 40, was assuredly not produced by the sound of classical Hebrew, but by the familiar accents to which the miscellaneous crowd were accustomed in every-day life. We do not mean to say that the language of the Torah and of the prophets was quite unknown to them all; they heard it solemnly read every Sabbath day in their synagogues, and they used it in the blessings which they invoked over their meals. But it is, to say the least, more than doubtful if they could have followed the extempore arguments addressed to them by St. Paul had he spoken to them in the sacred classical tongue."

It is also clear from this narrative that the mob of Jerusalem would not have understood a discourse in Greek.

THE GOSPEL WRITTEN IN A SYRIAC ATMOSPHERE.

Mrs. Lewis gives very specific textual evidences to prove her point, and, notwithstanding certain objections which have been raised by commentators, she thinks the balance of proof lies strongly on the side of the Syriac or Aramaic language.

"We are on surer ground when we come to the indications in the texts of the Gospels which point to these narratives having been produced in a Syriac rather than in a Greek or a Hebrew atmosphere.

"We have, first of all, the various Aramaic phases actually embodied in the Greek text as having been uttered by our Lord, such as 'Ephphatha' ('Be opened'), 'Talitha, cumi' ('Maiden, arise'), where the word *cumi* might be Hebrew or Syriac or Arabic, but where *talitha* is purely Syriac. And the last despairing cry of our Lord on the cross, 'Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?' is not translated in the Sinaitic palimpsest, for the good reason that it is a natural part of the Syriac text.

THE NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

"Take next the names of persons and places in the New Testament. The Syriac word for 'son' is *bar*, and so we have Bartholomew, Barabbas, Bar-Jesus, Bar-Jona, Barnabas, Bar-Timæus. Had Hebrew been the spoken tongue, these names would have run Ben-tholomew, Ben-Jesus, etc. We have also 'Cepha' (a stone, feminine gender), 'Boanerges,' *i.e.*, *Beni-rogaz* (sons of thunder), 'Sapphira' (the beautiful), 'Thoma' (the twin), 'Martha' (the mistress), 'Tabitha' (the gazelle), 'Bethsaida' (house of fishing), 'Nazareth' (watch), 'Gethsemane' (an oil-press), 'Golgotha' (place of a skull), 'Aceldama' (the field of blood). It may as well be explained that the final syllable of most of these names, *a*, is a distinctly Syriac termination. The words 'mammon' (Matt. vi. 24) and 'raca' (Matt. v. 22) and 'abba' are Syriac also.

AN EVIDENCE IN THE SCRIPTURAL PUNS.

"Nor are other indications wanting that our Lord spoke in Syriac. Semitic peoples delight in puns and in assonances or jingles of words. We need not go far to prove this. The Koran derived much of its supposed sanctity from this cause alone. Babylonian royal decrees and Arabic legal documents are all enlivened by it; and in the Syriac version of our Lord's discourses it seems as if one word had sometimes suggested another. We give the following instances: John viii. 34—'He who commiteth sin is the slave of sin.' Here the word for 'commit' and the word for 'slave' are both regular forms of the triliteral verb, *bad*. There is a similar play on the same word in Luke vii. 8: 'I say to my slave, Do this, and he doeth it.'"

WANTED: A WORLD-LANGUAGE:

And How to Get It.

"THE Modern Babel" is the title of Professor Mahaffy's article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He is distressed at the mistaken patriotism which condemns men of science to bury their discoveries and conclusions in the particular dialect of their land. English, French and German, once thought the three keys to all that was really valuable in modern literature, are now no longer sufficient. There are vast treasures of knowledge in Italian, Greek, Dutch, Russian and Hungarian, which would once have been confided to more cosmopolitan tongues. Wales is "kept barbarous by upholding its own obsolete language," and Irishmen are found who insist on officials in the south and west counties being required to speak the native Erse. Nations thus lose touch of each other. And in the most fruitless effort to learn many modern languages, there is a "terrible waste of time and labor."

THE ONLY POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

The remedy for this modern Babel is "the use of one common language in addition to the mother-tongue of each people,"—a common language such as Greek was once, and later Latin,—such as French was more recently in diplomacy. The need has been so obtrusive as only a few years ago to give rise to Volapük. Even savage nations with their pigeon-English have shown a clearer insight:

"In spite of the stupid indifference of our rulers, who will not see that language is one of the great sources of a nation's influence, English enterprise and English trade make it perfectly impossible for any other nation to impose its language on the world. From this aspect we may include under English the great Republic of the West, which not only speaks English all over North America, but which leavens the cargoes of foreigners that arrive almost daily at our ports, and insist that, whatever may be their nationality or speech, they shall accommodate themselves to the condition of understanding and speaking English. If we add to the influence of the United States that of the English colonies all over the world, the preponderance of English is so great that we only wonder why our language has not long since become not only the trading language (Handelsprache), but the language of common intercourse throughout the nations of the world. That it will become so in time is very probable, if English commerce and English wealth continue to expand at their present rate."

WHAT HINDERS?—OUR STUPID DIPLOMATISTS—

The new particularisms only hasten this result. The two principal hindrances come from English diplomats and pedants. English diplomats let slip every chance of asserting the use of English, even allowing French, with Arabic, instead of English, to be the official language of Egypt. That country was almost Anglicized by American schools and our commercial influence, until English diplomacy set to work to Frenchify it. In fifty years the decadence of France will palpably prove the folly of perpetuating the local ascendancy of its tongue.

—AND OUR WRETCHED SPELLING.

But the great obstacle to the universal adoption of English is our spelling. Yet the pedants, in examinations and in critiques, lay tremendous stress on strict adhesion to our unphonetic and irrational spelling. Shall we then follow the banner of Sir Isaac Pitman? "As a new system, no." But if every literary man would do a little to modify our spelling slightly in a more phonetic direction—as in *rime, rythm, sovran,* and perhaps *tho'*—a great change would soon be made. "The real and only object for the present generation is to accustom the vulgar English public to a certain indulgence or laxity of spelling, so that gradually we may approach—I will not say a phonetic, but—a reasonably consistent orthography."

PLEA FOR LOOSE SPELLING—AND ACCENTS.

"Laxity in spelling"—with what joy would the overwhelming majority of English-writing folk in both hemispheres welcome the license the professor wishes to extend to them!

A further expedient which the ancient Greeks adopted after their "common dialect" came into use is recommended by the professor: "they put accents on their words"—

"Why not adopt the same device as regards English? I have known many a British traveler puzzled in Ireland because he was ignorant of the accents on our proper names. Why not therefore write Drógheda, Athenrȳ, Achónry, Athȳ, etc., and save trouble? And then why not gradually and tentatively distinguish by accents thóugh and toughˊ, plágue and águe, according to any system which may be found most simple and convenient? A paragraph at the opening of the grammar would be sufficient to explain it."

The professor's appeal to pedantry and diplomacy is likely, it may be feared, to fall on deaf ears. The popular exigencies of the United States, where all the nationalities are compelled practically to learn English, are more likely to simplify our spelling than the most radical British education department or foreign ministry. Nevertheless this plea—by a professor—is significant.

THE *Dublin Review* for October is an especially good number. Special notice is required for Mrs. Mulhall's statement of the Irish origin of Dante's poem, and the articles dealing with the Reformation and Revolution by Father Kent, Mr. Conder and Miss Shield. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie presses the Indian practice of making grants to denominational schools in behalf of their secular instruction, irrespective of religion taught or not taught, as an example for the home government. Miss E. M. Clerke contributes a cheering word on the crisis in Rhodesia, the opening up of which land she pronounces a great success.

A LITERARY VIEW OF SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

IN the December *Scribner's* Agnes Repplier makes all manner of fun of certain classes of joyless literature provided for the children of the Puritans in America and the successors of those wonderful books in our own days, which brings her to give a literary opinion of our Sunday school literature, especially interesting in the light of Mr. Hervey's article in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Miss Repplier particularly attacks the "Leila Books," "Mary and Florence," "The Wide Wide World" and "Melbourne House." She devotes some space and argument showing that the favorite juvenile character, "Elsie Dinsmore," is unnatural and absurd and bad Sunday school reading. Miss Repplier says:

"There is no reason why the literature of the Sunday school, since it represents an important element in modern book-making, should be uniformly and consistently bad. There is no reason why all the children who figure in its pages should be such impossible little prigs; or why all parents should be either incredibly foolish and worldly minded, or so inflexibly serious that they never open their lips without preaching. There is no reason why people, because they are virtuous or repentant, should converse in stilted and unnatural language. A contrite burglar in one of these edifying stories confesses, poetically, 'My sins are more numerous than the hairs of my head or the sands of the sea-shore'—which was probably true, but not precisely the way in which the Bill Sykeses of real life are wont to acknowledge the fact. In another tale, an English one this time, a little girl named Helen rashly asks her father for some trifling information. He gives it with the usual grandiloquence, and then adds, by way of commendation: 'Many children are so foolish as to be ashamed to let those they converse with discover that they do not comprehend everything that is said to them, by which means they often imbibe erroneous ideas, and perhaps remain in ignorance on many essential subjects, when by questioning their friends they might easily have obtained correct and useful knowledge.' If Helen ever ventured on another query after that, she deserved her fate.

"Above all, there is no reason why books intended for the pleasure as well as for the profit of young children should be so melancholy and dismal in their character. Nothing is more unwholesome than dejection, nothing more pernicious for any of us than to fix our consideration steadfastly upon the seamy side of life. Crippled lads, consumptive mothers, angelic little girls with spinal complaint, infidel fathers, lingering death-beds, famished families, innocent convicts, persecuted schoolboys and friendless children wrongfully accused of theft have held their own mournfully for many years. It is time we admitted, even into religious fiction, some of the conscious joys of a not altogether miserable world. I had recently in my service a pretty little housemaid barely nineteen years old, neat, capable and good tempered, but so perpetually downcast that she threw a cloud over our unreasonably cheerful household. I grew melancholy watching her at work. One day, going into the kitchen, I saw lying open on her chair a book she had just been reading. It purported to be the experience of a missionary in one of our large cities, and was divided into nine separate stories. These were their titles, copied *verbatim* on the spot:

The Infidel.
The Dying Banker.
The Drunkard's Death.
The Miser's Death.
The Hospital.
The Wanderer's Death.
The Dying Shirt-Maker.
The Broken Heart.
The Destitute Poor.

"What wonder that my little maid was sad and solemn when she recreated herself with such chronicles as these? What wonder that, like the Scotchman's famous dog, 'life was full o' sairiousness' for her, when religion and literature, the two things which should make up the sum of our happiness, had conspired, under the guise of Sunday-school fiction, to destroy her gayety of heart?"

HOW DETROIT INFANTS ARE LED THROUGH "CULTURE-EPOCHS."

IN the *Forum* for November Miss Gertrude Buck of the University of Michigan tells of the Normal Training School for Teachers in Detroit, and its experiments with the so-called "culture-epoch principle." This Detroit school takes children in the first grade and teaches them stories out of "Hiawatha," because Hiawatha was an Indian and Indians are savages. Having gotten through with the savage epoch, the children are advanced to the room devoted to "Kablu," "a little early Aryan boy." The "little early Aryans" are supposed to have gotten beyond the hunting stage and to have taken up with sheep herding and elementary agriculture. After a while, the children enter a military stage of existence with "Darius the Persian boy," and they are also permitted at this stage to come in contact with the Old Testament Hebrew civilization. In the next room the children find themselves advanced to the Greek period; and mythologies, temples and classic statues occupy their exclusive attention. Next comes the Roman room, with the military and patriotic spirit dominant, and "power through law" the ethical core of the study. Next comes the period of King Arthur, with feudalism and chivalry the characteristics of the epoch, and after that the period of the Renaissance, with its art, its literature and its intense activity in many directions. Through several more epochs the child is brought up to date.

At least it is all very interesting, and a thousand times better than the barren old methods of the primary schools.

The following paragraphs from Miss Buck's article present a very attractive description of the proceedings in what we might call the aboriginal or hunting and fishing epoch :

"In the first grade, the children between five and six years old are deep in stories of Hiawatha, the little Indian boy, a type of the nomadic period in civilization. Every day the teacher tells them a story, either new or old, about Hiawatha—how he looked, what sort of house he lived in, what he ate, and what he wore, what he learned in his forest school, how he shot the deer, how he made his canoe, about the animals and flowers he knew, and, with the particularity so dear to the childish heart, almost everything relating to his daily life. These stories are very simple, consisting often of not more than half a dozen sentences. For instance, on the first morning I visited the school the story told how Hiawatha all alone walked proudly into the forest with the bow and arrows which the old Iagoo had made for him (the stories of the making of the bow and arrows and of what the birds and the squirrels said to Hiawatha had been used, in order, before), and how the rabbit leaped out of his pathway, saying to the little hunter, 'Do not shoot me Hiawatha!'

"When the story had been told with delightful minuteness and enthusiasm by the teacher, she drew the main facts from the children again by means of questions, and then one child, who had among others volunteered, was selected to tell the whole story, the order of events, as narrated by the teacher, being carefully maintained. The reading lesson followed; it had previously been placed upon the blackboard in script letters and consisted of the lines—

> 'And the rabbit from his pathway
> Leaped aside ;
> Saying to the little hunter,
> "Do not shoot me, Hiawatha!"'

"The method by which children in the first grade learn to read such a lesson as this may be sufficiently suggestive to the teacher to warrant a brief description. The children read what is set for them largely through their previous knowledge of the story which it tells, and of the order of events therein ; but, having read it after this fashion, they learn to pick out any given line—such as, 'Do not shoot me, Hiawatha!'—from the rest ; at first from their knowledge of the order of events, and afterward from their familiarity with the general appearance of each verse, in whatever position on the blackboard it may be found. Next, by a similar process, they learn to recognize at sight any given word anywhere in any of the verses, and, later, also when isolated on the blackboard. From the identification of words, the child descends to letters, as in the old 'word method,' and learns 'a' and 'b' only after he has long been able to pick out the word 'rabbit' under any disguise of unfamiliar association in script or writing, and to read fluently such a passage from 'Hiawatha' as that above cited. After the reading lesson, the pupils in this class retire to their seats, each to make 'three rabbits' from a box of pasteboard letters, and then to model a more or less lumpy, but sometimes quite effective, bunny in soft clay.

"Meanwhile another class has a story lesson about the different pairs of things the rabbit has—eyes, ears, jaws, hind feet, fore feet, etc. They crowd with absorbing interest round a large photograph of Titian's 'Madonna of the Rabbit,' and, taking their seats, each proceeds to cut out of paper a small copy of the famous bunny, drawn for that purpose by the teacher. About the room are clay models and drawings made by the children, illustrating the study in all lines up to date ; bows and arrows made 'like Hiawatha's ;' a doll dressed by the children as a regular Indian brave, according to the description given of Hiawatha's dress in the poem. Another doll was dressed to represent a modern American boy, but was not half so fine or wonderful in the children's eyes. Upon the walls hung animal and Indian pictures ; and one side of the blackboard was covered with very skillful drawings made by the teacher to illustrate the life and exploits of Hiawatha. 'What is it that you try to do for the children in this room?' I asked the teacher. 'To encourage their natural curiosity about all the facts or phenomena that come under their notice, to teach them to reproduce their observations truthfully, to feel a kinship with all animal and plant life, to be brave (not foolhardy) and uncomplaining—this, of course, in addition to their ordinary studies,' she replied. 'Hiawatha is their hero, and they want to be just like him in every particular, so that gives them an incentive in these directions.'"

ENGLAND'S SCHOOL QUESTION.

SIR JOHN GORST, the great authority of the Conservative party of England on all questions pertaining to elementary education, had last month an article in the *North American Review* which we summed up in our November number, in which he explained the condition and the needs of the schools of England. This month Sir John appears in a long article in *The Nineteenth Century*, entitled "The Voluntary Schools." Sir John is not, like some of the Tories, an enemy of elementary schools established under public school boards in virtue of the act of 1871, but he maintains that while the board schools, so-called, are doing their work admirably in large towns, they have not as yet half begun to fill the need for schools in the rural districts, and that unless a far greater measure of state aid or aid out of local rates is granted to these parochial and voluntary schools, the school facilities of England

are likely soon to fall far short of the needs of the children.

FIVE CONDITIONS OF AID.

Sir John Gorst reiterates, in conclusion, that the voluntary schools in towns, to be preserved in efficiency at all comparable to board schools, must be provided with means something like equal. For fifty years friends of voluntary schools have been unable to make up their minds whether rate aid would destroy the religious character of the schools. The article closes with five "conclusions:"

"1. An additional state subvention, given in towns to board and voluntary schools alike, will not redress the existing inequality in their resources. Whatever is given to the voluntary schools must either be withheld from the board schools or be such as the latter possess. Whether it is possible to persuade Parliament to give to schools, because they are voluntary, exceptional grants, which are neither now nor in the near future to be extended to board schools, or whether, after so many schemes of rate aid have been proposed and none accepted, it is now possible to devise something which Parliament will adopt, are questions for the party politician.

"2. The aid must be adequate. It must be sufficient to enable the managers of voluntary schools to give an education as efficient as that of the board schools. Some plan will also have to be devised to secure that the aid will go to the school, and not to the subscribers.

"3. The aid must be elastic. It is impossible to regard the existing cost of education as a maximum which will never be exceeded. If the cost in board schools increases, the boards have the rates to fall back upon. The managers of voluntary schools must have a source of income capable of simultaneous augmentation.

"4. The aid must be permanent. Any relief given now to voluntary schools which might be withdrawn a few years hence will only insure their destruction . . . Its permanence can only be relied on if it is the result of a common understanding.

"5. Lastly, the managers of voluntary schools must make up their minds to accept, along with increased grants of public money, increased public control. If aid come from the state, Parliament is sure to impose conditions with the view of securing the application of the special grant to increasing the efficiency of the schools. If from the rates, the representatives of the ratepayers must have some sort of voice in the management of the schools. Managers must submit to such conditions as ratepayers may properly require for securing the efficiency of the secular education in their schools; the only thing which they cannot surrender, and for which they must stand out to the last, is full liberty to teach their distinctive religious doctrines to the children of their own communion.

Mr. Diggle on Non-Board Schools.

Mr Joseph R. Diggle writes in the *National Review* on "The Government's Opportunity." He remarks on the slightness of the effort made by either side to inform the popular mind, and is evidently amused at Sir John Gorst "enlightening public opinion in England" by writing in the *North American Review*. To assist in the guidance of the nation Mr. Diggle offers his suggestions, all but exclusively, in the interest of non-board schools, as he prefers to call voluntary schools. Better organization and more money are two principal needs of these schools, neither of which the defunct bill adequately met.

HOW TO FEDERATE NON-BOARD SCHOOLS.

What is wanted is to make federation of non-board schools inevitable and speedy. In every school district, howsoever defined, the organization of the non-board should be commensurate with that of board schools:

"Every non-board school has now a recognized body of local managers. The Council of the Associated Schools might spring naturally out of these recognized bodies. All government and local grants should be paid into the common fund of the federation, to be used by them for the common purposes of the schools either allied or to be allied to the federation. It should be compulsory upon the Council of the Federation, as it is now permissive upon the school boards, to delegate the administration and management of the schools to local managers; and in this delegation the conditions and purposes of the trust under which the school was originally erected should be preserved intact. There might be placed upon the Councils of the Federated Schools representatives of the ratepayers of the area concerned, wherever local grants from the rates were made, in order that the expenditure might be regularly supervised and guarded. These representatives might be nominated by the county councils or by any public body having an equivalent authority to act on behalf of the general body of ratepayers."

RATE AID FOR NON-BOARD SCHOOLS.

The need of more money is not met by the special aid grant of 4 shillings per child, which Sir John Gorst declares to be all the government can offer:

"The evil springs from the fact that all public elementary schools, rendering as they do an equality of service, do not receive in return an equality of recompense. Local aid is diverted by the law directly to the support of one set of schools, and indirectly to the destruction of the others. And yet the latter schools minister to the wants of a majority of the people. What is needed is a simple readjustment of the law which will enable non-board schools to receive, in common with board schools, their fair and proportionate share of local assistance, as they now do of state aid."

NO HOSTILITY TO SCHOOL BOARDS.

Mr. Diggle concludes by emphasizing three things which he thinks the government ought to do:

"First of all, the government should take measures to allay the apprehensions aroused by what was

undoubtedly a most unfounded, but none the less dangerous, misrepresentation—namely, that their action was inspired not so much by love of non-board as by hatred of board schools. It ought to be made perfectly clear that the policy to be followed is one of equal treatment all round, and that simple justice to non-board schools is not only compatible with but essential to similar justice to board schools."

PLAN FOR A NEW COUNTY AUTHORITY.

The second point is the formation of a new education authority. The Education Department which Liberals profess to admire most highly is not, Mr. Diggle reminds them, an elected body. His own scheme is also non-elective:

"There is no reason to doubt but that a county education authority formed out of existing local authorities—*e.g.*, the county or district or city councils, the school boards, the councils of federated non-board schools, representatives of institutions giving secondary or university education, etc.—would furnish a more popular and effective authority than any which now exists. The principle of the formation of such composite educational bodies is not a novel and untried principle. It is simply the extension to a wider area, and to more complex interests, of the habitual practice of the charity commissioners, which is uniformly approved by Parliamentary sanctions."

ORDINARY TEACHERS AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The third point is evidently the difficulty of religious teaching, concerning which Mr. Diggle emits the following oracular sentences:

"In the third place, there is no necessity to endanger the harmonious working of every public elementary school by introducing into the schools, for a specific purpose, a new class of teachers, not appointed by the local managers, but by some outside persons or authority. The frank recognition of parental rights in the matter of religious education imposes upon the managers of schools the corresponding obligation to safeguard those rights and to give effect to them in the ordinary conduct of the school. But it is essential to the proper and effective conduct of the school that the ordinary teachers should be competent to give the full recognized instruction of the school. This is the method adopted in industrial schools, and it is equally applicable to ordinary schools. The London School Board find no difficulty in adopting a so-called undenominational system to the denominational requirements of the Jews, and there is no reason why a denominational system should not be equally flexible in the case of the undenominationalists.

"By the method of popular election we have obtained a House of Commons of which common-sense is supposed to be the prevailing and pervading quality and characteristic. It is surely not unreasonable to expect from it not merely a flow of intelligible talk, but also an outcome of intelligent, and equitable and just legislation."

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

MR. W. S. HARWOOD of Minneapolis contributes to the *North American Review* a well-informed article entitled "What the Country is Doing for the Farmer." It is a recapitulation of the methods and results of the state agricultural colleges endowed by national land grants and of the United States agricultural experiment stations, now liberally sprinkled throughout the Union. Mr. Harwood points out the many interesting directions in which science as applied to husbandry is improving the prospects of Western agriculture. This work has to do with relief from insect pests, such as the chinch bug, with remedies for the diseases of domestic animals, such as tuberculosis in cattle, with improved varieties of grains, grasses and plants, and with many things that affect the welfare of the farmer. The following summary shows most interestingly what work is in progress at the experiment stations:

"Thirty stations are studying problems relating to meteorology and climatic conditions. Forty-three stations are at work upon the soil, investigating its geology, physics, or chemistry, or conducting soil test with fertilizers or in other ways. Twenty stations are studying questions relating to drainage or irrigation. Thirty-nine stations are making analyses of commercial and home made fertilizers or are conducting field experiments with fertilizers. Forty-eight stations are studying the more important crops, either with regard to their composition, nutritive value, methods of manuring, and cultivation, and the best varieties adapted to individual localities, or with reference to systems of rotation. Thirty-five stations are investigating the composition of feeding stuffs and, in some instances, making digestion experiments. Twenty-five stations are dealing with questions relating to silos and silage. Thirty-seven stations are conducting feeding experiments for beef, milk, mutton, or pork, or are studying different methods of feeding. Thirty-two stations are investigating subjects relating to dairying, including the chemistry and bacteria of milk, creaming, butter making, or the construction and management of creameries. Botanical studies occupy more or less of the attention of twenty-seven stations, including investigations in systematic and physiological botany, with a special reference to the diseases of plants, testing of seeds, with reference to their vitality and purity, classification of weeds and methods for their eradication. Forty three stations work to a greater or less extent in horticulture, testing varieties of vegetables and large and small fruits. Several stations have begun operations in forestry. Thirty-one stations investigate injurious insects, with a view to their restriction or their destruction. Sixteen study and treat animal diseases or perform such operations as the dehorning of animals. At least seven stations are engaged in bee culture, and three in experiments with poultry."

A table is produced showing the number of students in agriculture in twenty-six different state agricultural colleges. The average number in each is about 200, the aggregate being about 5,000 now in attendance. Almost an equal number have graduated. The percentage of those who return to farm life and work is very different in the different states. The average would seem to be about 75 per cent.

"Nearly eleven millions of acres of land have been granted to these institutions by the general government, and over $9,500,000 have been realized from the sale of the land so far put on the market. The value of the buildings and grounds of the various institutions is about $16,000,000; of libraries, a little over $1,000,000; of scientific apparatus, $2,500,000; while the annual revenue amounts to over $4,000,000.

"The agricultural progress of the closing century has been made under great difficulties, at the cost of untold treasure, at the sacrifice of enormous natural resources, amidst the almost criminal squandering of precious substances. The nation has not been 'strangled with her waste fertility,' for there has been vast return from the labor expended, so generous the soil; and yet, judged by the progress made since scientific agriculture began to distribute its forces, the coming century will witness a development of new, and a restoration of old, soils resulting in returns undreamed of by the most sanguine followers of the noble calling of agriculture."

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the December *Century* Mr. William E. Smythe, the writer on irrigation subjects, makes some striking predictions for "Our Great Pacific Commonwealth," by which he means the state of California. He believes that California will emerge from the cloud brought on by speculation into a magnificent agricultural domain, capable of supporting no less than thirty-eight millions of people. He bases this figure on the density of population in Belgium, which has much the same agrarian conditions as the lower Pacific slope. Curiously enough, Mr. Smythe thinks that one of the first factors in bringing about this notable revolution will be the fall in the price of wheat, which has brought into an unprofitable condition the vast farming estates. These necessitate an extensive rather than an intensive method of cultivation, and he believes the great future of the West lies in the latter principle. So far, California has tended to centralize her population at urban centres quite as much as the rest of the country. But Mr. Smythe thinks the possibilities of manufacture and of mining are relatively untouched. The principles of self-sufficiency and small holdings will, he thinks, create a magnificent revolution in life on the Pacific Coast.

THE SETTLER'S OPPORTUNITY.

"Three classes of products should enter into the calculations of the new settler in California—the things he consumes, the things California now imports from eastern states and foreign countries, the things which eastern communities consume but can never hope to produce, and of which California possesses virtually a monopoly. In the first list is almost everything which would appear in an elaborate dinner *menu*, from the course of olives to the course of oranges, nuts and raisins, and excluding only the coffee. This policy of self-sustenance has been ignored to a startling degree in the mad struggle for riches, but the coming millions of farmers can be sure of a luxurious living only by stooping to collect it from the soil."

MILLIONS FOR NEEDLESS IMPORTS.

"In the second list are many of the commonest articles of consumption, which California might readily produce at home, but for which it sends millions of dollars abroad each year. The imports of pork and its products range as high as eight or ten millions each year. Condensed milk is not only a very important article of consumption in mining camps and great ranches, but is largely shipped abroad for the Asiatic trade. It is brought across the continent from New Jersey. California also sends beyond its borders from twenty to twenty-five millions annually for the item of sugar, which should not only be produced in sufficient quantities to supply consumption, but for export as well. It is a curious fact that many of the finest fruit preserves sold in San Francisco bear French and Italian labels, and that the supply of canned sweet corn comes mostly from Maine. Essential oils made from the peelings of citrus fruits are also imported. It is not uncommon to find orange marmalade which has been prepared in Rochester, New York, the oranges having been shipped eastward and the manufactured product westward, at a cost of two transcontinental freights. Imports are by no means confined to things which require capital and machinery for their manufacture. Chickens, turkeys and eggs are largely brought from outside. A single commission house in San Francisco imports five hundred thousand chickens every year. Thus a good many thousands of the new settlers can profitably be employed in feeding much of the present population of the state, which includes a large proportion of those who are speculating on wheat and fruit, sheep, cattle and hogs."

THE OLIVE AS A STAPLE.

Even more than oranges and grapes, Mr. Smythe considers the olive as a basis of future prosperity. "Californians are just beginning to pickle the ripe olives. The difference between a green olive and a ripe one is precisely the difference between a green and a ripe apple. In Spain the people subsist largely on olives, but not on the green ones. All who have eaten the ripe fruit just now being pickled in California will agree that it is conservative to say that when the American public becomes acquainted with this product its consumption will be enormously

increased. This will be true because in its new form the olive is as nutritious as it is palatable, and the people will learn to depend upon it as an article of diet."

AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

California will afford a fertile and untilled soil for certain new institutions which it would be difficult to begin in an older community, no matter how available they are. The institutions of the Pacific Coast are still to be formulated, founded and realized, and the experience of the older states will be at hand for vast improvements.

"Those who come to till the soil may own the numerous small industries which consume and concentrate their crude products, either by setting aside a portion of their original investment or by dedicating a part of their subsequent income to the purpose. This has been done on a great scale in Utah and in some foreign countries, and is being done in a small way in various parts of the West. They can go further under the same principle, and establish industries less closely related to the soil. The problem of distributing their products even to the remotest markets is already in process of rapid solution. Only the possession of the iron highway by private capital now balks their perfect triumph, and even the railway system may some day be made subservient to the interests of production. The mines are mostly within the reach of the organized community; they are located on public lands. They require only well-directed labor to bring them to a stage where they readily command either capital or credit sufficient to obtain the necessary machinery. The labor that does the work requires to be fed only with that which grows from the soil. The properly organized community would furnish both the labor and the sustenance. Thus the earnings of mines, like the rewards of the farm and factory, would be distributed among those whose labor created them.

"All this has been done, and will be done in a much larger way, without resort to socialism or any other daring scheme of revolutionary character. It involves but two principles—the joint stock company and the New England town meeting. These are applicable, if not to great aggregations of people, at least to small communities. The system which they represent rests upon individual independence. The society which they serve finds its unit in the family and the home. There is a point beyond which the individual cannot go without associating his labor with that of others, either as wage earner or share owner. Under the system now growing up in the West, the stock company, composed of many petty capitalists, takes the place of the employer. It is a legitimate and natural economic development, and perhaps the most hopeful one of recent times."

Mr. Smythe says the country has distinctly failed as a land of big things and that its final greatness will be as an aggregate of small estates and small fortunes.

NANSEN THE EXPLORER.

THE December *McClure's* begins with an excellent account by Dr. Cyrus C. Adams of Dr. Nansen's adventures in achieving the highest known North. It will be remembered that on April of last year Dr. Nansen was in the Arctic Circle at a point 195 miles nearer the North Pole than any man had ever been before. This point was just 261 statute miles from the North Pole, or scarcely further than the city of Washington is from the city of New York, a five hours' journey on a modern express train.

It may be wondered that having come so near to his goal the fearless explorer should return on his footsteps. But instead of taking five hours, with his mode of travel it would have taken him two months more to reach the Pole. All his dogs were gone, and only two weeks' supply of food were left, while the country about that cheerless latitude was entirely destitute of animal or vegetable life to give any form of sustenance. So Dr. Nansen came back. He had traversed fifty thousand square miles of unknown waters during the three years which his journey occupied. Not a man had been ill, and Nansen had discovered a wide sea of great depth, overthrowing the previously conceived theories of Arctic waters, and had made many observations of great scientific interest. Dr. Adams gives some very interesting information about the picturesque personality of Nansen, who is now only thirty-five years old. He had planned this trip ever since he was twenty-three years old, and had perfected himself in the scientific attainments necessary to make his trip a success from that side. He had visited various accessible Arctic regions and learned all the minutiæ of Arctic life.

"Many a hint for his great undertaking came to him while cruising in East Greenland waters, and during his memorable crossing of Greenland on the ice cap in 1888. He spent that winter among the west coast natives, and what he learned of Esquimau ways of living was invaluable to him later. He mastered the difficult art of managing the kayak, or Esquimau skin boat, which he said was 'the best one-man vessel in the world,' and when he and Johansen set out for Spitzbergen, last spring, from the little island in Franz Josef Land, where they had wintered, two kayaks, weighing twenty pounds each, carried them and their meagre outfit across all bits of open water. They were larger than the little Greenland skin boat, but were modeled after and propelled like it.

"During his Greenland winter, too, Nansen lived much with the Esquimaux, sleeping in their rude huts of stone and turf in spite of the dirt, discomforts and offensiveness; joining their Nimrods in the hunt on land and sea and taking lessons from them in the art of handling dog teams. He believed that an Arctic explorer should be able to live, if need be, as the natives do, depending for everything upon the country he lives in. He found his theory true,

and he is alive to day because he was able to live just like the Esquimaux. When the two men landed on their little island in August, last year, they had no dogs, no food, no shelter and no clothing except the ragged woolen garments they were wearing; but they did have guns and ammunition. Bear and sea game were in abundance. They became Esquimaux for the time, and had no more fear of suffering from hunger and cold than they would have had at home. They killed walrus and bear. They built a hut of stone and turf, roofed it with walrus hides, and made a door of bear skin. Their larder, lacking variety, to be sure, was always well filled. Bear meat was the staff of life. Oil and fat were their fuel and lights, and furs carpeted their floor and supplied their winter clothing and sleeping bags. It was not an ideal existence, but after nine months of it the explorers were as hardy and strong as men could be.

"From his childhood Dr. Nansen has been an athlete, a hunter, and an expert skiboler, or snow-shoe traveler. He is more than six feet tall, with muscles like iron, and the medals he won made him known, long ago, as a champion of sport in Norway. These qualities, with the courage and endurance they imply, besides skill in kayak and ski travel, and ability to live as the Esquimaux do, have had no small part in making his success. He has the grip of a giant, as a misguided pickpocket learned to his sorrow when he toyed with the Norseman's watch-chain. Nansen had just arrived in London to tell the geographers there about his polar project. He saw a great crowd at Buckingham Palace, and pushed to the front rank just as the Princess of Wales arrived to hold a drawing-room. As he waved his hat with the crowd, he felt a twitch at his chain, and grasped the wrist of the too familiar person. He cheered and waved until enthusiasm subsided, meanwhile holding an umbrella firmly under the arm to which the thief was attached, and then handed his prisoner over to a policeman. Nansen said he merely held the man tightly; but the fellow was howling with pain, and declared he would rather go to prison than have his bones crushed."

The most important specific discovery of Dr. Nansen was the fact that there was no Arctic continent, but a vast, deep ocean, and that the water began to rise in temperature about 600 feet below the surface, being below that and clear to the bottom below the freezing point, and above the freezing point near the surface.

Curiously enough, nearly all of Nansen's predictions were substantiated by the results of his journey. His schemes for preserving the health of his people and for traveling the most economic and safe method were perfect successes. The ship was surrounded with the light from an arc light plant during its stay in the Polar latitudes, and Nansen painted or photographed by an arc lamp in the saloon. The electricity was generated from the power obtained by a windmill, and when wind failed the sailors manned a capstan. During the long hours of leisure a phonograph cheered the lonely little party with the songs Nansen's wife had sung into it before leaving.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Mr. E. J. Dillon's Plea for Anglo-Russian Goodwill.

THE first place in the *Contemporary* is given to a paper by Mr. E. J. Dillon, on Russia and Europe. He dismisses as childish tall talk the project of England's isolated action in Armenia, and is scarcely less civil to the statesmen's policy of waiting on the concert of Europe. His counsel is for an Anglo-Russian understanding:

"Russia is now recognized by all as the predominant factor of the situation. Whatever other effects the Czar's trip may have had, it has brought home to the dullest apprehension the important fact that the hegemony of Europe has passed away from Germany to her northeastern neighbor. This important change took place long before it became visible to all. The recent travels of Nicholas II merely revealed the fact that the Czar is at present the arbiter of war and peace, while he or his successor is believed to be destined to become one day the lawgiver of Europe and of Asia. . . . At present, supported by the mightiest army, she is absolutely invulnerable and virtually irresistible."

Mr. Dillon cogently insists that "Russia's oft-repeated desire for peace is genuine." She has learned "the uses of unbroken tranquillity and the benefits of many-sided development."

"At present her ministries teem with schemes for reform and enterprise in every branch of the administration. . . . She is constructing vast railways, strategical and commercial, spanning broad rivers with bridges, disciplining her army, strengthening her line of fortifications, increasing her fleet, improving her finances, affording increased facilities for trade, assimilating the various tribes and nations of which her subjects are composed, colonizing Siberia and Manchuria, kneading the Balkan states of Slav nationality, sending her far Eastern neighbors into hypnotic slumber, and carrying out endless plans and projects which require time, money and prolonged peace."

Therefore she is in no mood to wage war with Turkey. Turkey is rapidly ripening for Russia even now, and will certainly in due time fall into her lap without the European tree once being shaken. To fight the Sultan now would be to bring Hungary to Saloniki, cripple Russia for a quarter of a century and spoil her far Eastern game.

"Hence Russia's anxiety to maintain peace, nay, to induce what may be termed military catalepsy and political Van Winkledom in Europe, crystallizing the actual state of affairs here while studiously keeping things Asiatic in chronic flux ready for her mark and mold."

The "Concert" is agreed on peace but on nothing else. England should have a larger area of agreement with Russia and France.

"The Franco-Russian Alliance is not more natural or more beneficial to the two contracting parties than would be an Anglo-Russian understanding."

The anti-English tone of the Russian press represents neither Czar nor people. The inveterate ambition of Russia to acquire the whole of Asia, India included, recognizes that that goal is centuries distant, and need not affect present relations with Britain. Prince Lobanoff's policy was not anti-English so much as intensely Russian. And "Russia's interests clash less with the essential aims and aspirations of the British empire than with those of the French republic." To his whole proposal the writer adds the condition "provided always that Russia's schemes afford her no adequate grounds for refusing an arrangement which on the face of it bids fair to confer lasting benefits upon both nations."

M. de Pressensé on England's Alternatives.

The first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is given to the same theme—with variations. Mr. Dillon, as we have seen, suggests an Anglo-Russian as preferable to a Franco-Russian *entente*. M. de Pressensé, foreign editor of the *Temps*, urges the entry of England as third member in the alliance of France and Russia. "If there is henceforth a fact solidly settled among the data of European politics, it is that France and Russia have tied a love-knot between themselves, and formed for the nonce an indissoluble league." Over against the Triple Alliance stands this Dual Alliance: the appearance of the new constellation requires England to forsake her erratic and solitary orbit. "Splendid isolation" means simply "successive and contradictory flirtations." It is time for England to make her choice between the *duplice* and the *triplice*. "She *must* choose." "It cannot be a question of substituting one country for another in the intimacy of Russia. . . . There can be for England no association with Russia, if France has no part and lot in it."

"The crux of the whole matter is, before all, a matter of trust," as M. de Pressensé pointedly puts it; in the Armenian business "diplomacy is just strong enough to paralyze philanthropy; philanthropy is just strong enough to paralyze diplomacy." Mr. Gladstone's moral indignation is admirable, but his clamor for separate action seems to the writer "hot-headed" and "childish," his abuse of the "unfortunate heir of a deplorable system, unjust, unfounded and un-Christian."

When we come to conditions for restoring "trust" and joining the *duplice*, we are confronted by M. de Pressensé with Cyprus and Egypt. Salvation lies along the lines indicated by Mr. Courtney; with French generosity the writer speaks of "the unequaled and incomparable independence of this hero *sans peur et sans reproche* of true freedom of thought."

"This way lies the hope of a renewal of the *entente cordiale* of former times. This way, too, lies a chance of an agreement with Russia. If England begins to tread the road of conciliation in Africa, the chances are for her following the same impulse in Asia. Thus would be made easy the new triple alliance."

Only England cannot remain as she is. The article is one long "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

Britain's Unfulfilled Duty to Cyprus.

Against any proposal to abandon Cyprus, Mr. Edward G. Browne pleads hard in the *New Review*. "England's duty to Cyprus," he argues, "has not been done." We have given her justice and liberty, but we have taxed her far more unmercifully than the Turk. At the same time, largely owing to French and other protective tariffs, the wine trade of Cyprus and her agriculture have suffered a sore depression. We have made few roads and not a single railway, and have arranged no regular steamboat service. And worst of all, over and above the heavy cost of administration, we exact a "tribute" to Turkey of £63,000 a year, which is really paid over to bondholders. Yet the island is fertile enough to pay her way, even under this fearful load.

Mr. Browne goes on to ask to whom are we to make over this land of beauty and wealth and strategic strength? To the Sultan? That is out of the question. To Greece? The Turks in Cyprus have already avowed their intention to fight if Greece were to try to take them over. Then to a joint control? This last suggestion Mr. Browne only answers by calling the arrangement "that abomination of desolation." He urges rather the replacement of the old loan for which the £63,000 are extorted by a new loan at lower interest and with British guarantee, and generally a more generous policy of developing the resources of the island.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's Proposal.

Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, in the *Nineteenth Century*, traces back all the present trouble in the East to the perfidious Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878. He is very severe on Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals for not repudiating this convention on their accession to power, and for actually withdrawing the perambulating consuls whom Lord Salisbury had sent through Asia Minor to promote reform. At Mr. Gladstone's door, too, is laid the heavier charge of having, for the sake of the bondholders, suppressed the native movement for constitutional reform in Egypt and the rest of Turkey, and for having made the reactionary despotism of the Sultan supreme over his subjects. Hence all our sorrows now. English encouragement of Armenian aspirations after autonomy, as distinct from annexation to Russia, alienated Russian help from Armenia and incited them to revolt, which has been quenched in

massacre. After this heavy criticism of England's past Eastern policy, Mr. Blunt indicates three lines of possible policy for the immediate future: (1) Go blindly to war with the Sultan for our honor's sake; which we dare not do with Europe at his back. (2) Do nothing, according to the advice of Lord Rosebery, who represents the great English gods of trade and finance, which we probably shall follow. (3) Insist on our government arranging with the powers most interested a new European congress; and this last project Mr. Blunt earnestly advocates. At that congress, he demands, England must appear clean handed, as a suppliant for her Armenian *protégés*, ready to see the whole Ottoman case treated without reserve, prepared, therefore, to put Egypt and the Soudan with Cyprus and Armenia on the table of the congress. England's honor being vindicated and confidence restored, Russia might protect the Armenians, and Europe intervene to uphold the Porte against the palace and disband the Sultan's guard.

Putting Turkey in Commission.

Diran Kélékian writes in French, to the same review, on Turkey and its sovereign. He finds the secret of the Sultan's misrule in his desire to oppose the movement among his subjects for constitutional government. To counterbalance these liberal forces he has invoked the deadly powers of Mohammedan bigotry and fanaticism. He has also been guided by Macchiavelli's "Prince" toward his present disastrous system of personal centralization of government. Anatolia has long been regarded as the last refuge of Turkey when the Ottomans are driven out of Europe, and their other dominions are snapped up by the powers; and the Sultan desires to have this last resort complicated with no Armenian claims. The solution of the crisis which the writer advocates is that the Sultan be allowed to reign, but not to govern; and the establishment at Constantinople of a European control or a national representative having, as base, a decentralized constitution on the Austrian principle of nationalities, with European supervision for several years. This to be brought about by the ambassadors of the six great powers meeting at the Yildiz Palace and "presenting to the Sultan, as to a condemned criminal, the decisions of Europe with the threat of an immediate collective rupture."

General Gordon's Plan.

Sir Edmund du Cane communicates to the same review a letter sent him by General Gordon, January 16, 1881, on the Blue Book on the condition of Asia Minor. The remedy he suggested for Turkish misgovernment was to take the power out of the hands of the Pashas and put it in the hands of the people themselves; certainly not to transfer them to the government of foreign powers. The most important paragraphs in his letter are these:

"The Turkish people know exactly the full extent of the corruption and rottenness of their government; they know how and in what way any remedy they may enact will act on the country. They are in every way interested, for themselves and their children, in obtaining a good government; whereas to the Turkish Pashas, so long as they can fill their purses it is all they care.

"To put the power in the hands of the Turkish peoples is a fair, perfectly just effort on the part of foreign governments; it is merely the supporting of the Sultan's own design when he gave his constitution. Foreign governments who support this liberation of the Turkish people cannot be accused of intrigue or selfishness; they will gain the sympathy of the peoples.

"A foreign government is no match for the Sultan and the Pashas; it has not the knowledge necessary to cope with them; it is the Turkish peoples who alone have the power to hold their own, besides which no foreign government has any right to interfere.

"By the way foreign governments are now working they are inevitably drifting, day by day, into still increasing interference with the internal affairs of Turkey, and are helping to band Sultan, Pashas and peoples against any improvement. Such interference must end in serious complications, and can in no way further the professed object—improved government.

"It is urged that the Turkish peoples are not fit for representative government. Well, look at Roumania and Bulgaira, and, in some degree, to Roumelia; they succeed very fairly. If the peoples never have a chance they will never be able to show what they can do. Had we waited till our monarchs or our lords had given us representative assemblies we would be without them to this day.

"What I maintain, therefore, is that our government should unceasingly try, with other governments, *to get the Midhat constitution reconstituted;* that they should leave that very dubiously just (in fact it may be called iniquitous) policy of forcing unwilling peoples under the yoke of other peoples, which is not only unfair to the coerced and ceded peoples, but is a grave mistake, for by it are laid the seeds of future troubles."

Mr. Frederick Greenwood.

Mr. Greenwood contributes his views on the situation to the *Cosmopolis* in the form of a diatribe against sentiment in politics. He opens it with the picture of "an ideal Europe," as it might be drawn by pilgrims in Palestine and on the Mount of the Sermon:

"An ideal Europe would be one wherein the nations lived side by side in unmenaced freedom and settled content—all of them, great and small, softened to the mood which one or two little states have been drilled into by conditions that subdue ambition without denying prosperity. Aggression on the grander scale having gone the way of cattle-rieving, "absorption" as obsolete as piracy, even

tariff wars would be no more. The most hostile contention between one nation and another would be that of craftsmen in the same workshop, merchants in the same port, colleges in the same university."

This was what England hoped the nineteenth century would realize. But it has proved to be a hallucination—"the after-dinner dream of an Imperial Dives."

DARWINIAN IN FOREIGN POLICY.

The real Europe, Mr. Greenwood evidently thinks, can be better understood from the Darwinian standpoint—the national rivalry which prevents an ideal Europe, and which is worse than any conflict of individualism between men and men is but "part of the universal scheme that makes nature red in tooth and claw with rapine."

Matter in the wrong place is dirt. Idealism and sentiment in the wrong place are exemplified in such agitations as we have just had about Armenia. As a consequence, England is not the commanding power that it was at so recent a date as the fiftieth birthday of Mr. Gladstone. British policy has been ruled by Radical sentiment, which is marked by "an impatience to escape from the more brutal necessities of national competition," and insists on "government by the popular will." The latter leads to the people being kept in ignorance by their leaders of the facts of international rivalry, and to their refusing to feel the consequent necessities. It is not want of heart or want of thought, but want of knowledge.

Mr. Greenwood goes on to supply the knowledge, albeit in a muffled, semi-diplomatic tone, as though to break his views gently to the unaccustomed ear of Demos. The fact is, "in short, England has a position to regain, or an empire to lose. That is the exact situation when cleared of the illusions which . . . . have brought it about. It is not a situation that can endure a pause."

WHOM SHALL ENGLAND COPY?

How, then, shall Great Britain remodel her machinery for the management of foreign affairs?

"The most perfect system in Europe is soon found. It is as nearly as possible the opposite of our own, and being of the most antique and unreformed type, is even like no other in Europe. Yet that it is the most perfect is seen by its long-continued success, a success unequalled. It will be understood at once that the Russian system is meant, and therefore that, however well it may work, there can be no thought of imitating it."

But Mr. Greenwood will be merciful. He will not urge us to copy "this effective mediævalism."

"Let us turn from this too shining example of victorious unsentimental policy, and look to France, which has shown us a successful way of arising from difficulties infinitely greater than our own. When France was beaten to the ground, had a strong and violent foe standing over her, and no very assured friends at some distance, she had many governments, but only one policy—a policy that every Frenchman understood and played his part in . . . . we should do what France did; that is to say, go softly, stick to our own affairs, and promptly and urgently make up England's strength to whatever point would enable her to face combinations and attract alliances."

But "nothing of this kind is likely to be done." The only hope is to turn out fancy with fact and make our people understand that "the balance of power *is* destroyed, and what that means is no secret from any one—a dictatorship."

THE INTERNATIONAL DICTATORSHIP.

We are face to face with "a change which seems destined to prove another of the great turning points in history."

The European system has resulted in a despotism.

"That it is an enormous triumph for the dictator is confessed by every known manifestation of homage, which also confesses that the triumph was achieved neither by guile nor violence. And if it opens a more glorious future for France, the rejoicing of France is as blameless as natural. But to Europe a dictatorship is very far indeed from ideality. It is a change that portends long conflict, boundless disturbance, as much of the Continent feels; and when it is said that this vast change is due to England's withdrawal from the European system, I know not what can be alleged to the contrary. . . . . Her great endeavor now should be restoration to the European system on safe and honorable terms."

The Future Owner of Constantinople.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson writes in the *National Review* on "The Value of Constantinople." He lays stress on its focal position:

"Constantinople lies upon a route which must needs be followed by the whole trade of a vast region. The Black Sea has a coast line of more than two thousand miles, to which the Sea of Azov adds six hundred more. To the Black Sea goes all the trade of the great navigable rivers, the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper and the Don, with some portion of the trade of the Volga, transhipped to the Don. All this great trading area communicates by sea with the outside world only through the Bosphorus. . . . . If we take a larger view, and look at the natural directions of traffic between East and West, and between North and South, we find that Constantinople is the centre of a circle, of which radii run along the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, along the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and along the Nile. All these are natural and necessary directions of trade."

The three powers most interested in these routes are Russia and Austria on ground of nearness, and Britain on ground of her carrying trade.

The Dardanelles, fortified so as to make the passage of a hostile fleet impossible, would enable Russia,

if Constantinople became hers, to exclude from the Black Sea all ships of war but her own. Her armies could be moved across it without fear of molestation; and as an army carried in steamers moves many times faster than an army upon land, she could not be resisted landing on any country bordering on that sea:

"Roumania, Bulgaria and Northern Asia Minor would at once become, in fact if not in theory, portions of the Russian Empire. The frontier which Russia would thus acquire would place the eastern half of the Austro Hungarian monarchy at her mercy."

Rather than allow which, Austria-Hungary would fight. Moreover, Russia in possession of the Dardanelles could keep the Black Sea as a training dock for as large a navy as she pleased to construct, with which to sally forth and take the initiative whensoever she pleased. This would give her such a preponderance as would lead other nations to resent it, and, if possible, prevent it.

Constantinople Austrian would not be so general an affront to the rest of Europe, but would have its grave risks:

"The Black Sea would not become an Austrian lake, but there would sooner or later be a naval war between Austria and Russia for its command, in which, however, the cessation of her trade would paralyze the southern provinces of Russia, and an Austrian victory would be disastrous to the Northern Empire. For these reasons Russia is as strongly driven to resist an Austrian acquisition of Constantinople as Austria to oppose a Russian attempt upon that place."

A prince of European origin, sovereign or nominally under the Sultan, acting as administrator-general, might have Constantinople as the seat of his government. The passage of warships through the Straits would still be a difficulty. They should be closed to all or none. But in either case Russia would seek special advantage for herself. The way out of the difficulty suggested is this:

"The closure of the Straits to ships of war might be effected by separating the ownership of Constantinople from that of the Dardanelles. A principality of Constantinople with Northern and Central Asia Minor is not more rational nor more natural than a principality of Western Asia Minor, with its capital at Smyrna, and its northern limits at the Mysian Olympus, the Sea of Marmora, and the lines of Bulair.

"In case it were intended that the straits should be open to the ships of war of all the powers, the best territorial solution would probably consist in the separation of their European from their Asiatic shores. Ismid might then become once more what it was in the time of Diocletian, the seat of government for Northern Asia Minor. The questions which have here been raised deserve more attention than they seem to have lately received in England, for upon these matters the powers must be agreed before they can hope to act harmoniously for the alleviation of the sufferings of the Armenians, and the hardly less unfortunate Osmanli inhabitants of Anatolia."

ENGLAND'S ALLY THE ASSASSIN.

Is the Cyprus Convention Still Binding?

MR. T. G. BOWLES contributes an article in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, apparently with the express purpose of justifying all that Madame Olga Novikoff and Prince Lobanoff have said as to the absurdity of discussing the adoption of any effective measures against the Sultan so long as the Cyprus convention blocks the way. In reply to their plea for a repudiation of the convention and the evacuation of Cyprus, we have been told that the convention is practically dead. Mr. Gladstone, with one breath, says that it is so dead that it is impossible for Prince Lobanoff truthfully to say that it is any obstacle to Russian intervention, and in the next breath he says it is so much alive as to afford a valid basis for England's single-handed action against Turkey. Lord Rosebery says that it was a sham to begin with—which is no doubt true—and that it has practically ceased to exist; but even he does not deny that its uneasy ghost haunts the Foreign Office.

THE VERY LATEST RUSSIAN "AGENT."

He does not object to its being laid with bell, book and candle. Mr. Bowles, however, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the contention of Madame Novikoff and Prince Lobanoff. Of course, he will be horrified to see his name coupled in print with Russian diplomats, whom he seems to regard as the natural enemies of Great Britain; but no Russian could have done Madame Novikoff a kindlier service than has Mr. Bowles in the November number of the *Fortnightly*. For therein, writing from the point of view of a stanch Turkophil, Mr. Bowles succeeds in demonstrating to his own infinite satisfaction, but hardly to the edification of the leaders of the Armenian agitation, that the Cyprus convention binds England hand and foot to defend the assassin, should Russia make any movement that could be construed into a menace of the integrity of his Asiatic possessions. If Mr. Bowles can gravely and even fervently argue thus, even now when the wail of Armenia still rings in the ears of the English people, and when the Russian government shows no disposition to send a single soldier across the frontier, it is not difficult to imagine how passionately the convention would be invoked in favor of war against Russia when the memory of the massacre dies down and international jealousies are roused by the movements of Russian armies.

THE QUESTION STATED—

Mr. Bowles opens his article by asking:

"What now is the Cyprus convention? Has it been abrogated by disuse? Is it null and void? If not, can it be nullified and avoided? And if so,

how? And, if it be nullified, what would be the results? These are questions to which various diplomatic documents, authoritatively published in the Blue Books, supply a very complete reply."

Mr. Bowles deals first with the view of Lord Rosebery that the treaty is practically abrogated, and then having demolished this position, proceeds to defend the convention against those who would formally repudiate it :

"Lord Rosebery described the convention as one of three clauses. The one article of which it consists does indeed contain three stipulations, whereof it would have been simpler and plainer to make three separate articles ; but the annex contains six other stipulations, each in a separate article ; so that the stipulations are nine in all."

—AND ANSWERED.

"Have these nine stipulations been abrogated by disuse, as Lord Rosebery says? So little is this the case that it will be found on examination that, so far as the contingency has arisen or the situation been created for which each stipulation provided, every one of them has been carried out ; and that instead of their being disuse and abrogation, there has been, and still is, a constant use, execution and maintenance of the convention.

"Every one of the stipulations has been in use, and has received its execution, so far as the contingency provided for has arisen in each instance. There has been no disuse whatever, nor any abrogation arising therefrom. Neither can the convention, in any sense, be considered as 'null and void' or as a 'dead letter.' For, in virtue of this convention alone, England has occupied and administered Cyprus during eighteen years ; she still occupies and administers it ; and she thus occupies and administers avowedly and professedly for no other purpose than to enable her to carry out her engagement to defend Asiatic Turkey by force of arms against further Russian attack."

ARE TREATIES IRREVOCABLE?

Having thus dealt with Lord Rosebery and those who maintain that the treaty has practically lapsed, he turns to those who maintain that it exists, and therefore should be formally disowned. He argues in a strain which implies that it would be a scandalous outrage upon treaty faith if England were to withdraw from any treaty whatever, no matter how grossly the other party to the treaty violated his obligations. In fact, Mr. Bowles' argument would be just as strong, supposing the Sultan, in addition to massacring his Armenian subjects, were to have the children of all the English residents in Turkey served up to him as roast baby for breakfast every morning as long as they lasted. The possibility of the Sultan forfeiting his claims to be regarded as anything but an enemy to the human race is not yet borne in upon Mr. Bowles' mind. Possibly, if Mr. Bowles were to be impaled by a Turkish pasha, he would for the first time, in the last moments of his life, understand the true inwardness of his friend and ally the Turk.

WHY THE CONVENTION IS MAINTAINED.

Mr. Bowles maintains in the true old Russophobist strain that the Turk may be a fiend incarnate; but that does not matter, the convention was not made for love of him, but to defend India against Russia. Here we have the same old mildewed rubbish carted out once more :

"What this means is plain enough. It means that the Cyprus convention was made for the protection of India—as, of course, it was—and if Lord Salisbury's arguments were good in 1878, to show the necessity of the convention for that protection, they must be equally good now."

There is no need for further extract. Mr. Bowles' article is amply sufficient to confound the critics of Madame Novikoff and Prince Lobanoff by justifying to the letter the suspicions and misgivings with which the Russians regard England so long as the convention remains in force.

THE CZAR ON TOUR.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU contributes a remarkable article on the Russian Emperor's visit to the first October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He begins by warning Frenchmen against the two dangers of exalting the Russian alliance and of underrating it. These *fêtes* form a tacit acquiescence in the Treaty of Frankfurt, and the reason why the young Emperor is acclaimed by all nations is that he is everywhere considered as the herald of peace.

The meeting at Breslau of the two Emperors inspires M. Leroy-Beaulieu with a passage of real eloquence: "A caprice, a sudden burst of passion on the part of one of these men, the elder of whom has scarcely reached the age of maturity; an order, a word, a signature, a telegram, and Europe, enamored of peace, and the civilized world are hurled into the most frightful war that has ever ravaged the planet." "For this reason it is fortunate," thinks M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "that they are two, for this very fact acts as a restraint. Whatever France thinks of William II., in spite of his German 'bravades,' his somewhat noisy activity, his mystical imagination, and his feudal ways and air, he is a man and a sovereign. He has developed since his accession and his emancipation from the Bismarckian tutelage, and now, thanks to Nicholas II., he has ceased to be the Young Emperor. Some affirm that the young Czar Nicholas holds his imperial cousin in high esteem." If so, it is rather because of the marked contrast between the temperaments of the two Emperors. Modest, timid, reserved, as he has seemed, Nicholas is like his father, above all a Russian, and like his father he means to be nobody's second.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu then comes to the visit to Queen Victoria. He says at the outset that nothing that the three kingdoms could offer to the Russian Emperor could detach him from the policy which he

has inherited from his father. "And what can the English offer him if it be not his share in the breaking up of the old world from the ruined towers of Byzantium to the crumbling walls of China? . . . Once upon a time the Englishman, jealous of preserving everything which could not fall to his share, accused Russia of lying impatiently in wait for the end of the Imperial moribund of the Bosphorus, and the distrust of the Englishman seemed to be well founded. To day the *rôles* would appear to be reversed. . . . The Northern eagle, sure of its prey, instead of tearing in pieces with beak and claw expiring Turkey or wounded China, seems to take pleasure in spreading over them the protecting shadow of its outstretched wings." He admits that France finds herself to-day no longer in the van as far as her prestige and authority in the East are concerned. The real fault is the reciprocal distrust of the powers, dating from Cyprus and fed by all that England has done in Egypt, in the Soudan, in the Transvaal and on the Niger. In a word, "English policy had in advance discredited English philanthropy," and for the time being the poor Armenians have had to pay the consequences. What has been done in Crete shows what can be done elsewhere. Only one thing is needed—the union of Europe, which the visit to Balmoral can restore or complete.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Various Views of His Policy and Character.

LORD ROSEBERY'S resignation of the Liberal leadership naturally suggests many articles in this month's reviews. The *Fortnightly* publishes "Lord Rosebery's Second Thoughts," by "Diplomaticus," and "Lord Rosebery's Resignation," by Mr. Edward Dicey.

By "Diplomaticus."

The article by "Diplomaticus" attacks Lord Rosebery's policy in dealing with the Eastern Question. He goes over the old ground, generally accusing the Liberal Prime Minister of ignorance of the conditions of the problem with which he had to deal, especially of ignoring the drift of Russian policy. He makes one point against him—namely, that in which he contrasts Lord Rosebery's recent warning against Italian action with the assurance which he gave to Lord Salisbury when he went to the office that he would have the support of the nation, even if he took united action. "Circumstances alter cases," Lord Rosebery would reply, and isolated action which might have been somewhat safe in 1895 might be midsummer madness in 1896. The only new thing in "Diplomaticus'" article is that in which he declares that Lord Rosebery missed the chance of doing anything for Armenia when he refused to join Russia, France and Germany in intervening on behalf of China against Japan. Prince Lobanoff, "Diplomaticus" says, "accordingly made overtures to the British government to join in an intervention in China, with a view to keeping Japan off the Asiatic mainland. I understand that he intimated to Lord Rosebery that he might make almost his own terms for the support demanded of him. Never had a British Minister a more splendid opportunity of achieving a great *coup*. Had he seen clearly at that moment, or if seeing clearly had he acted with courage, the Eastern Question would have been settled to-day. Under these circumstances there was no power or combination of powers to say him nay. He adopted neither of these courses, but simply peddled away at his scheme of reforms in the infatuated belief that, as soon as it was completed, the Sultan would adopt it, or British gunboats would know the reason why."

This may be true, or it may not; but there is a further question—namely, as to how far the responsibility for refusing to co-operate with Russia was due to Lord Rosebery or to his colleagues? A very persistent rumor at the time had it that Lord Rosebery almost wrecked his cabinet by the vehemence with which he pressed his recalcitrant colleagues to embark upon the intervention to which Prince Lobanoff invited him.

By Mr. E. Dicey.

Mr. Edward Dicey, writing upon "Lord Rosebery's Resignation" in the same review, has very little to say that is new. Speaking of Lord Rosebery he says:

"After all, he contrived to keep the Liberals in power for a year and a half after Mr. Gladstone's retirement, and to have done so is an achievement no other Liberal Premier could have accomplished."

He does not think that Lord Rosebery's "career as a Minister or even as a Prime Minister is necessarily at an end. He may or may not be a great statesman. In all times and all countries great statesmen are very few in number. But his lordship has many of the qualities which, in such a country as ours, enable a man to play a very high and even brilliant part in public life. Apart from his advantages of rank, repute and fortune, he possesses a cool head, a sound judgment, a knowledge of the world, a faculty of lucid and telling statement, a gift of writing, and above all a keen understanding of the British public, of its prejudices, its likes and dislikes, its aims, ambitions, convictions and aspirations. Given these advantages and these qualities, and Lord Rosebery might well be excused for applying to himself the remark of Mr. Cecil Rhodes after his resignation of the Cape Premiership, and of saying "my political career is not ended, but only beginning." But if his anticipation is to be justified by events, Lord Rosebery must take his stand on one side or the other."

Therefore, as Mr. Dicey is a Liberal Unionist, he considers that Lord Rosebery must stand where Mr. Dicey does. He concludes his article as follows:

"I would respectfully say to the late leader of

the Liberal party, your place is not temporarily only, but permanently, in the ranks of those who uphold the rights of property, individual liberty, freedom of contract, the maintenance of the Union, and the imperial mission of the British Empire ; in the ranks, to put the matter more concisely, of the Conservatives, not of the Liberals."

"A Mere Critic."

In the *Progressive Review* for November, the editor deems it the best way to promote the cause of Liberalism by publishing a carping criticism of Lord Rosebery, of whom he finds it difficult to say one good word, with the exception of the following guarded admission as to his critical abilities :

"We do not deny for one moment Lord Rosebery's powers as a critic, and never was his critical ability seen to greater advantage than in his recent able Edinburgh speech. But a good critic is usually a bad leader, especially where human and moral considerations are involved, and the specific charge against Lord Rosebery through his whole career is that, excepting in organizing jingo expeditions, he has invariably appeared in the guise of a mere critic."

The chief contention of the writer is that the choice of Lord Rosebery's successor must be made by a vote of the whole party :

"As to leadership, it would be criminal folly for genuine Liberals to keep silence now. The essential point is this : the disastrous experiment of 1894 must never be repeated. Had Lord Rosebery been a ten times stronger man than he has proved to be, his career would have been vitiated *ab initio* from the manner of his appointment. A party which professes to be democratic must elect its leader in the best way actual conditions will permit. For a leader to be chosen by the outgoing Prime Minister and the Queen, aided by a cabal of self-interested political intriguers, is fatal to the peace, union and dignity of a party, especially of a *soi disant* party of progress. The first duty, therefore, of the Liberal party is to provide for the formal election by the party of its chief, and to set its heel once for all on private nominations and back stairs intrigues."

By "A Conservative M.P."

"A Conservative M. P.," writing in the *National Review*, greatly exults in the Liberal divisions made evident by Lord Rosebery's resignation. He recalls the fact that twelve occupants of the Liberal front bench attended Lord Rosebery's Edinburgh meeting and voted for his return to the leadership. He specially remarks on Mr. Asquith's expressed conviction that Lord Rosebery was "the only fit successor to Mr. Gladstone." He concludes that "these eminent Radicals" do not wish to see Sir William Harcourt leader of their party. How then, he asks, can the tactics of the opposition be harmonious, even with the leadership left in suspense? In any case, Lord Rosebery weighs more with the country than any other of the Radical chiefs—as witness the effect of his speech on Armenia—and if on the eve of a general election he were to insist on his conversion-of-the-predominant-partner line of argument on Home Rule, would he not shiver the party into such equally opposing fragments that only the polls could readjust? However that may be, "the most sanguine of Radicals cannot deny that the present detachment of Lord Rosebery will help to discredit what may be termed Gladstonianism and tend to strengthen many Unionist principles."

Disappearance of the Liberal Party.

Blackwood is naturally very jubilant on the subject. Lord Rosebery's retirement has simplified the general political issues.

"There is no longer any halting place between Conservatives and Destructives, and it may be that Lord Rosebery's appreciation of this truth had something to do with his retirement. But, however this may be, the Radicals represent a young, vigorous and earnest party, monopolizing all the vitality and energy which still remains to the opposition ; and they are led by a patrician demagogue of the type of Wilkes, Burdett and Duncombe, men who regard the interests of their own order, and even their own fortunes, as a feather in the scale when weighed against the immediate calls of personal ambition—political gamblers, in fact, by which name Burke describes them. This is the party of the future, with whom the Conservatives will have to cope."

"The old Liberalism is effete." The new Liberalism is Radicalism and nothing else. And *Blackwood* fervently desires that "the slippery compromise ycleped Liberalism" will "disappear from our vocabulary." Though the working classes, as a whole, are by no means a Radical preserve, there is "a powerful residuum prepared to support a social and political revolution to the last cartridge." But men are beginning to understand that our party conflicts are only part of the great struggle between the rival principles, on the one hand of "authority, subordination, religion, property, law, order," and on the other of "the negation of all these."

Harcourt—A Liberal Disraeli.

Mr. H. D. Traill contributes to the *Contemporary* a rather caustic character sketch of Sir William Harcourt. "From the first," says the writer, "Sir William has never been credited with any remarkable gifts of statesmanship."

"On the contrary, there was, as indeed there still is, a strong disinclination to take him seriously as a statesman ; and it may be that one reason for the respect with which he was known to regard Lord Beaconsfield is to be sought for in his consciousness of a certain resemblance in their histories. His rise, in fact, has borne in many respects a curious resemblance to that of the object of his admiration. He had 'views' like Disraeli and the Disraeli

ian readiness of satirical speech, and the same controversial 'joy of battle.' If he had not Disraeli's brilliant literary gift he could wield the pen of the pamphleteer with undeniable vigor and effect. And people believed just as much or as little in the depth of his convictions and the soundness of the views which he undertook to advocate. 'Historicus' was recognized as a formidable disputant on points of international law—in a newspaper. . . . The impression prevailed and became ineffaceable that Sir William Harcourt was . . . a lawyer of the 'elegant' rather than of the profound order; and much the same suspicion of superficiality attached to his political convictions. . . .

"Sir William Harcourt has never shared, as indeed no ambitious politician can afford to share, the perverse attachment of Cato to the losing cause. He has never been ashamed to display that preference for the winning side, in which, according to the Latin poet, he has at least the companionship of the gods to keep him in countenance."

His one unfortunate phrase was about his opponents "stewing in their Parnellite juice." But Mr. Traill allows that Sir William has made himself not only useful, but indispensable to his party. There was no one among his Gladstonian comrades who could for a moment challenge comparison with him as a debater.

"He is a parliamentary strategist and tactician of the first force. In a word he has proved, by the acknowledgment of both friend and foe, that he is a leader who can readily lead, and there is an ever growing conviction among his party that he is the only one of their leaders who can."

FREE SILVER ONLY THE FIRST STEP.

TO the November *Arena* Prof. Frank Parsons contributes the opening article, entitled "The Issue of 1896." The article is principally devoted to the silver question which is not, it should be frankly said, discussed in such a way as to throw any new light upon that subject. Mr. Parsons makes it quite evident that he cares really very little for the silver question except as a somewhat roundabout path toward the things that he has most in mind as desirable for the future welfare of the country. He expresses the real sentiment of all the Populist leaders and of most of the conspicuous supporters of Mr. Bryan (the silver mine owners and their friends excepted) in the following remarks, with which his article concludes: "In order to perfect our finances and readjust our industrial system to modern conditions, we must do much more than achieve the free coinage of silver. Bimetallism will still leave our currency open to private manipulation if combinations sufficiently large can be formed. Government ownership of the mines would help, but the only way to place the monetary system beyond the reach of private interest, and secure its management in the public interest, is to make the monetary system a public institution—let the government issue all money in payment for public work, or in loans through postal savings banks that shall keep the people's money in absolute security, and lend to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the farmer on good security, as well as to the banker and the owner of bonds.

"Free silver is only one step,—the financial goal must be to place the movement of the currency volume under intelligent control, acting in the broad daylight in the interests of the whole nation; for this movement of the money volume is the power that gives control of prices and determines in a large degree the question of prosperity or panic. Then monopoly and special privilege of every kind must be redeemed to the public use. Government must be purified and improved, and labor out of place must be helped to readjustment and rendered secure in the opportunity to make an honest living.

"I stand at the junction of three great roads—one leads to the right up a smiling slope to the public ownership of monopolies, security of employment, elevation of labor, a national currency and postal savings banks, progressive taxation of incomes and inheritances, direct legislation, etc., etc.; on the left is the road of gold, that is full of puddles and mud and rocks, and leads forever down over gulch and precipice, to a vaster congestion of wealth, a strengthened money power, a more corrupted government, and a nation in slavery to privilege; the middle road is the silver road, and it looks as though it had a gully at the start, and some rocks and puddles beyond, but it has an upward slope upon the whole and turns after a while and runs into the road on the right. I'd like to travel the right-hand road from the start, but my fellow citizens say, 'No, we must take the left road or the middle; your choice lies between these two.' I find that the men who are going the silver road want about the same things that I want, they are opposed to private monopoly, believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, desire a rising market, the elevation of labor, etc.,—I find that the silver road runs into the anti-monopoly, equal-rights road a little further on. And I say, 'Well, if I can't get you to go on the right-hand road from the start,—if we must go on the gold road or the silver road, then I'll go with the men who want what I want, and on the road that leads into the road I want to travel.'"

Government and Money.

Whereas Mr. Parsons in the *Arena* article quoted above represents that school of monetary scientists who hold that national prosperity and individual security must await the complete control and issue of money by the government, Mr. E. W. Codington, who writes in the *Forum* for November on "Conditions for a Sound Financial System," takes the exactly opposite view,—held also by most of the

men who attended the Indianapolis convention and who stand distinctively for the gold standard,—that the least possible governmental connection with money and its circulation is the thing most to be desired, as witness the following quotations from Mr. Codington's article:

"I think it will not be easy for the student of the future to repress a smile when he reads the history of the nineteenth century and discovers that learned men seriously discussed the question, 'How much money *per capita* ought to be in circulation among the people?' His vision being clarified, so that he will not look upon a due-bill or an evidence of debt or a 'promise to pay' in any form as money, he may be pardoned the smile. He will read how a great nation, waging a gigantic war, with an empty treasury, unable to meet its expenses with ready cash, found a patriotic people ready to supply its needs and accept its promises for future payment to an unlimited extent, and he will admire that patriotism; but he will wonder how it came about that afterward, when the government found itself in funds, the people who held its notes objected to having them paid, on the ground that it would result in 'contraction of the currency.' It is certain that only the antiquary of the future will find any meaning in the phrase quoted. Assuming that some grave professor shall be able to explain it all, will not that same student wonder why a people, ingenious enough to augment a short supply of money by substituting therefor mere evidences of debt, and to curtail a long supply by refusing to coin one of its money metals, was not able to increase its crop of sugar or decrease an excessive crop of cotton by the same factitious methods?"

INTRINSIC VALUE OF MONEY.

"Gold and silver are commodities because they are produced by labor and exchanged for value. The mint performs no service other than putting the commodities into convenient parcels for the uses of commerce. The only reason why this service should be performed by civilized governments instead of by individuals is, that each parcel carries in its mint-stamp an absolute guarantee of weight and fineness, so that it does not need to be weighed or assayed each time it changes hands, as would be the case if it were coined by a less responsible party; a fine mint-stamp having the added advantage that loss by abrasion or defacement is easily detected.

"Money is intrinsically valuable, just as a railroad, a ship, a wagon, or a wheelbarrow is intrinsically valuable, and for precisely the same reason—namely, because it saves time and trouble in the exchange of commodities. If some better method of effecting exchanges than by the use of money shall ever be devised, then money may become valueless; similarly, if some better methods of transportation (only another name for 'effecting exchanges') shall be devised, then the railroad and the ship will retire from the volume of the world's assets."

THE ATTACK UPON CAPITAL.

MR. GEORGE GUNTON in the November number of *Gunton's Magazine* has a vigorous article in which he condemns unsparingly what he calls "The Anti-Capital Crusade," which was, in his opinion, involved in Mr. Bryan's campaign. Mr. Gunton, perhaps more than any other current writer, has shown the inevitable economic drift toward the concentration of capital, pointing out the beneficent results that have already accrued. After a review of some of the denunciatory utterances against trusts which have lately been current, Mr. Gunton concludes as follows: "It is high time that this irresponsible fanning of the flames of social antagonism was stopped; that a higher standard of intellectual integrity be established for the discussion of public questions, even in the heat of political campaigns.

"As in the case of the quotations we have cited from the *World*, most writers and speakers know that much of what they say about capital oppressing the public and trusts monopolizing industries to the detriment of the community is false. They know, because the facts are so easy of access, that the trend of industrial improvement is not only along the lines of highly organized capital, but it necessarily involves it. All students of economics and government now know that it is with and through these higher forms of industrial organization, of which trusts are but a single type, that the great industrial improvement of the present century has come, and that the more complex industrial organizations are not the incident, but the instruments of this great onward movement. They know that the great cheapening of wealth and multiplication of modern improvements throughout the domestic and social, as well as industrial life, have been created by this very concentrated industrial organization. It is by this and this alone that during the thirty years from 1860-92, the purchasing power of the average laborer's day's work was increased 70 per cent.

"Any system of propaganda, for whatever purpose, which tries, through social prejudice, to array the laboring class against the forces which in a single generation have nearly doubled their power to command the benefits of civilization, is a social crime which should receive the anathema of all public spirited and patriotic citizens. Nothing has contributed so much to this vicious policy, which is gradually undermining the stability of our institutions, as the uneconomic and perverted attack upon trusts and corporate industrial organizations.

In another article Mr. Gunton remarks:

"It is difficult to believe that the people of the United States can be influenced to revolutionize our industrial and political institutions under the influence of a doctrine whose only foundation is social prejudice and economic superstition."

MANUFACTURING IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

SO much of a sensational character has appeared in the newspapers concerning the impending danger to Europe and America from the industrial competition of Japan and China, that Mr. John Barrett's article entitled "The Plain Truth About Asiatic Labor" in the *North American Review* for November is entitled to great attention. Mr. Barrett is United States Minister to Siam, and has apparently made a very careful and thorough study of the new manufacturing developments of Japan, and of the two great Chinese centres of industry, Shanghai and Hankow. Mr. Barrett does not commit himself distinctly on the question whether or not the competition of Asiatic factories is likely to prove disastrous in the future, but he makes it perfectly clear that there is no immediate danger. He denies emphatically the report that Japan is about to flood the American market with an excellent bicycle at the price of $12, declaring that the bicycle factories of Japan are capable as yet of a ridiculously small output, and that no American would think of riding the cheap Japanese wheels. He also makes it clear that Japanese labor, although now employed at very low rates, is constantly demanding higher remuneration.

It is from China rather than from Japan that Mr. Barrett thinks it likely that the most formidable competition may emerge.

THE PROGRESS OF SHANGHAI.

"Shanghai and Hankow are the only two points in China proper where large modern manufacturing plants are established and in operation. These cities are respectively the New York and Chicago of China. Shanghai is the gateway to the great rich Yang-tse-Kiang Valley. It is growing with the rapidity of some of our Western cities. Its foreign section would do credit to a prosperous home port, with its imposing buildings and well kept streets. For a manufacturing centre its location is unsurpassed. There are miles and miles of deep-water frontage. The largest steamers and ships are constantly leaving for all parts of the world. Coasting steamers touch at every port in China, Corea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Java and Siam. River craft equal to those of the Hudson and Mississippi run regularly 600 miles up the Yang-tse to Hankow, and connect with smaller vessels that go 400 miles beyond, to Ichang, which in turn connect with junks that proceed 400 miles further, to the new treaty port of Chunking, where the United States have recently established a consulate.

"I give this much attention to Shanghai because not only is it the leading port of the far East—not counting Hong Kong and Singapore, which are British colonies—but, in the opinion of the best informed authorities, it will become the great central manufacturing point of the Pacific seas, even surpassing ultimately Osaka in Japan. As evidence of its present business and of the reasonableness of this prophecy, it is well to remember that nearly 3,000 merchant steamers cleared from the port of Shanghai in 1894."

Mr. Barrett remarks that as one passes by or through the manufacturing district of Shanghai "he could easily imagine himself in Fall River or Manchester were it not for the laborer himself, who, in his wage price, is the very secret of their success. There are six large cotton spinning mills with 125,000 spindles either working or about ready for operation. There are eight cotton ginning plants, with thirty-two to seventy-two gins each, most of which are running. Twenty steam silk filatures are operated, with a reeling capacity of 24,000 bales per annum. A paper mill, which would be a credit to Holyoke or Oregon City, is doing a large business."

ON CHINESE LABOR.

"The highest wage that I discovered paid in the Shanghai cotton mills to a native male employee was 50 cents, silver (26½ cents gold), per day, the lowest 12 cents, silver (6½ cents gold), while the average was about 20 to 34 cents, silver (10½ to 18 cents gold). None of these sums included food. The wage of 50 cents per day was not paid to more than ten men in 1,000. The wage of 12 cents per day was paid to coolies who did the unskilled common work about the factories. Where women were employed, they received even less than the men, or from 5 to 20 cents, silver. In some establishments wages depended on the 'piece' scale. The employees generally had a healthy, vigorous look, as if life had no great cares. They were cheerful and in most instances attentive to work. The more skillful would glance at me as if to say: 'You foreigners may have made these machines, but we can show you how to run them!'

"The observer is especially impressed as he watches these thousands of Chinese laborers going in and out of these mills at shifting hours. Nothing that human beings do more resembles the action of bees in a hive. Then, again, they seem like part of a great stream that has no beginning and no ending, flowing from one sea to another—coming as they do from a reserve of countless millions. One doubts if a strike could ever succeed with hungry thousands to draw from for every one that goes out."

MANUFACTURING IN JAPAN.

"Japan in July boasted of sixty-five cotton mills with approximately one million spindles. In 1893 there were forty; in 1890, thirty; in 1888, twenty. Osaka is the central point, and it presents a most modern business-like appearance, with its large factories and lofty chimneys. Aside from cotton mills there are many other industries, of which the most interesting are the new watch and brush factories. From a personal inspection of the leading manufactories, and careful inquiry of the owners and managers, I learned the following facts: The

highest wages paid to native employees in the cotton mills are 75 cents, silver, per day, the lowest 5 cents (female labor); the average 25 cents for fairly skilled male labor and 18 cents for similar female labor. Large numbers of women and children earn only 5 to 10 cents. In the brush making establishment I counted one hundred women who were earning at piecework only 7 cents per day, and yet they worked long hours. The watch and clock factory is not a large establishment and the wages are higher. Some employees received as much as $1, while the majority earned about 40 cents. In a dozen miscellaneous industrial plants other than those named, wages ranged from 15 cents to 80 cents, with an average of 35 cents. In Kobe's celebrated match factories several hundred women and children were working with extraordinary dispatch and skill and earning by piecework only 5 cents a day."

WOMEN IN JAPANESE FACTORIES.

"The average number of hands employed in the six leading Osaka cotton mills is 820 women and 390 men, a total of 1,200. The women outnumber the men in the majority of mills two and a half to one, and four to one in a few. In the great Kanegafuchi plant, at Tokyo, the women outnumber the men four to one. In this establishment the wages of the women were about half that of the men. In the Osaka Company, at Osaka, which has a capital of 1,200,000 yen and 37,513 spindles, there are employed 600 men besides women, and the wages of the former are one-third more than those of the latter. At Miye the female employees numbered 1,700 and the male 625. This may be a feature of Japanese labor that will have a vital bearing on the future. Many employers informed me that, besides being cheaper, the women gave less trouble, were more faithful, and quicker."

WAGES IN JAPAN.

"Some miscellaneous wages in and about Yokohama which I authenticated are as follows in gold: Carpenters, 25 to 50 cents per day; compositors, 25 to 45 cents; tailors, 25 to 65 cents; plasterers, 26 to 40 cents; tea workers, 30 to 40 cents; farm laborers, $1.50 to $3 per month; personal household servants for foreigners, $8 to $10 per month—all of which are a great advance over two years ago; and they bid fair to go 50 to 100 per cent. higher in the next two years. Labor and wages in the silk, lacquer, porcelain, screen, matting, tea, curio and other industries, which have always been characteristic of the country, I do not discuss beyond noting that the work is chiefly done by piece, not in great factories, but in private houses. So true is this of Japan, that the entire land might be regarded as one vast workshop with infinite subdivisions."

Mr. Barrett ends his elaborate and valuable article with a number of conclusions. One, Japanese exports to the United States are not great enough to amount to anything alarming in the way of competition. Two, the advance in the cost of labor in Japan is altering the situation rapidly. Three, Japanese labor is beginning to organize, and is learning how to use the boycott and the strike, although in general Asiatic labor is easily contented. Four, piecework in the little homes of Japan is being abandoned for factories in the cities, and important social changes are likely to result. Five, Japan is now in the midst of a "boom," which suggests the industrial situation in the United States after our Civil War, and this may lead to overproduction and financial disaster. Six, the eagerness of the Japanese manufacturers to make large immediate profits is resulting in the production of great quantities of goods of poor quality, with consequent loss of markets. Seven, even though the Chinese and Japanese manufactures may be obtaining control of their own home markets, the Oriental demand is so different from that of Western countries that it is certain to be some time before they can produce largely, in general lines of manufacture, for American and European consumers. Eight, the Japanese government is at least doing one thing which may enable her manufacturers to compete in foreign lands, and that is the establishment of numerous subsidized steamship lines. Nine, the old treaties that hampered Japanese industry and trade are about to be abrogated with the consequence that there will be an enlarged field for foreign capital in Japan. Ten and finally, Mr. Barrett thinks that the situation need not discourage American manufacturers and exporters from entering vigorously into the trans-Pacific field. In an article last March in the *North American Review* Mr. Barrett endeavored to show in what direction American exporters might hope to find ample reward for endeavoring to extend their markets in Asia.

WORKMEN'S WAGES IN FRANCE.

IN the first October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the Vicomte d'Avenel deals with the rate of wages in the Middle Ages. It is a striking picture that he draws of the vast nameless army of laborers who have from century to century carried on a bare struggle for existence. He allows two hundred and fifty working days in the year, and on that basis he reckons that the workmen in the Middle Ages at the beginning of the fourteenth century began with 782 francs a year, and gradually increased to 860; while between 1376 and 1400 the pay amounted to 1,040 francs. In the fifteenth century the rate of pay oscillated between 1,100 and 1,240 francs a year. It was then incontestably superior to the pay in 1896, when, for a working year of 300 days, it does not amount to as much as 1,020 francs a year. On another basis of calculation, if we equalize the number of working days in comparing the Middle Ages with to day, the advantage of the workman of old times may be expressed somewhat as follows. From the 1,240 francs which he received from 1476 to 1500 the

workman's pay falls to 980 francs at the end of the reign of Francis I., and then to 760 francs at the end of the sixteenth century, and his condition by no means improved in the two hundred years which separate the beginning of the seventeenth century from the revolution of 1789.

In continuation of the article in the second October number of the *Revue*, M. d'Avenel deals with the rate of pay in modern times. He shows that from 1601 to 1790 the French peasant received pay varying from 570 francs under Henry IV., to 410 francs under Louis XVI., for a working year of two hundred and fifty days. He is never likely to see again the 870 and even 900 francs which he had under Louis XI. or Charles VIII., nor even the 650 to 750 francs which he gained throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. France was rich in 1789, while the peasant and the workman were poor; France in 1475 was evidently poor, while the proletariat was rich—a most curious phenomenon. In the space of these six centuries, 1200 to 1800, which constitutes a notable period in the annals of humanity, we see the evolution of the typical Frenchman and his development as a citizen. The progress of society has not really ameliorated the condition of the working man. The government machine has been equally useless. The workman has to struggle with an environment before which potentates and parliaments are alike powerless. The rate of pay obeys an economic law. The increase of the population has reduced the price of labor. The present century has seen the introduction of a new element —namely, science. Economically speaking, in spite of the barriers of the custom houses, the nineteenth century man has no longer any country, while what secrets in the future science may have in store for us it is of course impossible to say. It is possible that science may disarrange to our advantage the old equilibrium between labor, population and land under which our fathers lived and suffered. It is certain that science has wrought enormous changes already; and M. d'Avenel, with a dig at the politicians who vainly flatter themselves with the idea of ameliorating the condition of the poor by modifying the distribution of existing riches. asserts that it is only by the creation of new riches that the lot of the poor can be made better.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN DENMARK:

How the Scheme Works.

WHILE this large and opulent country of ours is talking about old age pensions, poor little Denmark, it seems, has actually got the idea successfully realized. Miss Edith Sellers, whose papers on "People's Kitchens Abroad" have been greatly appreciated, describes in the *National Review* the working of the Old Age Relief law in Copenhagen. This law, which came into force January 1, 1892, was "the joint work of Conservatives and Radicals:"

"In the spring of 1891 the Danish government announced their intention of levying a tax on lager beer, whereupon the Radical opposition declared that, as this tax would fall most heavily on the working classes, the money it yielded ought to be devoted to benefiting this section of the community, and with the help of M. Marcus Rubin, the well-known economist, they drew up a scheme for the spending of it on providing old age pensions for workmen."

CONDITIONS OF RECEIVING RELIEF.

The measure passed is a "model of brevity," scarcely covering a foolscap page. It limits the relief to those who possess the rights of a native born subject. The applicant must further:

"(*a*) Not have undergone sentence for any transaction generally accounted dishonorable, and in respect of which he has not received rehabilitation.

"(*b*) His poverty shall not be the consequence of any actions by which he, for the benefit of his children or others, has deprived himself of the means of subsistence, or be caused by a disorderly or extravagant mode of life, or in other ways be brought about by his own fault.

"(*c*) For the ten years preceding the date of his application for 'old age relief' he must have had a fixed residence in the country, and during that period not have been in receipt of relief from the poor law administration, or have been found guilty of vagrancy or begging."

"This is the first time in modern times," remarks the writer, "that an attempt has been made to discriminate by legislation between paupers and paupers."

HOW THE RESPECTABLE POOR ARE CARED FOR.

The thriftless are left to the tender mercies of Danish poor law, with the workhouse as the only refuge:

"The respectable poor, on the contrary, are treated not as paupers at all, but as pensioners, and everything that can be done is done to prevent the help they receive entailing on them any humiliation or disgrace. They forfeit none of their rights as citizens by accepting old-age relief; they may continue to vote at elections, if they choose, and so far as the law goes there is nothing to hinder them from even playing a part in public life. Then they have no dealings whatever with relieving officers, or other poor law authorities, but have officials of their own to take care of them. It is especially enacted, too, that no part of the cost of their relief shall ever be defrayed out of the poor rate; the necessary money must be raised by the joint contributions of the state—the proceeds of the beer tax—and of the communes to which the recipients of it belong. With regard to the relief itself, it is decreed that it "must be sufficient for the support of the person relieved, and of his family, and for their treatment in case of sickness, but it may be given in money or in kind, as circumstances require, or consist in free admission to a suitable asylum or other establishment intended for that purpose."

THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

IN the December *Atlantic* there is an excellent sketch of William Morris by William Sharp, the first magazine article on the late poet that we have seen in the American monthlies. There are as many opinions about Morris as there are writers about him, and Mr. Sharp seems to take a view of the man's varied activities which shows unusually broad sympathies, as he can see great qualities in the poet, the craftsman, the employer and the Socialist. And there is still another phase of William Morris as extraordinary as any of these—that is, the man as a man. A favorite nickname for Morris was "the Skald," which came from an Icelandic paper which reported the arrival of "William Morris, Skald." Mr. Sharp says:

"A skald, a Viking indeed, was William Morris. I have never met any man who gave an impression of more exhaustless vitality. There never was a man who lived a fuller life; he was the very incarnation of ceaseless mental and bodily energy. Once he was asked if he were subject to that extreme despondency which so often accompanies the essentially poetic temperament. 'I dare say I am,' he answered, 'but I've never had time to think about it, so I really can't say.' Probably one of the few despondent remarks that Morris ever made was quite recently. When told of Millais' death he answered, half jocularly, 'I'll be seeing the old boy before long.'

"There are not many now alive who can remember William Morris as a boy or youth; but I have heard from one or two of his early friends that his was a most striking personality even when he was still in his teens. Strangely enough, one of these friends speaks of him as a rather sensitive and delicate youth, with little promise of that robustness of manner as well as physique which afterward brought him his nickname, 'the Viking.' He was a romantic youngster, and was so dreamy that his intimates thought 'Bill Morris' would never do anything but moon away his time. Before he was of age, however, he must have dissipated this idea, for, though his early writings were of an ultra-romantic and occasionally sentimental caste, he had already begun to show unmistakable signs of originality and power. It will probably be a long time before the full story of William Morris' life is written. When it is, his admirers will be interested to learn how much he owed to his love for the beautiful woman who became his wife, and who may be thus alluded to without offense, as for twenty years or more her face has been familiar to lovers of Rossetti's art,—for in her (and his noble Proserpine may be taken as a typical example) the poet painter found his ideal of tragic beauty."

Mr. Sharp thinks it far too soon to attempt any final estimate of Morris as a poet and artist; but not by any means too soon to show that he was by no means "the idle singer of an empty day." "William Morris was the most strenuous man of genius whom our age has produced; his one dominant aim was to prove that the day was not idle and that idlers were no more than cumberers of the ground. With him, beauty was a practicable, a realizable, dream." The most astonishing thing about him, at first glance, was the amount of work he did. "Even if there were not a printed line to his credit, his life would still afford a record of exceptional fullness and activity, would still be far and away beyond that led by most of his fellows." But his literary output itself was worthy of a Balzac, as to quantity. "It is his high distinction that he has never published anything which an enemy could blame as unworthy of a poet and artist. Of course it is by his poetry that he will be remembered."

WALTER CRANE'S TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM MORRIS.

MR. WALTER CRANE pays a brief tribute to his friend William Morris in the *Progressive Review*. He says:

"His architectural and archæological knowledge again was complete enough for the architect and the antiquary. His classical and historical lore won him the respect of scholars. His equipment as a designer and craftsman, based upon his architectural knowledge and training, enabled him to exercise an extraordinary influence over all the arts of design, and gave him his place as leader of our latter-day English revival of handicraft—a position, perhaps, in which he is widest known.

"In all these capacities the strength and beauty of William Morris' work has been freely acknowledged by his brother craftsmen, as well as by a very large public.

"There is, however, still another direction in which his vigor and personal weight were shown, with all the ardor of an exceptionally ardent nature, wherein the importance and significance of his work are as yet but partially apprehended. I mean his work in the cause of Socialism, in which he might severally be regarded as an economist, a public lecturer, a propagandist and a controversialist.

"William Morris has left us in no doubt as to his own ideas and ideals. It may seem strange that a man who might be said to have been steeped in mediæval lore, and whose delight seemed to be in a beautifully imagined world of romance peopled with heroic figures, should yet be able to turn from that dream world with a clear and penetrating gaze upon the movements of his own time, and to have thrown himself with all the strength of his nature into the seething social and industrial battle of modern England. That the 'idle singer of an empty day' should voice the claims and hopes of labor, stand up for the rights of free speech in Trafalgar Square and speak from a wagon in Hyde Park, may have surprised those who only knew him upon one side, but to those who fully apprehended the reality, ardor and sincerity of his nature such action was but its logical outcome and complement, and assuredly it redounds to the honor of the artist, the scholar and the poet whose loss we mourn to-day, that he was also a man."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CHRISTMAS ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

AS is usual with the American popular magazines, the Christmas numbers are given over very largely to æsthetic considerations, to sketches of famous painters of sacred subjects that make an excuse for the reproduction of copies of their paintings, and to fiction. The continued advance in the mechanical facilities for using several colors in printing even large editions is shown by the gorgeous covers which *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, *McClure's*, the *Ladies' Home Journal* and other monthlies show on the news stands. The most ambitious and one of the most successful covers of the entire series is that of *Scribner's Magazine*, which shows against a gilt background the figure of an angelic musician, which with the various combinations of colors presents at least six distinctive tints. Another Christmas feature of *Scribner's* is a fairy story by Kenneth Grahame, called "The Magic Ring," with full-page illustrations printed in blue, gilt and black. The magazine begins with a somewhat elaborate article on the late Sir John Millais by Cosmo Monkhouse. There are short stories by T. R. Sullivan, Richard Harding Davis, James Barnes, Nathaniel Stevenson, F. J. Stimson, William Henry Shelton and Clinton Ross. In another department we have quoted from Miss Agnes Repplier's essay on "Little Pharisees in Fiction."

THE CENTURY.

The *Century* has two articles of general importance, one answering the question, "What Language Did Christ Speak," by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis, and the other entitled "Our Great Pacific Commonwealth," by William E. Smythe, and we quote from these among the "Leading Articles of the Month." The distinctively Christmas contributions appear in an article on Virginie Demont-Breton, "A Painter of Motherhood," one of Mr. Janvier's delightful studies of Provence which he calls "The Christmas Kalends of Provence," and Christmas poems by Richard Watson Gilder, James Whitcomb Riley, Margaret Vandegrift and Edith M. Thomas. The renaissance of the warm, delicate literature of Southern France is marked by these poems of Miss Vandegrift's and Miss Thomas' which are after literal translations from the Provençal, made by Mrs. Katherine A. Janvier, and are evidences that the success of "The Reds of the Midi" is bearing fruit in a widespread appreciation of Provençal literature. Helen E. Smith begins the magazine with some quaint reminiscences of "A Group of American Girls," as they appeared in New York City in the first quarter of the century. Marion Crawford continues his novelette, "A Rose of Yesterday," and there is the second appearance of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker."

HARPER'S.

Harper's comes out with a very striking and elaborate holiday cover with gilt and colors, and Christmas allusions are made in the frontispiece copy of Guy Rose's picture, "Joseph Asking Shelter for Mary," in the very meritorious "Christmas Carol" by Lena F. Layard, and an elaboration of the illustrated department of fun which winds up the magazine. Mr. Howells is, of course, well worth reading in his article on Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Du Maurier pictures in the third part of "The Martian" are unusually numerous and large, and there are short stories by Howard Pyle, Clifford Carleton, W. H. Hyde, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Henry G. Paine and Anna T. Slosson. In another department we have quoted from Dr. William W. Jacques' description of his method to obtain electricity direct from coal.

M'CLURE'S.

The December *McClure's* has its holiday attractions chiefly in the two stories by Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Frank R. Stockton's "My Unwilling Neighbors," Mr. S. S. McClure's account of his recent journey to Bethlehem, illustrated from a score of very valuable photographs of scenes about Bethlehem, and the latest short story by Ian Maclaren. The magazine begins with an excellent account of Nansen, the Arctic explorer, by Cyrus C. Adams, which we review among the "Leading Articles."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The *Cosmopolitan* for December refrains from unusual cover decorations, and also from the class of contributions in fiction, poetry and art which has come to be distinctive of the Christmas numbers. Some handsome half-tones illustrate Theodore Tracy's article on "Maccari's Historic Frescoes," and there are the usual full-page copies of "Examples of Recent Art." Mr. George F. Becker, who speaks with the authority of the United States Geological Surveyor, has a brief article on the gold fields of South Africa, in which he predicts that the Rand alone will yield from an area of one hundred square miles as much as $100,000,000 worth of gold. Col. Samuel E. Tillman tells of "The Ten Years' Captivity of Slatin Pasha," and General Edward Forrester continues his "Personal Recollections of the Tai Ping Rebellion."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Lippincott's, being an unillustrated magazine, makes no unusual attempts for the holiday month, and continues its policy of beginning with a novelette, followed by very brief stories and articles of a general discursive and essay nature. The novelette this month is "The Chase of an Heiress," by Christian Reid. George E. Walsh has a very instructive account of the methods of "Shutting Out the Sea" from threatened portions of the coast by planting certain species of sand-binding grasses, by anchoring hedges of dead brush, and by building heavy walls and breakwaters. There is a pleasant description of a picturesque institution, "An Old Virginia Fox Hunt," by David Bruce Fitzgerald.

MUNSEY'S.

The Christmas *Munsey's* opens with three frontispieces, Christmas pictures illustrating as many little love poems. The chief article of the magazine is George Holme's sketch of "The Royal Children of Europe," while the only appearance of fiction is the second installment of Hall Caine's novel, "The Christians."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE December *Atlantic* contains a thoroughly sympathetic sketch of William Morris by William Sharp, which we quote from in another department. Among the more highly poised essays which begin the magazine, there is one of Mr. Godkin's on "Social Classes in the Republic." Mr. Godkin attempts to dispel the illusion that the classes of capitalists and employers are peculiarly favored, and he deplores the results of the labors directed toward arousing this discontent of the working population. "I know of no more mischievous person than the man who, in free America, seeks to spread among them the idea that they are wronged and kept down by somebody;" he characterizes this as distinctively anti-social. He thinks our working people have opportunities to share fully esthetic privileges of the classes who employ them, and he blames our workers as a class for a rudeness of manner which contrasts badly with the corresponding European classes.

Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, the distinguished professor of Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, follows Mr. Godkin in a dissertation on "Classical Studies in America." Professor Gildersleeve tells us that our type of scholarship is distinctly German, and that our best classicists have been trained in Germany. Although grammar "has a special fascination for Americans," the grammatical element is being retrenched and the range of reading is becoming wider; but one does not expect the author of "Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar" to admit that this tendency is without its definite limits, and he does not. He says: "The study of literature gains, the study of humanity gains, and grammar need not lose. For the appreciation of literary form one cannot read the authors of the model period too sedulously; but the contrast can also be made profitable, and it is astonishing how much wealth of thought and feeling lies hid in the ranges of Greek and Roman literature that are practically unexplored except by the editors, except by index hunters. And so the reaction against grammar in the schools may only prepare the way for a yet more exact grammar, and at the same time lead to a larger grasp of the literature of antquity. The new generation will read more widely, will read more sympathetically, and the close of the century will be nearer in spirit to the middle of the century than could have been deemed possible some years ago, while the improvement in method, both in grammar and in literary analysis, will make the new study far more exact and far more definite."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for November is a useful and instructive number, but it contains no single article of exceptional note or of a permanent quality. It opens with some casual political remarks by ex-Speaker Reed entitled "As Maine Goes, so Goes the Union," and this article is followed by a journalistic summing-up of the political facts which would indicate the breaking up of the Democratic solidity of the South. The article is by Mr. Edward B. Clark of the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, and, of course, was prepared too early to include comment upon the recent election.

Mr. E. W. Codington, a business man of Florida, writes with striking lucidity upon "Conditions for a Sound Financial System." Mr. Codington exposes the nonsense of much of the talk about per capita money circulation, demands the retirement of the government's legal tender notes, and outlines a plan which reduces the government's connection with money to the task of minting the gold and silver submitted to it, and issuing paper certificates as a convenience to those who wish to deposit their coin. Mr. Codington is in favor of somewhat changing the size of coins, so that they may correspond exactly in weight with troy ounces and fractions thereof. We have quoted from Mr. Codington in our "Leading Articles."

Dr. W. K. Brooks, the distinguished professor of zoölogy in the Johns Hopkins University, contributes an article entitled "Woman from the Standpoint of a Naturalist." With all respect to Dr. Brooks, candor compels us to say that after a really serious attempt to find out what he wishes to teach us, we are compelled to give it up. The article appears to be a discussion of the suffrage question, but all its allusions are indirect, and the writer's extreme care to avoid the expression of an opinion entitles it to be pronounced the most cautious article ever published in an American magazine.

Mrs. Mary K. Sedgwick of Boston writes an account of the work of an organization in that city which supports ten or twelve district nurses who are doing an excellent work of charity among the poor.

The Eastern question is broached in two articles, one of them by a young Englishman, Mr. W. K. Stride, who, having gained a prize recently for an essay on the military brotherhoods of the Middle Ages, has an idea of his own to add to the Armenian discussion. He proposes that in view of the evident unwillingness of the European powers to interfere with the treatment of the Armenians by the Turkish government, there should be formed a private association of individuals on the plan of the Knights of Malta, or some other chivalrous military brotherhood of olden times. The article savors a little too much of the closet to be particularly welcome to men and women who are demanding some really practical and effective remedy for the situation in the Orient. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in an article entitled "Shall the Frontier of Christendom be Maintained?" makes an eloquent plea for the Armenians, and calls upon Christendom to fight back the Mohammedans.

In a third paper upon "Recent Excavations in Greece," Mr. J. Gennadius tells of the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi and the interesting discoveries which have resulted from exploration in that neighborhood.

Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard, in a brief article on "Bond Sales and the Gold Standard," urges the point that the gold standard is not in itself to be held responsible for the fact that the Cleveland Administration has recently had to borrow a great deal of money. Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known economic writer, does not confine his studies to political and economic questions, and he contributes to this number of the *Forum* a charming essay on "Emerson's Wit and Humor."

Mr. William Ferrero is one of the young Italian pupils of Professor Lombroso, and like some other of his colleagues, he has fallen into the habit of giving an air of great learning to some plain matters of common observation. He presents us here with a very pedantic article, which, after all, has nothing in it except the very obvious fact that the industrial life of modern civilized peoples has made mankind comparatively peaceful and serene, whereas violence is characteristic of men in the savage state, or in times when work has not become the regular and systematic order of life.

Mr. Benjamin E. Smith of the "Orthografic" Union writes upon the future of spelling reform, and Miss Gertrude Buck of the University of Michigan tells of the Normal Training School for Teachers in Detroit, and its experiments with the so-called "culture-epoch principle." We have quoted from it in our "Leading Articles."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW" for November is a valuable number, and we have quoted extensively in our "Leading Articles of the Month" from Mr. Harwood's account of the agricultural experiment stations and Mr. Barrett's account of manufacturing progress in Japan and China.

The number opens with an article by Mr. Thomas C. Platt, who congratulates the country in advance upon the prospect of Republican victory. A characteristic political article is contributed by Colonel George E. Waring, the Superintendent of Street Cleaning in New York City, who combats the proposition that there is any excuse whatever, in the United States, for government by party. A keener attack upon party machines and worn-out party creeds has not recently been made. Mr. Waring's bad opinion of politicians, from the highest to the lowest, is cynical almost to the point of brutality.

Sir Charles Dilke has very little, if any, better opinion of politicians than Colonel Waring; for he contributes an article on the working of the corrupt practices acts in Great Britain in which he gives us plainly to understand that those stringent regulations have become a dead-letter throughout the whole country, and that the attempt to keep elections free from corruption by the device of limiting the expenditures of candidates has proved a farce and a humbug. All sorts of evasions are practiced, and false returns, according to Sir Charles, are the rule rather than the exception. The formulators of corrupt practices acts in the United States will do well to read this article in order to note the points at which the English system has proved weak and ineffective.

Bishop Doane of Albany fairly revels in polemic assaults upon the female suffragists. This time his particular attention is paid to something that Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin has been writing in her magazine, the *Humanitarian*. As against Mrs. Martin he quotes very extensively from Mrs. Crannell of Albany, who went to the great conventions at St. Louis and Chicago last summer to protest before the platform committees against the demands of the suffragists. Bishop Doane and Mrs. Crannell carry the war into Africa with a vengeance, and it is proposed henceforth that the advocates of woman's enfranchisement shall be kept on the defensive.

President Thwing of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, writes a most conclusive paper to show how vast has been the influence of the college in American life, not only in the training of the men who follow the so-called learned professions, but also in the shaping of institutions, the carrying on of the work of government, and the progress of civilization in every field.

Mr. Himmelwright, who is an expert in the construction of iron frame edifices, writes upon high buildings. He is evidently a great admirer of the "sky-scrapers," his attention appearing to have been called to the technical and structural aspects of the subject rather than to the broad question of public policy in permitting high buildings in crowded cities.

Colonel G. Norman Lieber, now acting Judge Advocate General of the army, writes an exceedingly learned and technical discussion of the legal theories which have been advanced by the courts in justification of the exercise of martial law.

Professor R. H. Thurston, dean of the engineering departments of Cornell University, contributes a thoughtful and readable article entitled "The Animal as a Machine," in which he compares the development of vital force in animals with the development of power in machines through steam or electricity.

In a brief letter, the Rev. Madison C. Peters defends the taxation of church property. In another Mr. Neal Ewing discusses our presidential electoral system, and the questions inevitably raised every four years by the inequalities in the size of the states. Mr. L. Williams, formerly consul-general at Havana, makes a brief comment upon the relation of Spain to her government, which gives a sad and evidently accurate picture of the extreme corruption and demoralization of the Spanish government and the manner in which it victimizes the people of the different Spanish provinces. Mr. J. A. Taylor contributes an amusing dissertation on English epitaphs. Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, writes on the protection of bank depositors in useful and well-informed fashion, without suggesting anything except that the existing public inspection be as thorough as possible, while after all the best protection must come from the constant watchfulness of the local directors and officers of any given bank.

THE ARENA.

"THE ARENA" for November is decidedly strenuous on the side of the free silver campaign. Mr. Flower, the editor, besides an article entitled "Some Samples of the Sophistry of Gold Monometallists, with Comments," has a separate article devoted to "Four Epochs in the History of our Republic," which sets forth with somewhat dramatic effect certain distinct national crises in which the public welfare was maintained, first, by Washington; second, by Jefferson; third, by Jackson; fourth, by Lincoln; and, finally, Mr. Flower characterizes the existing situation as not less critical and presents Mr. Bryan as the Providential successor of those other great American leaders. The article concludes as follow:

"The corrupt power of the gold ring of Europe and America, with unlimited wealth, aided by the trusts, monopolies and combines, and an administration false to every instinct of democratic government, are arrayed against the people. The odds seem insurmountable; but so they seemed in the times of Jackson and Lincoln. If the people fail now, the growing misery of the past thirty years will be greatly augmented, while the few will grow vastly richer, until the burden of the masses will be unendurable. Then will come a change, or the republic will go as did ancient Rome, and society will be in even a more real sense than when Hugo made his observation prior to the downfall of Napoleon III., 'one part tyrant and the rest slave.' Hence, as patriots, as freemen, and as lovers of peace, prosperity, and the triumph of the principles of free government, a solemn and august duty confronts every true American. The present is no time for halting or indecision. All voters should sink party prejudices and array themselves against the double-headed party of plutocracy and centralized wealth. If there ever was an hour when free-

men should refuse to sell their birthright, and be vigilant workers for home, freedom, prosperity, and the great republic, that hour is NOW."

In the "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted from Professor Frank Parson's article entitled "The Issue of 1896," in which Professor Parsons advocates free silver as a vestibule to the larger Populist programme. Judge Walter Clark of North Carolina writes an article entitled "Free Coinage Indispensable," in which he discusses the relation of money to southern prices, with a view to demonstrating the hardships to which low prices have subjected the southern producer. Mr. William H. Standish, formerly Attorney-General of North Dakota, in an article entitled "The Impending Crisis," makes a very earnest and an unusually able appeal for free silver coinage, speaking with especial force from the standpoint of the wheat growers of the Dakotas. Mr. S. Howard Leech writes in defense of "The Simplicity of the ingle Tax," and Mr. Bolton Hall discusses "The New Charity" with a plain intimation that it is taxation reform rather than charity organization that the body politic is waiting for. Such are the political articles of the November number.

Mr. J. Worden Pope of the United States Army contributes an article to prove that the common opinion that the Indians are gradually dying out is a fallacy. There are now about 250,000 Indians, and Mr. Pope gives us in various elaborate tables a vast deal of interesting information regarding different estimates and enumerations that have been made in the past three centuries of the Indian population of North America.

Lilian Whiting contributes what is, in our judgment, decidedly the best and most appreciative sketch of the late Kate Field that has appeared anywhere.

Mary M. Harrison writes upon "Children's Sense of Fear," with much wisdom and knowledge touching the psychology of childhood; and several other articles go to make up an able and well rounded number.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE November number offers an admirable variety of contents. It is strong on foreign policy, but reflects in phases of present-day life very wide diversity. There is one singular omission. The change in the leadership of the Liberal party, and consequent reversion of the Premiership, either do not seem to Mr. Knowles worthy of notice, or he has not found a writer equal to the task of doing the subject justice. In any case he has no mention of it. The papers by M. de Pressensé, Diran Kélékian, Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt and Sir E. Du Cane on the Eastern question and consequent European situation demand separate notice; as do also Sir John Gorst's article on the "Voluntary Schools" and Professor Mahaffy's on "The Modern Babel."

ARBITRATION VS. CONCILIATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb discuss at length the reasons for both employers and workmen disliking arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes. Arbitration is properly in place in questions of interpretation, both sides resting their claims on a basis acknowledged by both. But where fundamental assumptions are not the same neither side welcomes the arbitrator. The success of arbitration in the north of England iron trade arises from the fact that men as well as masters hold that wages must follow prices. But where, as in the Midland Coal War, the men held that "a living wage" must be the first charge on production, and that wage should determine price rather than price fix wage, there is no common basis. Where there is a common basis an arbitrator is not needed; an inexpensive expert on each side is sufficient. But where there is no common ground recourse to an arbitrator, while not superseding collective bargaining, smooths the way to it; and the real service rendered is not that of arbitrator but of conciliator, as in Lord Rosebery's intervention in the coal war, Mr. Asquith's in the cab strike, and Sir C. Boyle's in the boot strike. State boards of arbitration, if appeal to them be voluntary, are not likely to be popular: "compulsory arbitration" would be an effective panacea for strikes and lock-outs, for it means "fixing of wages by law."

THE BOOM IN WESTRALIANS.

Mr. S. F. Van Oss finds that 80,000,000 Westralian mining shares have been offered to the British public during the last two years and seven months. He examines the actual prospects of the mines. He points out that the gold strata are unreliable and erratic, decreasing in value at small depth; there is lack of water, to be supplied, if at all, at considerable cost; there are great difficulties of transport; and labor will have to be made much cheaper and more abundant before the region can be properly worked. No reliance at all can be placed on statements made in prospectuses. The "experts" are without experience. He concludes that "the Westralian market is largely cornered, artificial and unhealthy."

THE MORALS OF JAPANESE TRADE.

Mr. Robert Young, editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, Japan, while conceding that all trading is flavored with immorality, complains that commercial morality in Japan is at a very low ebb. It is even below that of China. Japanese merchants refuse to fulfill contracts which involve them in loss, and conspire by threats of boycott to prevent the plaintiff from enforcing the sentence of the court. At the Kioto industrial exhibition last year, held under the Emperor's auspices, merchants were required to mark their goods at a ruinously low price; and they could only protect themselves by getting agents to buy up their own goods for them. These fictitiously low prices were of course to impress the world with the cheapness of production in Japan.

Ten years ago an Imperial Rescript was issued lowering the rate of exchange at the custom houses, but no copy of it reached foreign legations or consulates, and foreigners were charged duties at the old and higher rate while the Japanese got their goods through at the new and lower rate. This made a difference of some two per cent., or one hundred thousand dollars, to the foreign merchants. With this example at headquarters one cannot wonder to find Japanese consuls reporting that "the country's trade is being seriously injured by merchants who send abroad matches that will not strike, rice that is not up to samples, and stuffs whose only merit is cheapness."

MR. SWINBURNE ON COLERIDGE AND W. MORRIS.

Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, reviewing the late William Morris' "The Well at the World's End," describes the author's aloneness and uniqueness, mentioning as those to whom he stood nearest Chaucer and Coleridge. Coleridge, "the most imaginative, the most essentially poetic, among all poets of all nations and all time;"

"The simplest English writer of our time is also the noblest: and the noblest by reason and by virtue of his sublime simplicity of spirit and of speech. If the English of the future are not utterly unworthy and irredeemably unmindful of the past, they will need no memorial to remind them that his name was William Morris."

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Ouida" writes a warm eulogy of Mr. Auberon Herbert's poems, finding "an added charm in these tender blossoms in the fact that they spring from the same intelligence as that which proclaims individualism in its boldest forms, and attacks the tyrannies of social and political superstitions." Messrs. H. Herbert Smith and Ernest C. Trepplin contrast most instructively English and Dutch dairy farming; and Mr. George Fottrell discusses the prospect of land purchase in Ireland. Mr. S. P. Cockerell, writing on Lord Leighton's drawings, finds "the springs of his innermost life" committed to canvas in "The Spirit of the Summits."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November contains several articles of considerable interest. We notice elsewhere those on the Cyprus convention, on Lord Rosebery.

ONE MORE NAVAL ALARMIST.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing on "The Struggle Before Us," assumes as a natural and probable certainty that England will ere long have to face the combined navies of France and Russia, and he then proceeds to examine whether she has sufficient ships and men to maintain her sovereignty on the seas. He says:

"With a fair start we could get to sea for service in Europe 49 armored and 116 unarmored ships in possibly seven days, and probably not less than a fortnight. This would be our whole fighting strength; behind, we should have no trained officers and few men, though a moderate number of ships. All our vast shipbuilding resources would be clean thrown away, as we have deliberately handicapped ourselves by refusing to provide an adequate staff of officers or a sufficient and well-trained reserve. The merchant marine, in our past struggles so glorious a source of strength, would be only a cause of weakness, with its vast proportion of polyglot aliens and its ever-dwindling backbone of Britishers. The advance of the foreigner in it is simply terrifying. The percentage was 4.2 in 1850, 9 in 1860, 10 in 1870, 13.8 in 1880, 18.7 in 1891, and *over* 36 in 1894. It is doubtful whether we could safely withdraw from it the Naval Reserve officers or men; or indeed take up from it the British material which mans our sailing ships. The latter must be laid up."

WAS CATHERINE THE GREAT A NORMAL WOMAN?

Mr. W. K. Johnson writes at some length and with much ability on the great Russian Empress, whose career he sketches with a very sympathetic pen. He passes over very lightly her freedom from the decencies and virtues of ordinary women, and then maintains that after all there was nothing very exceptional about her character. He says:

"It is only natural that her biographer should regard her as a strikingly complex and exceptional being. *Nous sommes tous des exceptions.* Yet she is not essentially different from the 'woman of character' you may meet in every street. Given her splendid physical constitution, there is nothing prodigious about her except her good fortune in every crisis and important action of her career. In one of his Napoleonic fits of incoherence, Patiomkin said vividly enough that the Empress and himself were 'the spoiled children of God.' For herself, she says that what commonly passes for good fortune is in reality the result of natural qualities and conduct."

THE BELGIAN LYRIC POET.

Mrs. Virginia Crawford, who made her *début* some time ago as the chronicler of the good works of M. Harmel, a theme which she subsequently treated in a paper read before a Catholic congress in the Midlands, now appears in the *Fortnightly* with an appreciative descriptive article on "Emile Verhaeren, the Belgian Poet." Mrs. Crawford says of her author:

"He stands to-day in the plenitude of his gifts, on the threshold of a high reputation, and it may well be that his best work lies still before him. Any attempt, therefore, to assign him a permanent place in the literary ranks of the age would be vain and premature; yet there can, I think, be no doubt that, in virtue both of the nobility of his language and the wide sweep of his imagination, he is entitled to a very high rank among contemporary poets. I should like to say that he is something more than a poet—that he is also a thinker. He appeals at once to the intellect and to the imagination; his poems bear the impress of personal suffering and personal knowledge, and they are full of suggestive thoughts on the eternal problems that arrest the attention of mankind. In a word, Emile Verhaeren is intensely human, both in his joys and sorrows, in his hopes and his despair, and it is this near sense of comradeship which evokes in the reader a strong personal sympathy for the man, in addition to the homage due to him as a poet."

To this article is appended the translation of his poem, "The Grave-Digger." This, however, is not by Mrs. Crawford, who has confined herself to prose. The translator is Alma Strettell.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Traill writes upon Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest political novel, and maintains that it is a failure. He says:

"Mrs. Ward is wanting, unlike Disraeli, in the power of detachment; it is because she feels the 'pity of it' too much and the irony of it too little; because, with all the passion of the social reformer, she flings herself, and her characters with herself, into the thick of a struggle which she should survey from without—that 'Sir George Tressady' has failed. with all its brilliancy and power, to attain that rank as a political novel to which the genius of its author might otherwise have raised it."

Mr. R. W. Bond contributes a paper upon the revival of "Cymbeline" at the Lyceum. It is an interesting paper by one who worships Miss Terry. He says:

"Before me, as I write, rises the recollection of an evening nearly twenty years ago, when, from the gallery of the Lyceum, my eyes were blessed with the gracious, queenly, winsome vision of the mistress of Belmont. I paid Miss Terry silent homage then; and to-day, when the need and value of such a portraiture of womanhood as hers is enhanced fifty-fold, I pay it with yet more ardor to the exponent of Imogen, professing myself 'her adorer, not her friend.'"

Sir Francis Galton describes a method by which he thinks that it may some day be possible to make an in-

telligible communication between neighboring stars. Gigantic hieroglyphics working something on the dot and dash method would, he thinks, be the means by which the inhabitants of Mars, for instance, would be able to communicate with us :

"A small fraction of the care and thought bestowed, say, on the decipherment of hieroglyphics, would suffice to place the inhabitants of neighboring stars in intelligible communication if they were both as far advanced in science and arts as the civilized nations of the earth at the present time."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are many excellent papers in the *Contemporary Review* for November. Mr. O'Brien's disclosure of Mr. Redmond's part in the Boulogne negotiations with Mr. Parnell are not only an effective partisan retort ; they shed important light on the history of that crisis. Mr. E. J. Dillon's article on Russia and Europe is quoted elsewhere.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

Dean Farrar writes in retrospect of "Two Archbishops," Dr. Magee and Dr. Benson. After touching on some of the more prominent features in Magee's caustic character, the Dean closes with a tribute to the late Primate : .

"I believe that the recognition of Dr. Benson's goodness and of his rare qualities of head and heart will grow as time goes on. Although I had known him ever since we were undergraduates—he was only a little senior to me—at Trinity College, Cambridge, I never got to love him more, or set a higher value on his private character and public services, than during the last eighteen months. As the old Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury was pulled down by the Puritans in 1558, the Archbishops have now no palace at Canterbury, and practically use the Deanery as their palace during their visits, three times a year or oftener, to the premier cathedral. I had never before witnessed so closely the sunny charm and geniality of fatherliness and brotherliness which characterized his demeanor to all with whom he was thrown, from the greatest of boors down to the most delightful of companions, and from the oldest bedesman of eighty down to the youngest choir-boy of eleven. This 'sweetness and light,' this power of making himself universally beloved, was undoubtedly a great help to him in his public work. And how admirable had been his career !"

AN ANGRY ARCHÆOLOGIST.

"Biblical Critics on the Warpath," by Professor Sayce, at once suggests to the reader that the Professor himself is out on the warpath, doing his best to scalp and tomahawk those who had ventured to criticise his criticisms of the higher criticism. One specimen is enough to show his style of controversy :

"'The critics,' however, who reject the authority of tradition and of the Church, display, nevertheless, a most remarkable respect for authority of another kind. Ancient tradition, the teaching of the Christian Church and its Founder, the facts which the Oriental archæologist ventures to put forward, all count for nothing ; but to the authority of a few scholars of the nineteenth century, mostly of the German race, we are bidden unreservedly to submit ourselves. Graf and Wellhausen, or Ewald and Dillmann, are the gods of the new Israel."

After confessing himself a believer in the composite, and possibly partly Exilic, origin of the Pentateuch, the writer concludes with a query how the views of "the critics" can be reconciled with the deity of Christ.

RUSSIAN VS. TURKISH ARMENIA.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent, recounting his "Travels Among the Armenians," leaves, possibly quite unintentionally, no very pleasing impression of the Armenian character. He was greatly struck by the contrast between the different sides of the Russian border :

"When once we reach the Araxis all is changed as if by magic. Under the beneficent rule of Russia the Armenian towns flourish exceedingly. . . . Our first halt in Russian Armenia was Nachitevan, or the 'town of Noah,' as the Armenians call it, rich in fertility and streams. Good roads, handsome houses, and an air of prosperity made it hard to believe that we were still in Armenia. What a contrast to the squalor of Sis, the decay of Julfa, and the backwardness of those unfortunate Armenian towns which have the misfortune to remain under the yoke of Islam. . . . . The question at once forces itself upon one, Is it right to check the advance of a power which has done so much to civilize the East ? Should we not rather permit Russia tacitly to assume the care of the whole Armenian nation, that she may replace the rotten governments which massacre and destroy the remnants of what once was and could be again a flourishing community of civilized Christians ?"

"Q." ON "SENTIMENTAL TOMMY."

Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch declares that Mr. Barrie's latest work "stands highest among his achievements." It raises the Thrums note to the *n*'th power. It is a work of genius. For the writer detects signs of genius in at least three of our younger novelists—in Miss Schreiner, Mr. Kipling and Mr. Barrie. He sketches "Tommy" himself thus :

"The result is a melancholy portrait, and none the less melancholy because the artist has touched-in so many of its features with a smile : the portrait of a boy all unconsciously cursed—yes, I think we may say cursed—with a genius for art, and with all the disabilities of that genius ; of a boy marked out for greatness, and marching toward it through unreality and constant self-deception ; of a boy we must dislike at times almost as furiously as his schoolmaster, Cathro, disliked him, yet of whom we are never quite unaware that he carries his temperament as a doom, and goes to his high future as a victim—only it is the hearts of those who love him which must suffer."

COSMOPOLIS.

THE November number counts many illustrious names among its contributors, and maintains a lighter tone than previous issues have shown. Mr. Fred. Greenwood's diatribe against "Sentiment in Politics" demands a separate notice. Vicomte de Vogüé's account of the Czar's visit is significant for the emphasis laid on the entirely pacific purpose of the Alliance. Not revenge, but peace, is the desire of France. Gabriel Monod writes of his tour to Bayreuth, and is profoundly impressed by the immense progress which Germany has achieved during the last twenty years, though not unmindful of the materialistic bias induced in many quarters. Hitherto unpublished papers by Proudhon reveal the strength of invective he had at command

against Napoleon I. This wholesale vituperation of their hero may be commended as a wholesome tonic to American admirers now so enthusiastic. Theodor Mommsen tells the tale of Caius Cornelius Gallus' Egyptian campaign as given in a tri-lingual inscription (Egyptian, Latin, Greek) of the time of Augustus, recently found in the Island of Philae. The prominence assigned in European opinion to Scandinavian literature is recalled by R. Nisbet Bain's (English) and Lou A. Salomé's (German) articles on the subject. From Mr. Bain's account Scandinavian *belles-lettres* seem to have a special weakness for the *cloaca maxima* of morals. Herr Theodor Barth, writing from St. Louis, says that Mr. Bryan's triumph, which he does not anticipate, would be the victory of moral and intellectual barbarism. The cosmopolitan purpose of this review is enhanced by the delightfully blended flavor of different languages and different stocks of thought.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* has, on the whole, escaped the prevalent Russian fever, and with the exception of two articles, both recalling long past events—namely, the visit of Peter the Great to France and the curious relations which existed between the two countries in 1817—the *Revue* does not in any way touch upon the public events of last month. And yet the two installments of Balzac's voluminous and interesting letters to the "foreign lady," the Russian countess who afterward became his wife, might by some be considered as bearing on the Franco-Russian Alliance, if only because they prove to a singular degree the ardent sympathy which once united through long years of absence the most gifted French writer of the century and the Russian lady who became, from the moment he saw her, his ideal. But this curious correspondence, which will be found noticed elsewhere, really supplies the personal element of which French editors are so curiously chary.

The place of honor in the first October number is given to a collection of somewhat dull passages from the diary kept by Taine, the historian, during a tour in western France, taken during the years 1863 and 1866. He gives a very unpleasant picture of the Brittany of that day, and declares, on the word of one of the government officials, that Parisian vice is greatly recruited from this corner of France—an assertion which is the more astounding abroad, as the Breton is credited with the special virtues which distinguish the Irish peasantry.

AN ALPINE CLIMBER'S PARADISE.

Another travel paper of a very different nature is an account of "The New Zealand Alps," by the well known climber E. A. Fitzgerald. Of late years the French have taken an ever-increasing interest in Alpine exploration, and the publication of an excellent map of the mountains described adds much to the interest of the article. The well known Swiss guide, Mathias Zurbrigen, who had previously accompanied Sir Martin Conway to the Himalayas, was with Mr. Fitzgerald in New Zealand, and together they made the ascent of most of the peaks composing the chain which includes Mount Selton, the Matterhorn of the New Zealand Alps. The writer describes New Zealand as being, from every point of view, the Alpine climber's paradise.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BAYREUTH.

Bayreuth seems to exercise a strange fascination on all those who make their way to the quaint little German town with a view to being present at the Wagner performances. This last summer ten thousand strangers, French, German, American, and even Chinese, made a pilgrimage there, and among them M. Ferneuil, who recounts at some length his impressions of the scenes at which he assisted. He was much struck by the essentially German character of the scenic effects, and of the impression produced by the performers. It is to the strongly national character of the Bayreuth Buhnenfestspiele that the success of these performances is due. The Teuton, unlike the Frenchman, easily resigns himself to sinking his individuality in a group or an association. In other words, the German actor or actress has no wish to pose as a star, but is quite content to form part of a perfect whole. The Wagnerian drama requires complete subordination on the part of those interpreting it, and this will never be found in any country but Germany. "Where else," cries M. Ferneuil, "would be found such artists as Sucher, Brema and Schumann Einke, willing to accept small parts?" He also awards the highest praise to the orchestra for showing the same forgetfulness of self when performing in the world-famous theater or opera-house. On the other hand, the French critic does not share the general admiration for the scenery and costumes, which, to his fastidious taste, appear unsuitable and ill-considered from every point of view.

ITALY, FRANCE AND TUNIS.

The second number of the *Revue de Paris* opens with a description by Count Adolf de Circourt of the mission undertaken by him to Berlin in the winter of 1848. The famous French diplomat, who has now been dead some years, played a considerable part behind the scenes of contemporary French history, and he was, in turn, trusted by Louis Philippe, the Republican government of 1848, and Napoleon III.; but he probably owed the conduct of the important negotiations intrusted to him in 1843 to his intimate friendship with Lamartine, to whom was confided everything that concerned the Republican government's relations with foreign cabinets.

Of more immediate importance is Signor Franchetti's analysis of the Franco-Italian Treaty of Commerce, or rather that portion of the treaty which relates specially to Tunis. As a member of the Italian Parliament, the writer speaks with a certain authority, and it is evident that he represents the party who wish to see once more restored the most cordial relations between the two countries. Incidentally, he gives some curious statistics, which, if they are correct, go to show that, unlike France, Italy can boast of a largely increasing population, of which the surplus finds an easy mode of dispersion by emigration. Three hundred thousand Italian men and women leave their country every year. M. Franchetti lets it be clearly seen that the situation in Tunis is becoming in Italy as bitter a question as that of the English occupation of Egypt is in France, and he indicates that when Italy consented to form an integral part of the Triple Alliance she intended her action to be taken as an answer to France's action in Africa. Those interested in international politics will find this article,

which is written with moderation and good temper, a valuable contribution to the history of our own time.

THE JUGE D'INSTRUCTION.

An anonymous article on the French bench, or rather magistracy, contains some good reading. Before the Revolution, legal appointments were hereditary. Now, it seems it is by no means difficult to obtain the position of judge. A certain number, like our own "Great Unpaid," are willing to do the work of a magistrate for nothing. Even when a magistrate is paid, the salary would be considered insignificant by many an English clerk, for a French judge of the fourth class is only too well pleased when, after some years of unpaid work, he is appointed to a post worth £120 a year. And yet it is greatly to the honor of the French magistracy that the charge of venality is never brought against them. Still, the fact that their position carries with it so extremely small an income makes them naturally painfully anxious for advancement, and though absolutely incorruptible when in the exercise of their functions, there is nothing they will not do as men and private citizens in order to obtain a better judgeship, or, rather, a better paid post. On the other hand, the judges of whom so much is heard in England, in other words, the *juges d'instruction*, play an all-powerful part in French life, for it is they who have it in their power to torture, from the British point of view, a supposed criminal into acknowledging the crime of which he is accused. It is an old joke that in France a young man who was passing his bar examination was asked: "Who holds the greatest position in France?" Instead of naming the President of the Republic, he stammered out: "The *juge d'instruction*," and the youth was not so far wrong, for everything short of physical torture is within his power. On a simple written order of the *juge d'instruction*, the French citizen's house can be broken into, his letters read, his servants questioned, nay, even his family grave opened. It is curious to note that the anonymous writer of this article considers that the French magistracy have two powerful enemies—namely, the press and the political world; and certainly a section of the Paris press does not love the French bench, and seldom mentions it without some unpleasing epithet. These attacks, which really mean very little, are answered on the part of those whom they seek to injure by the most absolute silence. As for the political world, those composing it or touching on it have too often had to appear before the *juge d'instruction* to wish him much good, and it will be interesting to see if these two all-powerful and venal sections of the French world of to-day will carry out their openly-expressed intention of abolishing one of the oldest and most worthy of French institutions, for, on the whole, *la magistrature* is in every sense above reproach.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE October numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* afford little material for criticism. We have noticed elsewhere an interesting paper on the monastery of Trontoa. The first October number is almost entirely devoted to Russia, and the first article is a welcome and a salutation to the Czar. The second article, on steel weapons, by General Dragomirof, is of high technical interest. A touching sketch of two little children by Prince Serge Wolonsky is succeeded by a picture of a battle-field by M. de Mayer; and M. de Gourlof writes a severe article upon the supposed encroachments of the English in Spanish America. The two next papers on "Soul"—or "Seoul," as we call it—and the "Fair of Simbirsk" are experiences of travel. Mme. D'Engelhardt collects a number of Russian proverbs, some of them very telling. Mme. Adam contributes some reminiscences of the late Czar Alexander III.

The address of the editorial staff to Mme. Adam in the second October number is a fine commemoration of the nineteeenth year of the *Nouvelle Revue*. The "Recollections of General Oudinot" are succeeded by a thoughtful paper of M. Raffaelli's on "Art Under a Democracy." He tells us that in France in the year 1830 there were about three thousand painters, and the names of only ten can be said to have remained. There are now thirty thousand painters, of whom he does not believe that more than ten or fifteen names will survive. This paper will be found interesting. The story of the French Pope, John XXII., takes us back to the days of Petrarch. "A Journey to the Gorge du Loup" is a picturesque paper. Mme. Adam's letters on foreign politics are noticed elsewhere.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Leroy Beaulieu's article on the Czar's tour in the first October number of the *Revue*, and Vicomte d'Avenel's article on Workmen's Wages in France.

M. Goyau continues in the first October number his articles on Protestantism in Germany. He tells the curious story of the attack by Harnack on the Prussian Liturgy in 1892. The Emperor William II., when he opened, after restoration, Luther's famous church at Wittenberg in 1892, made a declaration obviously aimed at the heresies of Harnack, and the Prussian Church soon afterward issued a circular, in which of course they supported the Emperor.

Other articles in the number are, one on "Algeria in 1896," by M. de Varigny, in which we see the justifiable pride of the patriotic Frenchman in the fine colony of which his country has become possessed, and an article by M. Michel of the Academy of Fine Arts, on the "Masters of the Symphony"—Bach, Haydn and Mozart.

To the second October number, M. d'Haussonville contributes the regulation article which as a matter of course appeared in so many periodicals at the time of the Czar's visit to France—namely, one on the previous visit of Peter the Great in 1717.

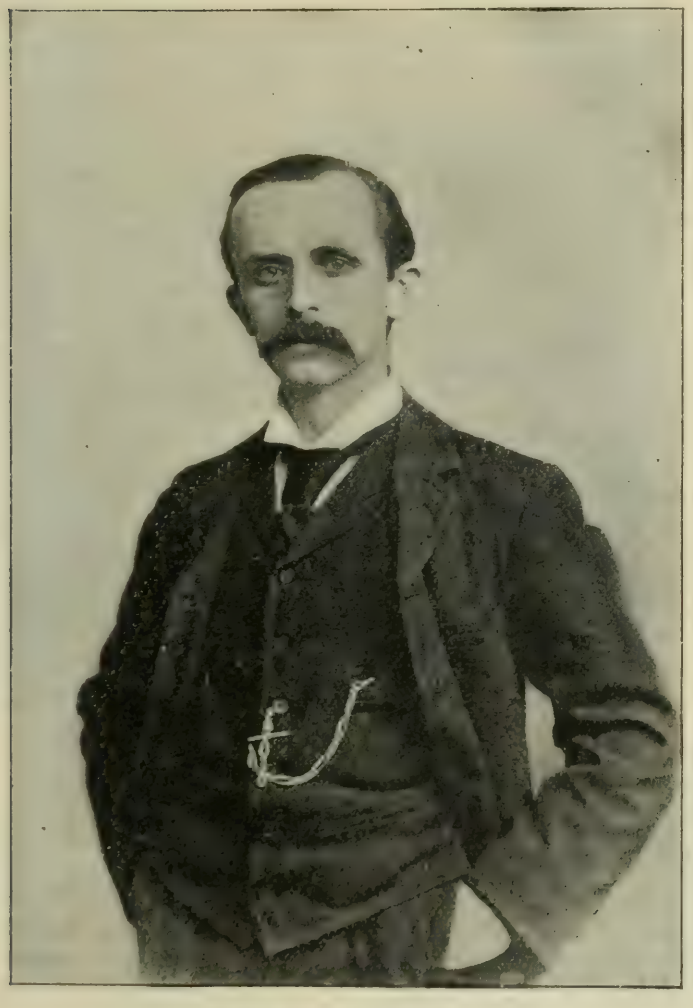
M. Brunetière, another well-known Academician, contributes a specimen of the kind of philosophical article which Frenchmen love on "The Bases of Belief." It is interesting to note that he refers more than once to Mr Balfour's book on "The Foundations of Belief," which appeared last year, and to Mr. Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution."

Other articles in the number include one by M. Bellessort on the saltpetre works of Iquique, forming one of a series of articles of travel in Chili and Bolivia. M. Bellessort's account of the Peruvian women is very flattering.

SOME ESTIMATES OF THE YEAR'S LITERARY OUTPUT.

I. FICTION, POETRY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

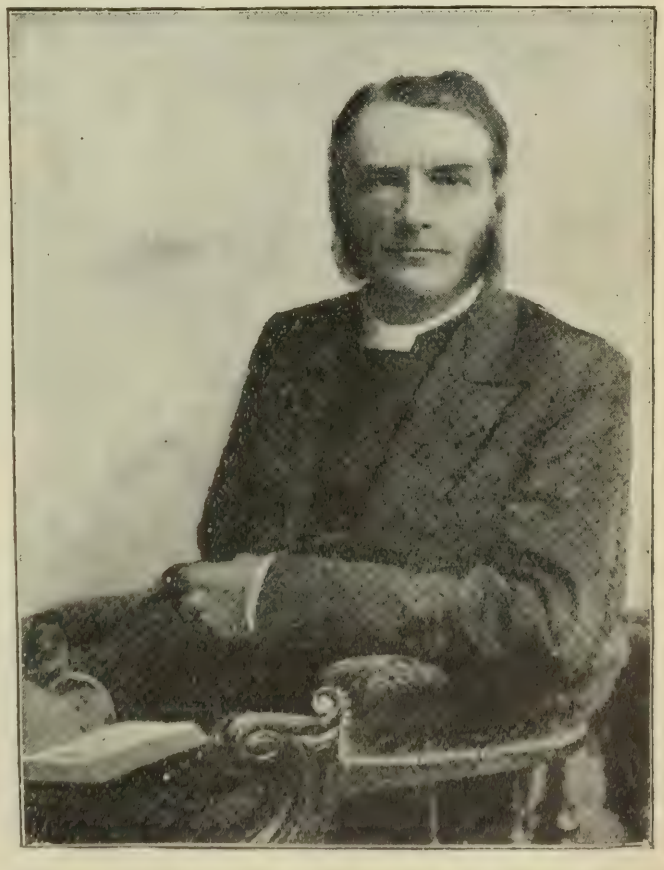
BY HAMILTON W. MABIE.



MR. J. M. BARRIE.

THE books of the season are very numerous, but the books of all seasons are necessarily very few. If the entire output of the press each year were literature we should cease to value the books of lasting quality as we do at present; and it is fortunate that the great mass of printed books are for entertainment, instruction and refreshment rather than for illumination and inspiration. In some remote age life may become rich enough to produce literature on so large a scale that men will cease to cherish a few books because all books are deep and true and great. Meanwhile those who love the flavor of a fine quality of thought, and the charm of a delicate style, and who find no pleasure quite so beguiling as the new bit of real writing slowly sipped before the open fire, will be glad that the books they are compelled to read each year are few in number. And of those few there must be another and more rigid revision before one can safely say which will be read a quarter of a century hence. It will be wise, therefore, not to attempt to name the books of the season which will become the books of all seasons, but to mention those which have revealed special gifts of insight, freshness, power or beauty.

The novelist is still the most prominent figure among contemporary writers, and the novel still holds the foremost place as a form of literary expression, in spite of Mr. Crawford's opinion that its day is drawing to a close. There are, it is true, signs that the exclusive possession of the field is passing out of the hands of the novelist, and that other literary forms are to reassert their authority and charm; but these are still matters of the future. The fresh note is still heard in the novel, and so long as that is true the novel will be read with eagerness and delight. One such story as Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" reconciles us to the immense waste of time, strength and money involved in the printing and reading of hundreds of worthless tales; it is light shining in what Carlyle might have called a welter of inanity and vulgarity. Mr. Barrie is a young man who has won his spurs but who still has to wear them; it is unwise and unjust to claim too much for him; but it is already clear that his work has the note of originality and personal distinction. He draws from nature with a skill which is of the head and the heart as well as of the hand; he has a somewhat narrow but very rich field; he is fresh, unconventional and delight-



REV. DR. JOHN WATSON ("IAN MACLAREN").

fully unliterary; the smell of professionalism is not on his garments. "Sentimental Tommy" is the kind of story which only a man of genius would venture to write; it is so simple, so homely, so elementary in its selection of materials. But if it is as unpretentious as life itself it has also something of the depth and beauty of life. As a transcription of the vital experience of an imaginative boy it is unsurpassed in our literature; and that is saying a great deal of it and for it; for nothing requires more sensitive genius in the interpretation than the play and growth of a child's imagination. Those who feel the deep veracity of this story and who know how much literary power of the higher sort is involved in the telling of it will be quite sure in their hearts that "Sentimental Tommy" will be read twenty-five years hence.

It is almost a misfortune to take the great constituency of readers by storm as suddenly and completely as Ian Maclaren has done, because a popularity so inclusive and so swift rarely follows in the wake of books of deep and abiding power. But the reader of the two volumes of short stories which bear his name and of his first long story, "Kate Carnegie," speedily discovers that this extraordinary popularity is due, not to any cheapness of method, but to the warm human interest of his work and to his command of the perennial elements of natural story-telling, humor and pathos. There is very little dramatic power in "Kate Carnegie," and no plot; and it must be said that Ian Maclaren has shown as yet no signs of the possession of constructive skill of a high order. But he is a born lover of men, and he has an instinct for sketching character; his humor is unforced and contagious; and his pathos is genuine; although, it ought to be added, his chief danger is at this point. "Kate Carnegie" is certainly the most just, faithful and artistic study of Scotch clerical life which the world has yet received; it is the strongest piece of work which has come from the author of "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush;" and it is a very delightful and interesting story.

Mrs. Humphry Ward is not, like Mr. Barrie and Dr. Watson, a born story-teller; she is rather a trained writer of great natural gifts of insight and feeling, of rich and genuine culture, who uses fiction because she is driven to it by her passionate interest in human life under the pressure of contemporary social conditions. But Mrs. Ward's power of characterization and of dramatic narration is so marked that she comes very near being a great novelist. Her work is rich in intellectual and emotional quality; and in point of dramatic clearness and force she has done nothing better than "Sir George Tressady;" a genuine and striking study of character. Sir George is, in many ways, as distinct a creation as Mrs. Ward has yet given us; a bit of portraiture, full of insight, feeling, refinement and force.

Mr. Harold Frederic's "Damnation of Theron Ware" awakened great interest when it appeared in England under the enigmatical title of "Illumination;" and has been widely read in this country. Its popularity is easily explicable; it is unconventional in matter, direct and forcible in style, and it deals with material of no common kind. One is constantly impressed by its force; a force which is often crude, but which always makes itself felt. The elements of uncompromising veracity and of occasional unreality are singularly mingled in the story; which is full of energy, vitality and originality, and at the same time is not free from crudity and a certain coarseness of method which jars the nerves of the reader. Much may be expected, however, from a novelist who has shown such thorough-going knowledge of an interesting field and such first-hand power in working it.



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S HOME.



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

It is a pleasure to add that Miss Jewett's latest story, "The Country of the Pointed Firs," shows her true and delicate art in all its quiet and enduring charm. This unaffected and genuine artist will have a place in our literature as distinct and secure as that which Jane Austin fills in the literature of our kin beyond seas.

Zola's "Rome" has been widely read, and is full of that tremendous force which has expressed itself in a score of powerful stories, but the work of preparation is too much in evidence; the story is labored and overloaded.

"Quo Vadis," on the other hand, impresses the reader afresh with the rare dramatic and descriptive genius of the great Polish novelist; for the author of "Fire and Sword" is one of the few contemporary writers of fiction to whom that adjective may be applied without exaggeration.

AS TO POETRY.

When one turns to poetry he is made aware at once of the difference between a field in which a host is at work and a field in which the gleaners are few. There are, it is true, many who write verse; but there are very few who write poetry. In this little group Mr. Aldrich holds a place, secured by work of genuine and delicate quality years ago, and more than sustained by the verse of recent years. For the soundness of Mr. Aldrich's aims and methods is evidenced by the fact that his work has not only kept its crystalline quality, but has gained in depth with a ripening experience. His art long ago touched the happy point where spontaneity and workmanship merge into each other; and his quality was never more evident than in "Judith and Holofernes;" one of the few long poems which have come from an American hand of late years; largely descriptive in method, but containing one of those flawless lyrics which sing themselves, so effortless and melodious are they. Mr. Madison Cawien's "Garden of Dreams" shows a distinct advance in the work of one of the promising of our younger poets. The volume is full of fine things. The workmanship is uneven, and there are, here and there, evidences of carelessness or of effort which are distinctly below Mr. Cawien's highest level; but there are also touches of imagination, bits of fancy, glimpses into the poetic heart of things which are not only satisfying in themselves but full of promise for the future. Mr. Richard E. Burton's dainty volume in the Oaten Stop Series, "Dumb in June," is also worth keeping within reading distance. It reveals not only poetic feeling but sincere and intelligent study of an art many of the secrets of which this growing young writer has already learned. Mr. William Watson's sonnets on the Armenian slaughter, "The Purple East," are not lacking in strong lines; but, as a whole, do not sustain the reputation of the author of "Wordsworth's Grave." Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's long poem, "Child World," shows freshness of feeling and that felicity of touch which mark Mr. Riley's best work; while of Mr. Kipling's "Seven Seas," it may be confidently assumed that it will make still more clear the vividness of imagination and the force of expression which are at the command of that original and powerful writer.

ESSAYS AND SKETCHES.

The loss which English literature sustained in the death of Walter Pater is felt afresh when one closes the pages of "Gaston de Latour;" a piece of prose of a quality rare in its distinctness and distinction. The book is a fragment, but it has the completeness which a conscientious artist gives to his work as he carries it on; and it is, fortunately, carried far enough to evoke the full lines of a very subtle and delicate bit of moral portraiture. The sketches of Ronsard, Montaigne and Guido Bruno, which form no small part of the narrative, are done with insight and with that subtle sense of psychologic relations between the mind and its surroundings which was characteristic of Pater. Nothing finer came from a hand which was always held true to the finer uses and ends of art.



MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

The "Vailima Letters" take one into another world; so modern are they, and yet so full of the atmosphere of a barbarism which in ceasing to be brutal has not ceased to be primitive and uncivilized. The chief value of these letters, however, is not literary but biographic; they do not add to the stock of books that will endure, but they add materially to our knowledge of one of the most individual and picturesque of recent writers; a man of singular graphic power, of unusual inventiveness and a fresh and daring imagination. Mr. Barrie's sketch of his mother in "Margaret Ogilvey" is also, incidentally, a bit of charming autobiography; but it is, first



MR. ANDREW LANG.

and foremost, a tender and finely touched work of true filial piety; full of deep emotion, devout characterization and the idealism of unselfish affection.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The year has not been rich in notable biography, but it has given us Mr. Morse's judicious and well-balanced "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes:" and Mr. Lang's somewhat too elaborate "Life and Letters of John Gibson Lockhart." The biographer of Scott was a very interesting figure in English literary life during the second quarter of the century, and Mr. Lang's practiced hand has well served the students of literature; but the portrait is on too large a scale. Much may be anticipated from the autobiography of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, with a memoir by Mrs. Hamerton, which appears in a bulky volume. Mr. John Burrough's study of "Walt Whitman," which has not yet come from the press, will also take its place among the significant books of the year. And to this brief list may be added the recently published letters of Victor Hugo.

This *résumé* of the significant books of the year is necessarily brief and consequently imperfect. It is very clear, however, that even if it were inclusive of every book of any value from the literary point of view which has appeared during the past twelve months, it would still reveal a period of comment upon the work of the past, of arrangement and organization of material already in existence, rather than marked contribution to the literature of power.

II. THE YEAR'S ADVANCE IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

ABOUT a century has now passed since Gibbon, Hume and Robertson began the series of brilliant historical writers in English, to which fifty years later was to be added Bancroft. It has been a period of steady advance, both in the knowledge of material and in the number of able men ready to devote laborious years of trained investigation to the study of the lives of nations, and to the clearing up of historical problems. So much has been done that to the year 1896 have been left no great periods to be treated for the first time, and no important body of unexamined material to be for the first time now made public. It has been a year of large outpour in the literature of history and political science, rather than of epoch-making books. In the brief limits of an article it is not possible to give so much as a glimpse into the mass of this literature; but attention may be called to a few notable books which have interested the writer and seem to him of more than passing interest.

SOURCES.

The accumulation of printed materials goes on steadily. Among the serial publications are the English *Calendar of Spanish Papers* (1580-1586), which is preparing the way to a better comprehension of that Salamis of modern history, the defeat of the Invincible Armada in 1588. In autobiographical material, the year has seen the completion of Roche's translation of the entertaining *Memoires* of Barras. One cannot have much confidence in the exactness of a confessedly "edited" journal of a man who did not tell the truth about himself, nor liked to have others tell the truth about him. Yet even a liar like Barras throws light on the habits of his time. For instance, take this incident, told to Barras: "We paid an official visit to King Charles IV.; astonished at certain uniforms, he asked me for an explanation. . . . I said to him: 'They are Mameluke officers attached to my staff.' The King almost stood on one leg, saying: 'General, they are renegades.'"

A much more important book of this kind is Count Benedetti's *Studies in Diplomacy* (in translation). The vignette portrait of the clear-featured man, with his obstinate mouth and imperturbable eyes, is borne out by his account of his negotiations with Bismarck and with King William of Prussia. It is his task to show that the memorial stone set in the esplanade at Ems does not mark the spot where the King turned his back on the Envoy of France; inasmuch as there was no such incident. His book is at the same time a defense of himself, an attempt to vindicate Napoleon III., and a bitter attack on Bismarck and all things Prussian. He is aided by the cool admission made by Bismarck a few years ago, that he twisted the account of Benedetti's reception, so as to rouse Germany; yet the reader of this entertaining book cannot fail to see how stupidly and persistently the French Emperor pushed the demand that Prussia should promise never in the future to support a Hohenzollern candidate for the throne of Spain.

American sources have been enriched this year by the publication of additional volumes of the valuable *Bulletins of the Bureau of Rolls and Library* of the State Department, and by a continuation of those *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, which one of the most admirable of American historians calls a mine of wealth for the student of the period. Of the works of American statesmen may be mentioned additional volumes of Rufus King, of Ford's edition of Thomas Jefferson, and of Elias Bourdinot. No startling disclosures have appeared from living statesmen, like the John

Sherman *Recollections*, which came out last year. The forthcoming *James Bowdoin Papers*, an announced collection of Monroe's works, and a possible set of John Hancock's writings are the principal new material in prospect.

MONOGRAPHS.

The various series of monographs pursue their even way. The *Johns Hopkins Studies* have included sketches of slavery in two colonies—foundation stones perhaps for that "History of American Slavery" which is now so much needed. The Columbia series includes Boudy's thoughtful *Separation of Governmental Powers*. Another university has entered the lists in the *Harvard Historical Studies*, of which three elaborate numbers have appeared: Du Bois' *Suppression of the Slave Trade*, a book by a negro, who has had exceptional training in this country and in Germany; Houston's *Nullification*, a study of the vexed question by a South Carolina man; and Harding's *Federal Constitution in Massachusetts*. The latter brings to light a long forgotten pamphlet which puts in singular relief the character of the statesman John Hancock. Hancock, says this contemporary authority, "intimated to the advocates for the adoption that he would appear in its favor if they would make it worth his while—nothing more would be required than a promise to support him in the chair (of Governor) at the next election."

Perhaps the most remarkable monograph of the year is Miss Follett's *Speaker of the House of Representatives*. For the first time the real power of the Speaker as a responsible leader in legislation, a power perfectly familiar to those in public life, has been distinctly acknowledged and described by a capable writer. The wide range of her materials, her evident industry, and her soundness and maturity of judgment mark distinctly the book and its author.

BIOGRAPHY.

Besides these foundations for the work of the future biographer now being laid by Bismarck in his astonishing self-relations, several important biographies have appeared. Such are Harrisse's *John Cabot and Sebastian his Son*. Harrisse, equally at home in French or English, and most interested in the early history of America, loves to follow the fortunes of the Cabots, and in this volume tries to solve the question of Cabot's landfall in 1497. Hosmer has to portray the life of an American whom his own generation disowned. The book is one of several which of late have attempted to put clearly before our minds the historical fact that our forefathers were themselves divided over the question of the rightfulness of the Revolution.

MILITARY HISTORY.

No book of the year compares in lively interest with H. W. Wilson's *Iron Clads in Action*. It is a history of naval operations in time of war since 1860. The author has studied in detail the naval events of our Civil War, of the Italian and Austrian war of 1866, and of the war between China and Japan, with abundant collateral information about the construction of cruisers. Possessed of a quick and interesting style, saturated with naval affairs, and free from prejudices, the author renders service alike to the professional naval officer and to the reader who likes to know how the world is getting on.

GENERAL HISTORICAL WORKS.

Living historians have made 1896 chiefly a year of preparation; Winsor, S. R. Gardiner, James Ford Rhodes, McMaster and Schouler are all hard at work. Several of them, however, have contributed to the *American Historical Review*, which has become firmly established during 1896. An entertaining book of much curious interest is Hume's *Courtship of Queen Elizabeth*, a work which seems to furnish a key to the character of the Virgin Queen. Having solemnly determined never to marry, she kept one wooer after another in train—and sometimes several together; partly because she liked to be wooed, and partly because so long as she did not marry she could prevent her enemies from coming to a decision. The life of another woman is told again by Francis C. Lowell in his *Joan of Arc*, a book remarkable for its clear statement, its orderly argument and its references to the material.

In American history one of the most notable works is Theodore Roosevelt's fourth volume of his *Winning of the West*, in which he brings Louisiana safely into the Union. When this work shall be finished and that of Professor F. J. Turner shall appear, there will for the first time be adequate discussions of that development of the West which is in the history of the United States not less important than the first era of colonization or the Revolutionary War. The "Middle West" has come to have a meaning which party managers know—it is the arbiter of national affairs.

The hopeful interest in other than the mere political and personal side of history is shown by Bruce's *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeeth Century*, a worthy pendant to Weeden's earlier *Economic and Social History of New England*. Bruce's book carries the general reader agreeably along with him, and is studded with footnotes for the scholar. One service of the year 1896 has been to put before the public Professor Channing's *The United States, 1765 1865*, perhaps the best account of the United States as a nation in a single volume.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Of the numerous books on government and society there is space to mention but three—each a permanent addition to the world's knowledge. Professor Giddings' *Principles of Sociology* gives us a book somewhat technical in argument and treatment, but inciting to sound thinking in the most serious problems of society. The same task is undertaken from a different point of view by W. E. H. Lecky, in his *Democracy and Liberty*. In his first volume he takes up the inextinguishable question of popular government and its status in the world. If somewhat despondent, it is not, like Maine's similar book, founded on ignorance of the history of democracy; and the warmest friends and believers in popular government will admit that it is in many countries still on trial. The second volume is a kind of practical sociology, for Lecky considers the general trend of possible feeling on such questions as the church and marriage.

The most recent and in many respects the most important work of the year on political science is Lawrence Lowell's *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*. Mr. Lowell has undertaken to show not what is the constitutional law of the principal Continental countries, but what are the underlying conditions of tradition and political habits and standards. He is doing for France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland in brief form what Bryce has done for the United States. For instance, the machinery of government in France is described as it actually works; there follows an account of the political events of the last twenty years; and, finally, a discussion of party life.

But Mr. Lowell does not describe Gambetta's speeches or Boulanger's fiasco; he discusses such questions as the effect of the French system of nomination of deputies by self-constituted committees; of the results of requiring a majority of all the votes cast; of the changeable bureau and committee system; of the destructive use of interpolations. To any one who wishes to know how his fellow-men govern themselves abroad Mr. Lowell offers the pleasure of reading a book which leaves a lively impression on the mind.

The year 1896 shows an abundant and satisfactory output of books in history and political science. The range of the investigation has grown wider, the opportunity of the reader is enlarged.

III. THE POPULAR SCIENCE OF THE YEAR.

BY RIPLEY HITCHCOCK.

WHATEVER may be said here of the popular scientific literature of the year is said as a layman writing for laymen, without further claim to special knowledge than that imparted by a constant personal interest and some unusual opportunities for acquaintance with the trend of this department of the literary output. For the layman there is always the strenuous temptation to emphasize the new, especially when it takes form in a tangible discovery, and the periodical literature of the year has been filled with the Röntgen rays and their application, Dewar's success in the liquefaction of gases, wherein he was anticipated by a Pole named Olzewski, and by Lord Rayleigh's discovery of argan. All this is of intense interest, but these single discoveries are yet to be fully analyzed, applied and formulated in scientific literature. For example, if it can be finally demonstrated that all the seventy-one so-called elements are but modifications of one, then the finding of argon assumes a very different relative position. So much should be said by way of marking the istinction between the literature of science and the earlier phases of discoveries.

Of all the output of the year the book which carries the greatest weight, at least in its associations and suggestions, is the one that practically completes the great system of philosophy whose corner-stone was laid by Herbert Spencer thirty-six years ago. Originally, the complete synthetic philosophy was to have been treated in ten volumes, but with the development of the system it became necessary to add another, Volume III. of the "Principles of Sociology," which contains Ecclesiastical, Professional and Industrial Institutions. Of these divisions the last will receive the closest scrutiny, and either followers or opponents of the Spencerian system will derive an intellectual satisfaction from the development of the theme and the applications of the familiar principle of individualism as opposed to collectivism. For other than philosophic reasons this book is invested with a peculiar interest. Although the author even now regards his plan as not complete, this book really closes a system which was begun in isolation, poverty and all manner of discouragements, and it crowns a record of single minded devotion to the search and formulation of a philosophy which sickness and brutal criticism have never availed to check. The author began his work before the death of Darwin. He has outlived Tyndall and Huxley, the greatest expositors of modern scientific thought, and now he has completed the task set over a generation ago, although only the last scene of all will end his work.

There are no direct successors of Spencer's group of scientific thinkers and writers. For a time Romanes was weighed in the balance, but he has passed without fulfilling half formed expectations, although his "Life and Letters," recently published, bears witness to an active and useful career. Science is a jealous mistress, and perhaps Sir John Lubbock's political and social duties, together with a somewhat unfortunate style, have impaired the efficiency of the teachings found in such volumes as his "Scenery of Switzerland From a Geological Point of View."

The mention of Romanes' "Life" has preceded that of a much more considerable contribution to scientific biography, Marcon's "Agassiz," which may be accounted one of the almost indispensable books for the general reader, despite its overcritical tendencies and the amount of biographical and critical writing which followed Agassiz's death. Indispensable is hardly the word to apply to Dr Youmans' "Pioneers of Science in America," but his admirable volume has a positive value which will grow with time. The material gathered with infinite painstaking for these biographies furnishes a history of the origins and development of science in America as well as a judicious tribute to men, some of whom have passed into a pathetic semi-oblivion.

A touch of the same sentiment may be felt in reading Mr. Park Benjamin's "Intellectual Rise of Electricity in America," a comprehensive historical discussion wherein more than one forgotten experimenter of the past receives his due. But the needs of the reader of popular science are apt to be immediate rather than historical, and so far as electricity is concerned nothing better has appeared of late than "What is Electricity?" by Professor John Trowbridge. Here is an exposition of the latest theory of scientists, that all the transformations of light and heat, indeed all the phenomena of life, are due to electrical energy transmitted across the vacuum between us and the sun. Here, too, the reader will find an abundance of practical demonstrations in various departments of the science, including applications of Röntgen's discoveries.

If the order of these titles indicated the exact relative consequence of the books, Dr. Andrew D White's "History of the Warfare Between Science and Theology in Christendom" would have had an earlier mention. The work of this sagacious diplomat, scholar and teacher deserves the much-abused phrase monumental, and it will stand as a monument of research and learning in years to come. Most informing historically, most candid and judicial in its summaries and its conclusion that the conflict has been, and is, with dogma and narrow prejudice, rather than the essential spirit of Christianity, this is one of the necessary books of the past year. It is easier to distinguish the conspicuous books on the historical side of science than to do justice to the new works in fields cultivated so diligently as those of psychology, sociology and popular natural science. Of the many works summarizing psychological investigations in one direction or another some special mention is due Sully's "Studies of Childhood," Chamberlain's "Child and Childhood in Folk Thought," Mosso's "Psychology of the Crowd," published earl-

ously enough, at about the time of the mad panic in the crowd at Moscow, Binet's "Alterations of Personality," a summary of results obtained in a most curious and interesting line of investigations, together with Mason's "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," Professor Baldwin's "Social Interpretations of the Principles of Mental Development," and Professor Sterrett's, "Power of Thought." These titles serve, perhaps, to illustrate a very significant trend of modern investigation, perhaps the most important. It is proper to add Dr. Hirsch's "Genius and Degeneration," although this refutation of Nordau deals with psychiatry rather than psychology. There is also the challenge issued to the school of Nancy in the new edition of old Dr. Ernest Hart's "Hypnotism, Mesmerism and the New Witchcraft."

It is only within a few years that the English speaking public have formed an acquaintance with the work of the remarkable group of Italian physiological psychologists of whom Lombroso is perhaps best known. Professor Mosso's "Fear" is one of the latest of various studies of the physiological effects of emotions, and Professor Ferri's "Criminal Sociology," a work of special value, has just been added to a series opening with the "Female Offender" of Lombroso and Ferrero, and presenting, so far as these two volumes are concerned, the results of a study of criminal tendencies which has been carried so far by Italian scientists.

So far as popular expositions of nature are concerned, it is necessary to pass over those which are primarily literary, like the charming books of Mrs. Miller and Bradford Torrey, Rowland Robinson and Dr. Abbott, and I can barely refer to the practical horticultural series edited by Professor Bailey, to Mr. Mathews' "Familiar Trees," and to Professor Jordan's "Science Sketches," which are accompanied by a generous company of books furnishing studies of birds, flowers or other natural objects—all indicating the growth of a healthy interest, and suggesting, moreover, the change which has occurred in educational standards.

In astronomy, another popular theme, the new edition of Professor Young's "Sun" assumes a consequence not usual with new editions from the fact that the work has been entirely rewritten. As an application of scientific method, Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music" is entitled to mention, and as an important example of archæological science there are Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations, Egypt, Assyria and Syria," and Dr. Tsountas' "Mycenæan Age." For those who prefer modernity, there is an excellent discussion of a much vexed question in Dr. B. W. Richardson's "Biological Experimentation," although the anti-vivisectionist is warned that, on the whole, judgment is given against him.

Of all prehistoric periods the "ice age" assuredly possesses the livelist interest for the general reader. The literature of the subject has grown apace within the last few years, but room has been found for two more volumes at least, the "Greenland Ice Fields and Life in the North Atlantic" of Professor Wright and Mr. Warren Upham, and the "Ice Work—Present and Past" of Professor Bonney. The former includes the Greenland ice cap of the present day as well as of references to the glacial period, and, furthermore, the Eskimo is presented to us as the *homo palæolithicus* and the seal-hunter of to-day in one, a dictum, like others in this entertaining book, which has been sharply challenged. To the onlooker, the effect of the ice age upon scientists seems that of an ardent irritant, and one may well respect the prudence of Professor Bonney in seeking to avoid matters of controversy and simply to summarize the fundamental facts of glacial geology, and also their various interpretations, limiting his own part largely to that of the fair-minded commentator. As for the prehistoric aspects of life in the world's tumultuous and eventful earlier days, the lively interest which constantly exists should find a peculiar satisfaction in the inferences and reconstructions presented by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson in his "Prehistoric Man and Beast."

It is not within the province of this outline to speak of the books upon economics and finance, issued and reissued with such liberality in the course of the year, but it is proper to emphasize the value of Professor Hudley's application of modern scientific methods to the problems of business in his "Economics." Another work which has received such emphatic recognition from experts that its mention is sufficient is Professor Giddings' able "Principles of Sociology."

It seems quite justifiable to draw an entirely hopeful conclusion from a survey of the year. If there are but few commanding figures, there is certainly an increase in the number of well equipped students and lucid expositors, an increase which from the layman's democratic point of view means encouraging and fruitful progress in that diffusion of knowledge to which the specialist is sometimes too indifferent.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE LATEST BOOKS.*

HISTORY.

AMONG the new books in the department of American history precedence will generally be accorded to Dr. Edward Eggleston's *Beginners of a Nation*, the first volume in his great "History of Life in the United States" (Appleton). As long ago as 1880 Dr. Eggleston began to devote his time systematically to the collection of materials bearing on American social life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Since that time he has not only visited each of the original thirteen colonies in search of the information necessary to the execution of his plan, but has carried on extended researches in the British Museum, the National Library of France, and other great European collections, and has gathered for his own use a remarkable library of historical works. Dr. Eggleston's *Century* articles on colonial life, appearing between 1882 and 1889, were unusually successful in presenting life-like pictures of the times and the people; his present volume does just this, with an acuracy that could only have been attained by great diligence and wise discrimination in the use of authorities.

In *Old Colony Days* (Roberts Brothers) Mrs. May Alden Ward sketches "The Father of American History" (Governor William Bradford of Plymouth); "The Early Autocrat of New England" (the parson); "An Old-Time Magistrate" (Judge Samuel Sewall of Boston); "Some Delusions of our Forefathers" (chiefly the Salem witchraft excitement), and "A Group of Puritan Poets" (Anne Bradstreet, Michael Wigglesworth, and the early hymn-writers). In these essays much light is thrown on the religious and intellectual life of the colonial period in New England.

Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington's *Puritan in England and*

* For exact titles, prices and names of publishers of books mentioned in these notes and comments, see pages 760 2.

New England, previously noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, is a thoroughly satisfactory contribution to our knowledge of both Pilgrims and Puritans. Still another book treating of American colonial life is Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's *Colonial Days in New York* (Scribner's). This also, like Mrs. Earle's former works on early New England, is pre-eminently a social study. Those who have followed Mrs. Earle's interesting and instructive papers in the New York *Evening Post* are aware of the skill with which she has portrayed the old Dutch customs which prevailed in New Amsterdam, Fort Orange, and the other settlements of the seventeenth century, within the limits of what is now the Empire State.

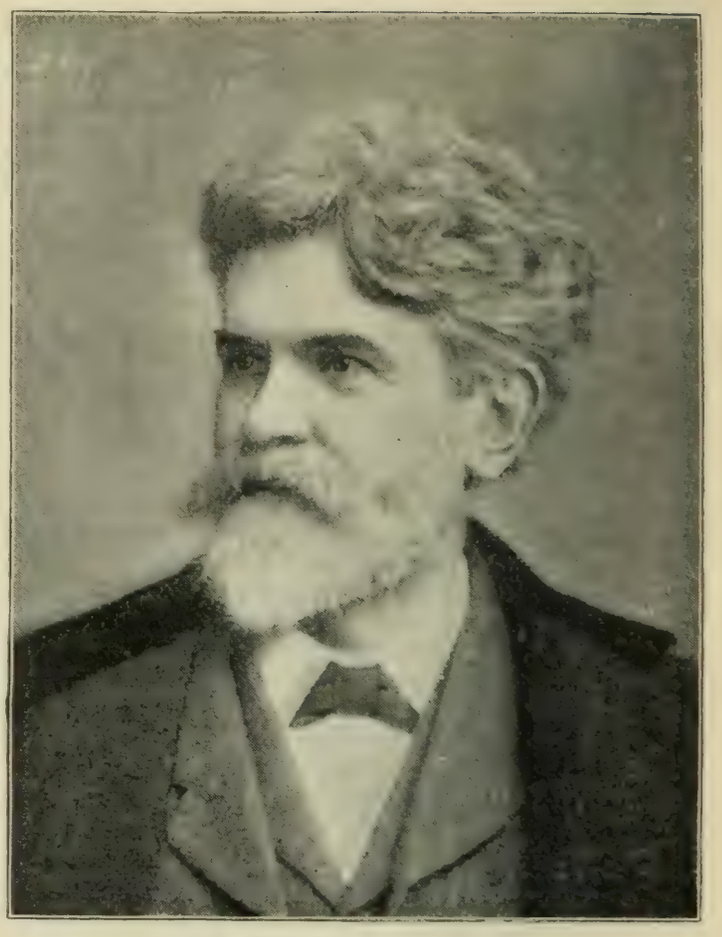
Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York, by Charles H. Haswell (Harper's), is full of entertaining information about the history of the metropolis from 1816 to 1860. It is richly illustrated.

The new illustrated edition of John Fiske's *American Revolution* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) demands particular mention. The illustrations are, as the author states, valuable in themselves and not mere embellishments of the text. There are more than three hundred of these illustrations, including portraits, *fac-similes* of autographs, reproductions of historical paintings and views, photographs of various interesting Revolutionary relics, etc. These pictures have been skillfully made, and the high literary and historical qualities of Mr. Fiske's work have a fitting accompaniment in the artistic excellences of the beautiful volumes which serve as its new costume.

Not the least noteworthy thing in connection with the publication of the initial volume of the Harvard Historical Studies (Longmans) is the fact that the volume is the work of a negro. It is entitled *The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America*, and deals exhaustively with that subject in its historical relations. The author, Mr. William E. B. Du Bois, is a graduate and former Fellow of Harvard. The second volume in the same series is concerned with the contest over the ratification of the federal constitution in Massachusetts in 1787-88. The author is Samuel B. Harding, some time Morgan Fellow in Harvard University and now assistant professor of history in the University of Indiana. Both volumes are ideal publications of their class as regards typographical arrangement, indexing and bibliographical annotation. This new university series has made a promising start.

President Andrews' *History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States* (Scribner's) is a far more complete record of the period than has been attempted as yet by any one else. As now published, in two substantial and elegant volumes, much new material is included with that which originally appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, and the whole has been subjected to thorough revision. The pictures are almost without exception interesting, many of them are published for the first time, and nearly all are cleverly executed. President Andrews has adopted a method of treatment peculiarly adapted to a popular work of this character.

The Messrs. Scribner have shown a most commendable enterprise in their revision of the well-known Bryant and Gay *History of the United States*, which first appeared some twenty years ago under the general editorship of William Cullen Bryant, with Mr. Sidney Howard Gay as the chief writer. This work has from that time until the present been in constant demand for many very favorable qualities. It has now, however, obtained a new lease of life through the work of Mr. Noah



MR. EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Brooks, one of our safest and ablest writers upon contemporary themes, who has added a large amount of matter to the fourth volume, and has given us a portly fifth volume which carries us through the war of the Rebellion and through subsequent administrations down to the repeal of the silver purchase act three years ago. Mr. Noah Brooks is especially well qualified for the task of writing a history of the civil war and the period immediately following, and he has performed his task most faithfully, and in a way quite consistent with the plan outlined by William Cullen Bryant when the scheme was proposed some twenty years ago. These five beautifully printed volumes are embellished with sixteen hundred illustrations, and the set should be regarded as a great acquisition to any family library. The work is being extensively sold on the subscription plan.

Mr. James Schouler groups in an attractive volume (Dodd, Mead & Co.) a number of papers dealing, for the most part, with topics in American political history. The papers have appeared in the publications of the American Historical Association, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and elsewhere, and they are well worthy of a permanent place in this collected form. Mr. Schouler's many appreciative readers will also be glad to find included within this volume a readable and intimate biographical sketch of the author, prepared presumably by some friend closely associated with him. Mr Schouler won his first fame as a writer of legal text books. His "History of the United States Under the Constitution," in five volumes, has given him a broader and more enduring fame, and his connection with universities as a lecturer, either in jurisprudence or in constitutional law and history, has made for him a worthy reputation in the academic field. His "History of the United States

Under the Constitution" covers the period from 1773 to 1861. It is strikingly fair in its dealing with controverted questions, and marvelously discerning and just in its estimates of men and policies. A sixth volume, dealing with the period of the civil war, is in preparation, and it will be extremely welcome when it comes, for Mr. Schouler's methods make it certain that his volume will be strong, thorough and truthful, with a true sense of proportion and a freedom from prejudice that no other living writer could surpass in dealing with that epoch.

Mr. James Barnes, with the co-operation of Mr. Carlton T. Chapman as illustrator, has produced a most attractive volume on the *Naval Actions of the War of 1812* (Harper's). Many of the illustrations are reproductions, in color, from Mr. Chapman's paintings of stirring scenes in the most brilliant passages of our national naval history.

A more fascinating book than Charles Howard Shinn's *Story of the Mine* (Appleton's "Story of the West" Series) has not appeared in many a month. Mr. Shinn writes from ample personal acquaintance with his subject—such acquaintance as could only be gained by familiarity with the men and the places described, by repeated conversations with survivors of the early mining ventures in the Sierras and the Rockies, and by the fullest appreciation of the pervading spirit of the Western mining camps of yesterday and to-day. Thus his book has a distinctly human interest, apart from its value as a treatise on things material.

When William IV. was King (Appleton) is the title of an interesting historical and anecdotal volume by John Ashton, the author of *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne*. It is a sketch of the manners and customs which prevailed in England during the early nineteenth century. Many notable characters of the time are described.

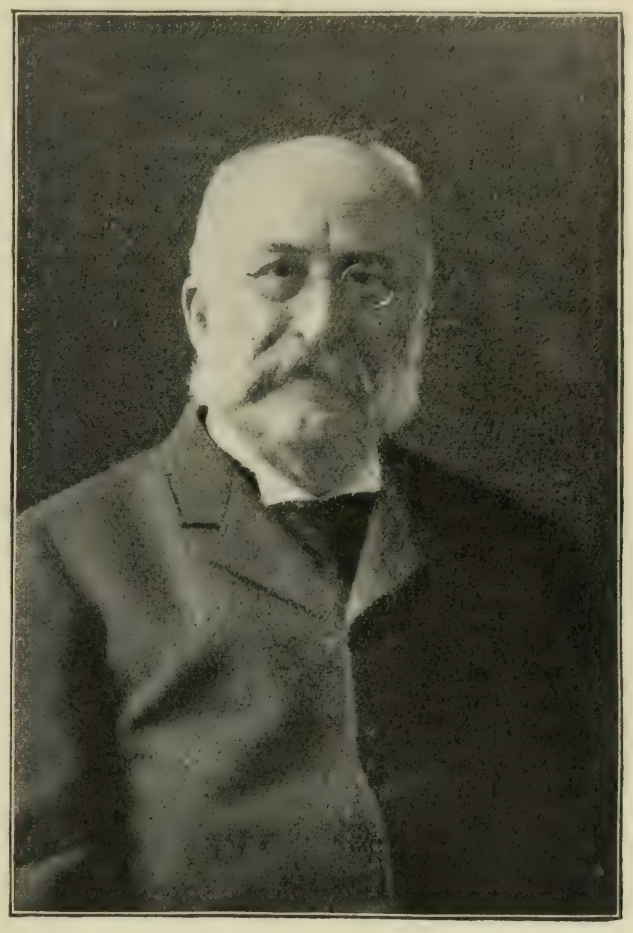
In Mr. Poultney Bigelow's *History of the German Struggle for Liberty* (Harper's) we have a graphic and



MR. JAMES SCHOULER

popular account of the German patriotic movement which had its rise in the Napoleonic wars. Many of the illustrations, which accompanied the work in its serial course through successive numbers of *Harper's Magazine*, are from materials never before exploited for such a purpose.

The Story of Bohemia, by G. Edmund Maurice, has been added to the "Story of the Nations" Series (Putnam's). The author traces the national history of this somewhat obscure people from the earliest times to the



MR. NOAH BROOKS.

fall of independence in 1620—a date of such unlike significance in American history. Like the other volumes in the series this work has been fully illustrated.

A Short History of Italy, 476–1878, by Elizabeth S. Kirkland (McClurg), seems to invite us to more familar ground. The author's purpose has been to give a single short version of Italy's story leading "straight through the events of older times without a break to the present happy consummation of Italian unity."

Of more serious pretensions to scholarship is Greenidge's *Handbook of Greek Constitutional History* (Macmillan), a book which discusses the intricacies of the subject with at least some attempt at clearness, and which abounds in foot-note citations of authorities.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Side by side among the biographical publications of the season stand two important works by Princeton professors. The *Life of Napoleon*, by Professor Sloane (Century Company), has been received with favor almost universally. The reproductions from oil paintings in color—a feature new to the publication in parts, now in progress, reinforced by the admirable illustrations which appeared in the *Century* articles, give a peculiar value and interest to this work, which must hereafter rank as the one indispensable biography of Napoleon in the English language.

Of Professor Woodrow Wilson's *George Washington* (Harper's), the least that can be said is that it faithfully portrays its hero as a living, human and fallible personality, that it grows out of an adequate recognition of the true historic background of Washington's career, and that it harmonizes in the fullest sense with right historical perspective. The work of Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn and others as illustrators of this volume is remarkable for fidelity to the facts of history not less than for purely artistic merits.

The Memoirs of Baron Thiébault, in two volumes (Macmillan), form the most recent contribution to the rapidly growing literature of personal recollections of the Napoleonic era. Published fifty years after the death of their author, they record the vivid impressions of a French officer of distinction who was twenty years of age at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789, and who fought under Bonaparte and lived long after the accession of Louis Philippe. Like most Frenchman of his time, General Thiébault was a writer as well as a fighter, and he had in a surpassing degree the noble French art of making readable memoirs.

MEMORABILIA OF AUTHORS.

This season is notable for the number and importance of the volumes of letters and reminiscences of literary men and women which the publishers are bringing out. Of first rank among such collections is Mr. Clement K. Shorter's *Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle* (Dodd, Mead & Co.). An admirable supplement, while in no sense a rival of Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, Mr. Shorter's book contains much valuable material, in the form of personal letters, which was not accessible when the earlier work was prepared. Popular interest in the Brontës has always had its melancholy tinge, but the interest has been not the less intense and persistent, as is shown in the remarkable success of Mrs. Gaskell's book, and by the general demand, continuing to the present day, for biographical details.

We are reminded of the popularity of another literary biography of this class by the appearance of a new American edition of Lockhart's famous *Life of Sir Walter Scott* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). This condensed biography (two volumes) is considered in some respects preferable to Lockhart's original unabridged edition.

The life of Victor Hugo, a contemporary of Charlotte Brontë and Sir Walter Scott, who long outlived them both, will ever have a peculiar fascination for American readers. This volume of his *Letters* to his family, to St. Beuve and others (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) throws light on the experiences of Hugo's youth, in the first three decades of the century.

The autobiography which Philip Gilbert Hamerton began to write some years before his death and which was cut short by that event, in 1894, was found to have been carried only as far as his twenty-fourth year. To supplement this fragment Mrs. Hamerton has prepared a memoir covering the remainder of her husband's life, and the two works have been published in a single handsome volume by Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston. An interesting feature of the *Memoir* is the publication of letters to Hamerton from Robert Browning, Robert Louis Stevenson and others.

My Long Life, by Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a book full of surprises to the average reader. Here is a woman living and writing within four years of the century's close who knew Coleridge, Keats, Lamb and Leigh Hunt, who saw Edmund Kean in his greatest stage triumphs, and who witnessed and enjoyed the acting of Douglas Jerrold in one of his own plays! In this little volume Mrs. Cowden-Clarke reveals a rich store of reminiscences of men and women eminent in letters and art, and the manner of her telling is not less charming than the matter.

Another autobiography of unflagging interest is Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's *Chapters from a Life* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This is much more than the narrative of a successful author's rise to fame; it is rather a series of graceful sketches of the persons, places and things with which the author's whole life has been associated. Old Andover and the literary Boston of Mr. James T. Fields' day form the background, with such figures as Professors Park and Phelps, Mrs. Stowe, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, Lydia Maria Child and Phillips Brooks in the foreground of the picture.

In Mrs. Annie Fields' *Authors and Friends* the personality of the writer is resolutely concealed, so far as may be, and the reader is introduced directly to Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Lord and Lady Tennyson, Mrs. Stowe and Celia Thaxter. Notes of conversations and hitherto unpublished letters make this one of the season's brightest and most entertaining volumes of the reminiscent order.

In *Mercy Warren*, by Alice Brown (Scribner's), we welcome another of the remarkably successful biographies in the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," to which we have had occasion to allude in these columns more than once. The sister of James Otis was an interesting personality in Massachusetts during and after the Revolution, and her part in early American literature was such as to demand for her a place in any biographical series of this kind. The frontispiece of the book is a photogravure portrait of Mrs. Warren.

The two-volume English translation of Henri Rochefort's *Adventures of My Life* (Edward Arnold) has been prepared by Mr. Ernest W. Smith, with the collaboration of the author. There is no lack of piquancy or vivacity in these memoirs; the clever French journalist permits none of his good stories to suffer loss in the telling, and his life has certainly had its full share of adventurous situations.

Luigi Arditi, the eminent composer and conductor, in *My Reminiscences* (Dodd, Mead & Co.), lets the public into countless operatic secrets of past years, in which figure the Maplesons, the Abbeys, and a host of "stars" of various magnitudes. The illustrations, including many portraits, *fac-similes* of autograph letters, etc., are interesting and cleverly executed.

The new illustrated edition of Herman Grimm's *Life of Michael Angelo* (Little, Brown & Co.) must be classed with the "art books" of the year, as well as with the standard biographies. The publishers have chosen for purposes of illustration Michael Angelo's most famous statues and paintings, together with many works by other celebrated Italian artists. These have been reproduced on forty exquisite photogravure plates.

The latest volume of collected biography from the pen of Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton is entitled *Famous Givers and Their Gifts* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). It includes sketches of John Lowell, Jr., founder of the Boston free lecture courses; Stephen Girard of Philadelphia; Andrew Carnegie, the giver of libraries; Charles Pratt of Brooklyn; James Lick of California; Leland Stanford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and John D. Rockefeller, all

founders of universities, and of many other American philanthropists, chiefly of this generation. Several of these sketches are accompanied by portraits.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Louise Chandler Moulton's *Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere* (Roberts Brothers) is substantial evidence that tales of European travel can still be made enter-



MRS. MARY COWDEN-CLARKE.
Author of "My Long Life."

taining, albeit the art in which Bayard Taylor excelled has had few votaries of late. Mrs. Moulton's "lazy tours" were extended not only through Spain, but into Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and finally England. Besides possessing a distinct charm of individuality as a record of personal impressions, these graceful sketches incidentally serve to convey many helpful hints to travelers, and this information is all the more acceptable because of the total absence of guide-book pedantry from Mrs. Moulton's pages.

Julian Ralph's *Alone in China* (Harper's) is really a brilliant series of sketches of Oriental life in the form of short stories. The book is one of the results of Mr. Ralph's visit to China in 1894. The illustrations (by C. D. Weldon) picture the people and institutions of the Celestial Kingdom with a degree of accuracy probably never before attained by an American artist.

We have a fresh and breezy description of the Holy Land in Mr. Albert Payson Terhune's *Syria from the Saddle* (Silver, Burdett & Co.). In some respects this is a unique contribution to Eastern travel-literature. The author makes no pretensions to authority as a scientist or a scholar, but he tells us what can be seen in the Syria of to-day by an enthusiastic, open-eyed young American. The pictorial illustration of the book is abundant and satisfactory, but the word-painting is even more successful.

Mr. Robert Howard Russell has sought the less-known paths of Oriental travel, and in *The Edge of the Orient* (Scribner's) he gives an account of a journey along the coast of Dalmatia and Montenegro, through Constantinople and eastern Asia Minor to the region of the Nile. Mr. Russell writes enthusiastically of his travels, and the text is profusely and elegantly illustrated.

M. André Theuriet's *Rustic Life in France* has been translated into English by Mrs. Helen B. Dole (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). It affords a vivid account of French rural life and customs, and the co-operation of the artist Lhermitte has resulted in the production of a beautiful and wholly delightful volume.

Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor's book of Spanish sketches, entitled *The Land of the Castanet* (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) is delightfully illustrated, and the sketches themselves are entertaining.

Lieutenant Rowan and Professor Ramsey have prepared a convenient descriptive and historical acccount of *The Island of Cuba* (Henry Holt & Co.). The book is provided with an excellent map, and the information afforded by the text, while compact and terse to a degree, is apparently well based and authentic. The three divisions of the work treat of the descriptive, the historical, and the political and commercial aspects of the subject, respectively. As regards the present Cuban revolution the authors seem altogether impartial and unprejudiced.

The appearance of a new edition of Dean Hole's *Little Tour in Ireland* (Edward Arnold), with the original illustrations by John Leech, is proof of the persistent popularity of that rollicking "Oxonian's" early literary effort.

We also welcome this month an illustrated edition of Mr. William Winter's *Gray Days and Gold* (Macmillan), one of the charming series of essay-volumes descriptive of British scenery and literary shrines which have heretofore been confined to the "pocket edition." The illustrations include a number of excellent photogravures.

It would be quite impossible to do justice to the dainty grace and quiet beauty of the two-volume Holiday edition of Thoreau's *Cape Cod* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). All of the illustrations are reproductions of delicate water-color sketches by Amelia M. Watson. We do not recall another example of modern book-illustration in color so uniformly successful as this.



MARIO.
From "Arditi's Memoirs."

A Year in the Fields is the title given to a volume of selections from the writings of John Burroughs, with illustrations from photographs of Mr. Burroughs and his haunts made by Clifton Johnson. So rich in bird-lore are all of Mr. Burroughs' papers that one instinctively associates with them Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott's *Bird-Land Echoes* (Lippincott), a book devoted to a some-

what more formal and detailed description of American birds and their ways.

Still another out-of-door book bears the distinctively woodsy title, *The Ouananiche and Its Canadian Environment* (Harper's). The author, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, describes the Labrador fish known by this outlandish name, and its native streams. The book is beautifully illustrated.

Camps, Quarters and Casual Places, by Archibald Forbes (Macmillan), is a characteristic volume of sketches and stories.

A FEW IMPORTANT REPRINTS AND ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

Besides the illustrated reprints of standard works mentioned in their respective divisions of this survey of the books of the season, several richly illustrated editions of classic and popular authors have recently been placed on the market for the first time.

It would not be easy to overpraise the beautiful reprint of Izaak Walton's *Complete Angler* (Macmillan), edited by Andrew Lang and illustrated by E. J. Sullivan. The drawings are masterpieces in their way, and the print is excellent throughout. Nor should we overlook the scholarly and graceful introduction by the editor. There have been many costlier editions of grand old Izaak than this, but few more satisfying, all things considered.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's *Richelieu* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) appears in a dainty blue-and-gold cover, richly illustrated in half-tone and photogravure.

A Book of Old English Ballads (Macmillan) lends itself easily to the art of George Wharton Edwards, whose decorative drawings form an important feature of the volume, while Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie furnishes an instructive introduction, not merely to this particular selection of ballads, but the subject of English ballad literature in general.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's *Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) reappears in unique style and arrangement.

Mr. Barrie's *A Window in Thrums* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) has been illustrated from photographs "taken on the spot" by Clifton Johnson, who has also furnished the illustrations of Ian Maclaren's *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*.

The second volume of Professor J. B. Bury's reprint of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* is just out. No better edition can be looked for; Professor Bury's learning is prodigious, and outwardly and inwardly the volume is one of the most creditable pieces of bookmaking that have recently been produced. Another very handsome new edition is that of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, edited in six small volumes, beautifully printed and neatly bound, by Mr. Augustine Birrell, who, in his notes and introduction, says everything that the ordinary reader will find it useful to know. It is a reprint very much after the book-lover's heart, and will long remain the best both for the general reader and the scholar. Mr. Birrell, too, is the editor of the new and popular English edition, in two volumes, of *The Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, of which the first volume has just appeared. He adds a few brief notes, and gives a short introduction to every poem.

Of American authors, the most noteworthy new editions are the complete works of Mrs. Stowe (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), and the works of Washington Irving (Putnam's). We reserve comment on these important publications for a future number.

SOME VOLUMES OF ESSAYS.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's thoughtful and finished volumes of essays in literary criticism and interpretation have been making for themselves a constantly widening circle of grateful and careful readers. His last book, the seventh in a noteworthy series, is entitled *Essays on Books and Culture* (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The relationship between great works of literature and that process of culture which Mr. Mabie designates as the enlargement of ourselves by development from within, is set forth in these essays with rare power, insight and felicity of expression. Mr. Mabie's little volume is a notable contribution to the real literature of the season.

Professor Woodrow Wilson's versatility is strikingly shown this season in the contemporary appearance of his *George Washington*, which now appears in book form after its serial publication in *Harper's Magazine*, and *Mere Literature, and Other Essays* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), which belongs quite in the field of *belles-lettres*. The country has been ringing with the praises of his great oration on the occasion of the Princeton Sesquicentennial, and meanwhile it is not known that there has been any surcease of Professor Wilson's tasks as a professor of jurisprudence. The essays have appeared, for the most part, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, although there is included a delightful paper on Edmund Burke as the interpreter of English liberty, not previously published. Another of these essays, entitled "A Literary Politician," tells us of the life and writings of Walter



MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE

Bagehot. It is pleasant to find these essays on Burke and Bagehot in Dr. Wilson's volume of literary papers, because much of his own work would indicate a devoted study of the point of view and the literary method of those two great writers. Mr. Godkin, by the way, is also an essayist whose work shows enrichment as a reward of his devotion to Burke. As for Dr. Woodrow



PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON.

Wilson, he has already become our American Bagehot. His first volume, "Congressional Government," earned a comparison with Bagehot as a political essayist. His later work along the line of biographical estimate and literary criticism compels recognition of that same breadth which characterized the great English economist and critic.

Mr. Edwin L. Godkin's volume of political and economic essays is a collection of magazine articles which have appeared at different times through a wide period of years. The first was published in the *North American Review* in 1865, and is entitled "Aristocratic Opinions of Democracy." It belongs to the early days of Mr. Godkin's career as an American journalist, and is by far the strongest and ablest piece of writing in the volume. The second essay was written twenty-one years later for the *Nineteenth Century*, and is a defense of popular government against some incidental disparagements in Sir Henry Maine's latest volume. Excepting for an article on the tariff question written for the *New Princeton Review* in 1887, all the other essays in the volume have appeared since the opening of 1890. Mr. Godkin's long and unbroken labors as a political journalist have left him in possession of scant leisure for the writing of books. Such pieces, otherwise scattered and fugitive, as he has collected into two recent volumes are of a quality not found in many recent books, American or English. Mr. Godkin's political discussions are never synthetic or constructive; but their keenness of analysis is truly remarkable, and the lucidity and beauty of their style has rendered them a model for all our journalists and essayists. Few men have shed as much ink as Mr. Godkin in bitter attack upon the evils of modern democracy. Nevertheless, he seems never to have lost his strong faith of 1865 in the permanence and value of American popular institutions.

Mr. Arlo Bates, who has written several good books, and is entitled to teach others, has published a volume entitled *Talks on Writing English* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This book is the outgrowth of lectures on advanced English composition in the Lowell (Mass.) Free Classes two or three years ago. It constitutes a far more valuable dissertation on the literary art than Mr. Bates would for a moment think of claiming it to be. It can be heartily commended to the many who are ambitious to write books, and also to the few who, not desiring to write, would like, nevertheless, to be better able to pass just and intelligent criticism.

We have learned to expect work of a high order from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and we find no reason for disappointment in examining Professor Wells' volume on *Modern French Literature* (Roberts Brothers). In 500 pages Professor Wells sweeps the field from the Middle Ages down to Daudet and Bourget. The book is well balanced, safe as a guide, and thoroughly sane and sound in the quality of its criticism. Dr. Wells' discussion of the naturalistic school of modern French fiction is a masterly essay and review.

Mr. George Santayana has developed out of the lecture courses given by him for several years past in Harvard University an orderly and useful little treatise, *The Sense of Beauty* (Scribner's), upon æsthetic theory. The book deals with 1, The Nature of Beauty; 2, The Materials of Beauty; 3, Form; 4, Expression. In his preface, the author remarks: "The only originality I can claim is that which may result through the attempt to put together the scattered commonplaces of criticism into a system, under the inspiration of a naturalistic psychology."

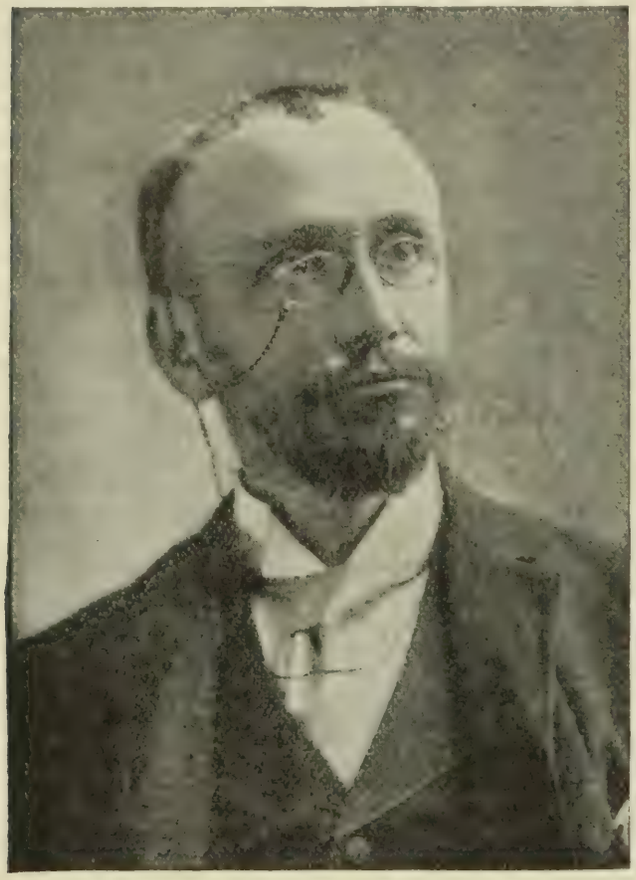
Mr. Charles E. Wingate, who has recently given us a volume on *Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage*, now contributes as a companion volume *Shakespeare's Heroes on the Stage* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). The volume deals successively with the following great characters: Othello Iago, Lear, Shylock, Coriolanus, Macbeth, Hamlet, and Richard III. The illustrations are numerous, and represent the great actors of earlier and later days, mostly in costume. The volume possesses interest for all Shakespearean readers and students, as well as for play-goers and the theatrical profession. It does not pretend to be profound in its criticism.

My Village (Scribner's) is a charming little volume of sketches of life in a village a few miles from Paris, illustrated by the pencil of the author, Mr. E. Boyd Smith.

POETRY

The feeling one is left with after a perusal of *The Poems of H. C. Bunner* is that he was a man of almost unbounded *possibilities*. Read that exquisite burlesque of "Home, Sweet Home," in which he shows successively how Swinburne, Bret Harte, Austin Dobson, Pope-Goldsmith and Walt Whitman would have treated the theme, and one is amazed to see how he has grasped and ren-

dered the very essence of each. If one had only got this far in the volume, however, although the cleverness of "The Wail of the Personally Conducted" and "Candor," for example, would insist upon acknowledgment, there would be but little real poetic feeling on which to comment. But then presently came the following, which is



THE LATE HENRY C. BUNNER.

true poetry in and perhaps from its very simplicity of earnestness and its disdain of strivings after effect :

STRONG AS DEATH.

"O Death, when thou shalt come to me
From out thy dark, where she is now,
Come not with graveyard smell on thee,
Or withered roses on thy brow.

* * * * * *

"But with that sweet and subtle scent
That ever clung about her (such
As with all things she brushed was blent);
And with her quick and tender touch.

* * * * * *

"And through my chilling veins shall flame
My love, as though beneath her breath;
And in her voice but call my name,
And I will follow thee, O Death."

Again in "Shriven" Mr. Bunner exhibits a dramatic force and a strength of expression quite out of keeping with most of the book. This monologue of the dying man has much the same flavor as Browning's Bishop ordering his tomb, but it is nevertheless very individual, and is surely the most forceful and telling thing in the book. For, as before stated, it is the poetical possibilities and not the achievements which are most prominent; doubtless the exigencies of his position as editor of a humorous weekly, and the fatal fluency superinduced by long practice of dashing down verses off-hand to fill out an obstinate page or to go with a neglected picture—all this must have had its deterrent influence. But that Mr. Bunner had genuine poetry in him there can be no question.

A reprint of the first edition of *The Poems of Celia Thaxter* will be very welcome to the many admirers of that singularly gifted woman. There is a brineness in these poems like that of the breezes which howl around her beloved Appledore and her song is first and last, the sea.

Perhaps the most unique personality in German literature to-day is Johanna Ambrosius, the peasant poetess. Born in a small village of East Prussia, the child of a poor artisans, she had no schooling after the age of eleven, but was then obliged to settle down to the hardest sort of physical labor, the one intellectual pleasure available for her and her sister being the perusal of a popular German periodical, the *Gartenlaube*. "When they had spun till their fingers were bleeding, and had hung the allotted number of skeins on the nail, they stretched out their hands for their beloved paper." Married at twenty to a peasant; constantly occupied with her burden of household cares increased by the two children born to them; never having seen anything but the squalor of her own and her neighbors' huts, this peasant woman at the age of thirty wrote her first poem. This was followed by others, published in some of the periodicals between 1884 and 1890, when she was taken sick with a severe attack of lung inflammation which completely destroyed her health. Yet the indomitable spirit of the woman still breaks out in these simple plaintive *epics*, for with an utter lack of adornment her poems have a colossal simplicity that befits the greatest events of human existence. It seems ungracious to cast stones at the translator, but when one has said that some few of the poems—in which there has been chance for very literal rendering—are extremely well done, it must be added that it is decidedly a pity that such a great part of the reading public should have to form their opinion of the poetess' work from the present volume. There is the most lamentable delusion current to



JOHANNA AMBROSIUS.

the effect that a person quite or even thoroughly conversant with, say, the German and English language is therefore competent to translate German poetry. In point of fact, while a knowledge of the languages is surely essential, it is no more or perhaps not as much so as a keen poetical feeling and a good deal of constructive ability. There are several instances in the present translation where the author's dignified and impressive simplicity has become "as tinkling brass and a sounding cymbal"—merely from a lack of form-appreciation it would seem. Still, since this is the only translation available one should not be deterred, on account of its imperfections, from making the acquaintance of this truly remarkable poetess.

In addition to the various standard editions of Robert Browning's poems, we now have an American reprint (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) of the selection from his poetry made by Browning himself in 1872, with additions from his latest works, and critical notes by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, the editors of *Poet Lore*. The edition seems well adapted for use in schools and Browning clubs. The same editors offer an introductory note to Crowell's illustrated edition of Browning's *Saul* (the drawings for which are the work of Frank O. Small). In this connection we are glad to call the attention of Browning students to the excellent *Phrase Book* prepared by Marie Ada Molineux (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The same volume contains an index of more than two hundred double-columned pages to significant words not elsewhere noted.

THIS YEAR'S BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

IF our boys and girls are not altogether spoiled in the matter of their reading, it will surely not be for want of pampering with delicatessen. When besides our old acquaintances, "Oliver Optic," Trowbridge, Henty, Kirk Monroe and Stoddard, one finds in the "juvenile" list Joel Chandler Harris, S. R. Crockett, Andrew Lang, Frank R. Stockton, Charles D. G. Roberts and "Q"—one is reminded of the child worship obtaining in some of the South Sea Islands. A more practical minded person might reflect that this branch of the trade must be a most important one financially to warrant such a galaxy of literary "lights."

"Uncle Remus" has achieved fame in many ways since those tales of Brer Rabbit's invincible smartness first delighted us, but he is rarely more fascinating than when he returns to this vein. *Daddy Jake the Runaway* has besides the initial story thirteen new animal stories, some of them quite up to the level of the never-to-be-forgotten Tar-baby. "Brer Tarrypin's" essay at aërial flight and his discomfiture, due to his having failed to "l'arn how ter light," is perhaps the best in the book, and is irresistibly suggestive of some of the human bird emulators. Brer Rabbit, alas, like many another roistering blade, succumbs to feminine influences at last, and it is to be feared that that one of Miss Meadows' gals, who pretended that her visit to the spring was merely for a "chaw er rozzum," will prove a sad clog upon his dashing career in the future. Mr. Frost has already set a high standard in Uncle Remus illustrations, but the eighteen pictures by E. W. Kemble in the present volume leave nothing to be desired. Indeed, Mr. Harris is particularly fortunate in his illustrators, for in *The Story of Aaron* Oliver Herford's characteristic fancies continually vie in interest with the story itself, which details more surprising adventures of Buster John, Sweetest Susan and Drusilla, to whom the Gray Pony and the Track Dog, the White Pig and the Black Stallion each relate in turn chapters of their lives.

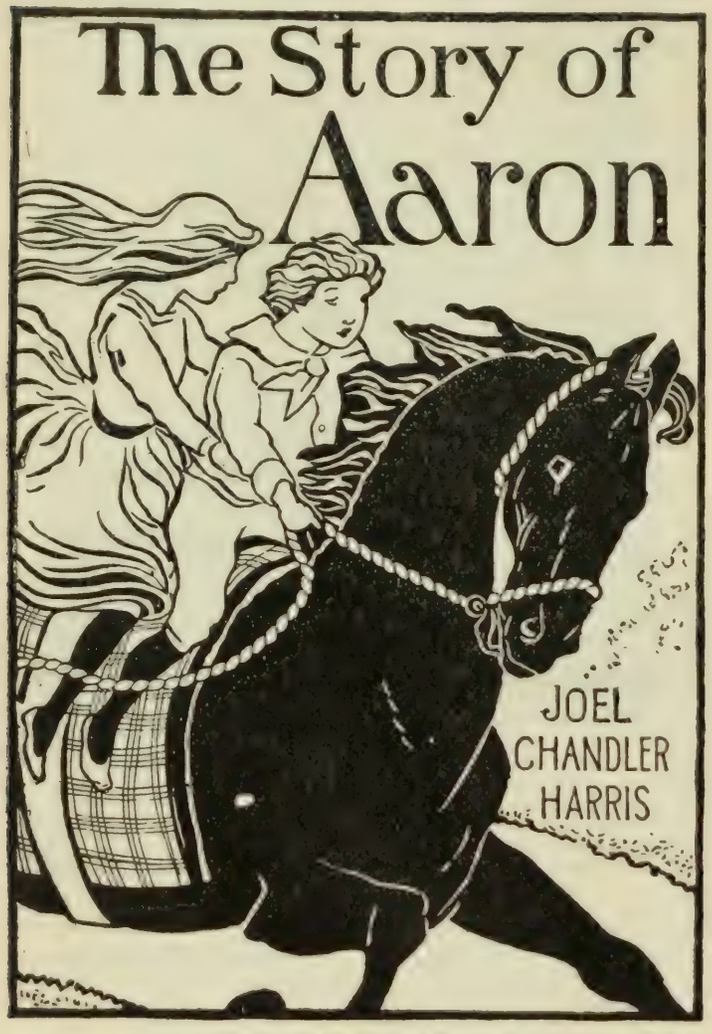
Whether he be writing for men or boys Mr. Stockton is not apt to miss his mark, and it is therefore a matter of course that *Captain Chap* should be a breezy, impossibly-possible yarn such as the heart of a boy delights in. Captain Chap and his friends starting out for a trip down the river on a tug-boat find themselves by the most natural series of accidents landed on the coast of Florida near the mouth of the Indian River, whence they proceed leisurely homeward, dallying meanwhile with blue fish, sharks, bears, panthers, Indians and ruffians. The countess, who on being upset from a boat has the presence of mind to follow her husband's instruction and do nothing but hold her breath—in four feet of water, is in the author's most characteristic vein.

> "This year our Book for Christmas varies,
> Deals not with History nor Fairies
> (I can't help thinking, children, you
> Prefer a book that is *not* true).
> We leave these intellectual feasts
> To talk of Fishes, Birds and Beasts."
>
> * * * * * * *

Thus Mr. Andrew Lang dedicates his *Animal Story Book*, which consists of anecdotes and sketches about a whole Noah's ark of animals, from ants to elephants. The sources are as various, and the volume does not pretend to any continuity; it is an extremely taking collection, however, and if the stories don't connect the pictures do, for Mr. Henry J. Ford has put the master's touch to each and every one of them; his leopards look like Van Muyden's own, and he seems to have the rest of the animal kingdom literally at his fingers' ends. Mr. Quiller-Couch, in the absence of Mr. Lang's annual "red," "blue," "green" or "yellow" volume, has supplied the inevitable, and we have *Fairy Tales, Far and Near, "retold by Q,"* with an appendix giving the sources from which they have been edited. As long as there are children, new versions of fairy stories will be apropos, and the present compilation is sufficiently different from its predecessors to insure it a welcome. The volume is very cleverly illustrated by H. R. Millar. And it is something of a coincidence, with all due respect to the ubiquity of Mr. Lang's tales, to find just here that Mr. Crockett's "Sweetheart" was wont to sit "on a seat in the shade with a fairy book—blue, green, red, or it may be yellow!" This was in the intervals of time when he and she were not *Sweetheart Travellers* spinning around the Galloway country—and various adjacent countries, in some two thousand miles of tricycling. Mr. Crockett in his preface modestly disclaims the power to give the "right daintiness" to these "vagrom chronicles." Dainty they are, for all that, and with the lightest of touches often where heaviness were deadly. For instance, after detailing with much humor the precocious four year old's method of flattery and cajolement in securing fixed promises for the following day: "As I have several times remarked, there are distinct reasons for believing that our Sweetheart is in

the direct line of descent from Eve, the wife of one Adam, who kept a garden some time ago." Judging from the methods described Eve must have been a novice compared to her.

Charles D. G. Roberts has put together in *Around the Camp-fire* a collection of hunter's yarns which, for marvelousness, even the New York *Sun* would be pushed to surpass. The anecdotes are told in turn by half a dozen boon companions on a canoeing trip through the wilds of New Brunswick, and are dispersed with camping, fishing and hunting details. Good stiff stories and well told, they range from a bicyclist's adventure with a bull



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).
From "The Story of Aaron."

to various wolf, panther and bear experiences, the crowning scene being where the pearl diver, with one foot held fast by a great clam, fights to the death a monster turtle who is attempting to bite through his helmet. George Copeland's realistic portrayal of some fifteen of the hair-breadth escapes adds much to the realistic effect of the volume. It is avowedly a "tale of bush and pampas, wreck and treasure trove" which the author of Geoffrey Hamlin gave to the boys in *The Mystery of the Island;* the six illustrations by Warne Browne in this edition depict some of the most stirring scenes in that chronicle of adventure. About all the available heroes and heroines pair off at the end, the treasure trove cutting a great figure in the marriage settlements. One need not be a boy to appreciate Theodore Roosevelt's *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail;* indeed, it was intended primarily for the "grown-ups," but it is a book which should be in every family where there are boys; the sort of book which is the most effective cure for "dime novels" on the James Gang, and other depravities of that ilk. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Remington between them make it possible for even an Eastern tenderfoot to get a fairly correct idea of what the unsettled West really is. Cowboys, trappers and hunters defile before our eyes, and it is probable that the average dweller in the *effête* East will find his desire for knowledge quite satisfied by the mere sight of the "bucking broncho" and the operation of "making a stranger dance."

Through Swamp and Glade, by Kirk Monroe, is a spirited tale of the chief Coacoochee in the Seminole War of 1835-42. The pathetic sadness of the subjugation of this proud chief and his removal far from his beloved Florida to a trans-Mississippi reservation is only mollified by his gain of his sweetheart, Nita. Mr. G. A. Henty has three new volumes for the delectation of the youthful mind —*At Agincourt*, *On the Irrawaddy* and *With Cochrane the Dauntless*—and all prove him equally a master of the road to a boy's heart and interest, no matter with what age or country he may be dealing. The first mentioned is written from a French standpoint, and details some of the early events in that fierce and devastating feud between the rival houses of Orleans and Burgundy. The White Hoods of Paris have afforded dramatic material which the author has well known how to use. *On the Irrawaddy* is a chronicle of some very interesting private and public personages during the first English expedition to Burma in 1824, while in *With Cochrane the Dauntless* are introduced some of the most striking incidents in the life of that gallant English admiral, Lord Cochrane, who, driven out by an ungrateful country, devoted himself to the cause of the oppressed in Chili, Peru, Brazil and Greece. They are books which hold the attention and imagination from start to finish.

Mr. J. Provand Webster has used the unexplored African country back of the Guinea Coast as the background for his fanciful tale of a search for treasure, concealed by one Sir Richard Grahame. Knight, who, through the "enchantments" of a lady as wicked as she was beautiful, had ended his days thus far from his Scotch estate of Possilrigge. Rider Haggard's marvels will have to look to their laurels, for even that ingenious romancer has left no account of black arms with "yellow starfish-shaped" fists which, with a circle of claws two inches long and "edged like razors at the side," obtrude themselves without warning from the mud and lay hold of the traveler's chest. These excursions of the imagination, however, in *The Oracle of Baal* are matter of fact compared with those detailed by Albert Stearns in *Sindbad, Smith & Co.* The author gave the young people last year an Arabian Nights extravaganza called *Chris and the Wonderful Lamp*, and this time he has placed our whilom acquaintance Sindbad in juxtaposition with nineteenth century life. The mariner forms a partnership with an American boy, and the two come to various misadventures through a lack of harmony between Arabian Nights doings and modern customs.

Miss Cynthia M. Westover is decidedly a competent person to write of the success which surely comes to all by pluck and perseverance. With no sense of melody and a voice that all the masters pronounced hopeless when she first came to New York, a poor, friendless girl, fresh from the mining camps of Colorado, she became, by dint of twelve hours' work a day, one of the renowned church singers of the time. Since then she has been an inspector at the United States Custom House,

and, later, practically acting Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City, besides attaining distinction in literature and journalism. *Bushy* is avowedly an autobiography, and its lesson of "self-dependence" and the "perpetual exaltation of the practical" is one our eastern girls may well heed and study, since the character forming qualities of such training as "Bushy" received are strikingly exemplified in Miss Westover's own career. *Air Castle Don* is the volume with which B. Freeman Ashley has followed up *Tan-pile Jim* and *Dick and Jack;* and constitutes one of the "Young America Series" for boys and girls from "7 to 70." It tells how Don Donald traversed life "from Dreamland to Hardpan," or, in other words, how he finally became a famous preacher in the same church in the attic of which he had once been glad to rest in a dry goods box.

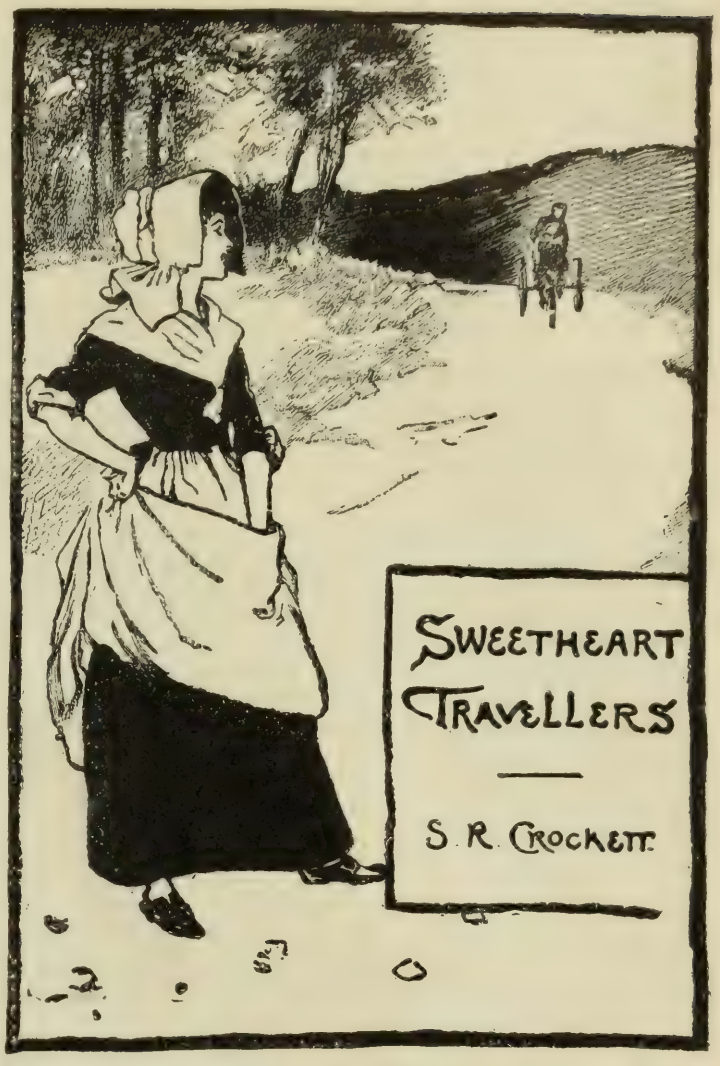
It was a good sized and amplified "scrape" with ramifications that Master Jack prepared in *The Scrape that Jack Built*, and only an extra quality of luck brings him out square at the end. Indeed, the clearing of the clouds is a trifle sudden, even for boys' fiction. On page 249 Jack is being dragged to Farmer Mires from whom he has stolen a huge quantity of "premium" pears, with jail or a reform school in prospect, and a long account to settle with his uncle on top of this; yet on page 248 the whole family is sitting down with "Christmas peace on their faces and Christmas cheer in their hearts." The author, Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, has portrayed some very real boys and girls, a little slangy at times but all the more life-like for that, and Master Jack's discomfiture preaches a good sermon on the right side, so perhaps the sweetening of the pill at the end is admissible. *Jerry the Blunderer* is only one of many animal *dramatis personæ* in Lily F. Wesselhoeft's "fable for children." Jerry is an Irish setter, and he and Business, the bull terrier, with the aid of a Jack (almost as apt at getting into trouble as the one who "built the scrape"), run away with a poor little waif of a baby and manage to carry the motherless youngster to good luck, despite the upsetting he undergoes.

The Boy Tramps is a true boys' book. Bruce Barclay and Arthur Rowe exchange football and cricket at an English school for a series of remarkable adventures be-



JUDGE RABBIT AND THE FAT MAN.

From "Daddy Jake the Runaway."



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

From "Sweetheart Travellers."

ginning on board ship and gaining in piquancy and excitement during a tramp across Canada. They shoot the Lachine rapids, come perilously near death "at the feet" of a herd of wild cattle, are almost carried over the falls of the Bow River, and finally reach Vancouver, where they take ship for Shanghai and their parents. Mr. Oxley has gottten up a good, rollicking story, and the young people will surely enjoy it. George Manville Fenn is also to be depended on along these lines. *The Black Tor* is his last contribution to the ever increasing debt which boy readers owe him, and it is just such a book as we come to expect from him. The feud between the Darleys and Edens, during the reign of King James I., supplies the motif for the story; after three hundred and more pages of rousing happenings the long and bitter quarrel is at last happily ended, and Mark Eden and Ralph Darley instead of fighting turn their common energies against the trout and grayling.

Some sixteen separate episodes in the life of Marietta Hamilton are told of in *A Little Girl of Long Ago*. It was seventy years ago that Marietta was a little girl and many things, notably transatlantic voyages, were quite different from their present condition; but as the author, Eliza Orne White, justly remarks, "the nature of little girls was very like what it is now." Consequently, Marietta's experiences will seem pleasingly familiar to the tots of to-day. Miss Perry goes almost

twice as far back for two of her heroines in *Three Little Daughters of the Revolution*. The spirit which inspired little Dorothy Merriden to proclaim herself a rebel against the King's authority in the face of the Tory gathering had lost none of its vigor by transmission, and Betty Boston manages to get her Fourth of July celebration a century later despite her English surroundings. There is more than a hint, too, that she is to pursue the conquering policy of her predecessors and make away with at least one Britisher. *Betty of Wye*, as described by her biographer, Amy E. Blanchard, has even more "spunk" than the Betty just treated of, but having no English neighbors upon whom to operate, takes it out on her small, frog-tormenting brothers and a little later in life goes the way of her namesake, but more patriotically selects her Cousin Archie instead of a cousin from across the water.

A Cape May Diamond is a tale of how a peevish, little, invalid girl with several servants to take care of her, whose lives she makes no little of a burden, learns that the secret of happiness is in doing something for others. The "diamond" she discovers is a friend, whom she declares at first to be "the very homeliest person" she ever saw, but whose beautiful spirit she learns afterward to appreciate. *The Merry Five* is the second volume in the "Silver Gate Series," in which the characters Penn Shirley has made familiar, Molly, Kirke and Weezy Rowe, with Paul and Pauline Bradstreet, continue their explorations and experiences in their new home on the Pacific Coast. The author half promises further developments in the lives of these interesting youngsters; wherever they turn up, however, "The Merry Five" "will not appear again with masks on their faces." All the boys and girls who have enjoyed Sophie Swett's capital stories in the various magazines will be glad of the sight of *The Ponkady Branch Road*. Her pictures of country life are always interesting, and the homely personages of the narrative are drawn very skillfully. Margaret Sidney, too, does more than a little character sketching in *The Gingham Bag*. Her "Potter Family" is afflicted with a typical New England conscience which sometimes becomes a trifle oppressive to themselves, as in the case of the heirloom about which the story centres, but everything ends happily and a piece of the old bag looks down from the wall upon the consummation—doubtless destined to be a greater fetich than ever. "Grace Le Baron" concludes her series of "Hazlewood Stories," with *The Rosebud Club*, which is much in character with the preceding volumes. Mrs. Upham's message is to the very young people, and she writes with much sympathetic appreciation of their needs and capabilities. Miss A. G. Plympton, too, is a well known friend of the little people. She now gives them a collection of stories entitled *The Black Dog*, the best two of which tell of certain child-dog friendships in a very understanding way. *Mopsy: Her Tangles and Triumphs*, by Kate Tannatt Woods, is, like *Bushy*, the record of what cheery, good-natured perseverance can accomplish. Mopsy does what comes to her hand, and whether at her boarding-house drudgery or afterward, as "Miss Howard," giving poor city children some knowledge of the fresh, healthful, country life—she is always good naturedly helping some one else along, though her own path is far from smooth.

Mr. Ernest Vincent Wright admits in the preface to his *The Wonderful Fairies of the Sun* that "the subject of Fairies as a basis for children's stories is by no means a new one." . . . "But fairy tales heretofore have borne a similarity of style." In his own production "the elves are given exclusive prominence" and "the fairy bands appear in a new field of action, portrayed in simple verse of easy metre, but at the same time avoiding the conventional jingle." *Probable Sons*, by the authors of *Eric's Good News*, is the story of how Sir Edward Wentworth's unexpected legacy of an orphan niece was "first pitied, then suffered, then embraced," except that, it should be added, vexation preceded the pity. He is finally led to a better and nobler life through her instrumentality. There are good morals, too, in the six stories by Mrs. George A. Paull, which take their name from the initial one: *The Making of a Hero;* they are told, moreover, simply and entertaingly.



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

From the "Animal Story Book," by Andrew Lang.

Edna Lyall, whom one would hardly suspect beforehand of slangy phraseology, calls her latest volume *How the Children Raised the Wind*, and relates, with all her usual mastery of pathos, how Fay and Mowgli, with Poodle's assistance, managed to open the hearts and purses of the grown-ups to such an extent that the "Poor Church" was completely freed from its incubus of debt.

There are, naturally, echoes of Ben-Hur in Mr. Stoddard's new book, *The Swordmaker's Son*, for although the stories do not at all resemble each other, the latter's

scheme of presenting the preaching and miracles and death of Christ as viewed by a young Jew could not fail to exhibit points of similarity with Lew Wallace's great work. Cyril, the son of Ezra, the swordmaker, witnesses nearly all of Christ's public appearances, and joins his father, who has led a revolt against the Romans, in believing that Jesus is to lead them against their oppressors. The Biblical narrative has been followed quite exactly by the author, who is said to have visited the Holy Land in order to pick up the requisite "local color" needed for describing the gladiatorial and athletic contests and the various events of the story. There are twenty-five illustrations by George Varian, or rather twenty-four, since by some mistake the cut on page 249 has been duplicated on page 267.

Any one with the name of Collingwood ought to be able to deal masterfully with naval details, and the author of *The Log of a Privateersman* is no novice at the business. His hero ships as second mate on board the privateer *Dolphin* during the war with Napoleon and his hair-breadth escapes make lively reading. Naval duels of all sorts, ships captured and recaptured, storm, wreck and fire are every day matters to this bold seafarer. Finally, a lucky chance puts him in possession of the French admiral's plans, and his reward for this important service is a command in the Royal Navy.

There are plenty of us who have grown up on Mr. Trowbridge's stories; there can scarcely be a reading man in this country who does not remember with what eagerness he awaited those fascinating every day tales which vied in their enthralling power with Mayne Reid's or Jules Verne's wildest extravaganzas. The heroes of these stories we knew all about, they were just ourselves, and the secret of at least part of the charm lay in the fact that everything in them seemed to be a possible future for the reader. The hand that penned "Cudjo's Cave" and the other early war stories has not lost its cunning, and the present volume is worthy of its predecessors. *The Prize Cup* tells of the mysterious disappearance of a cup won in an athletic contest and the clearing up of several unexplained disappearances with its recapture. "Oliver Optic," too, needs no introduction to American boys. *On the Staff* is the fourth volume in his series of "The Blue and the Gray—on Land." History is here presented in a form which should cause the average text-book to blush with shame, and there will be many boys who will take a personal interest, hereafter, in the Shiloh campaign from their remembrance of the part Dick Lyon bore therein.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, who made such a success with his *Century Book for Young Americans*, has prepared another volume, *The Century Book of Famous Americans*, along much the same lines. A party of boys and girls are supposed to travel around to the various places possessing historic interest, and their uncle tells them the while many interesting facts in the lives of the great men of each section. Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Webster, Grant, Clay, Franklin and many others are thus made in turn the centre of interest, and the book is profusely illustrated with pictures of the people and places treated of. *Rhymes of the States* has a somewhat similar object, very differently achieved. In this Dr. Garrett Newkirk has put into verse the principal facts about the various States of the Union, joining together some geography, some history, and some statistics. The old rhyme of "Thirty days hath September" and its remarkable "sticking" quality gave the author his idea, and it is believed that the jingles will help the children to retain many data which would otherwise sift through their minds as fast as poured in. The book is cleverly illustrated by Harry Fenn. In the same group comes another volume by Mr. Brooks, in which he tells the boys and girls *The True Story of Abraham Lincoln the American*. Henrietta Christian Wright presents in the present volume of her *Children's Stories in American Literature* a series of short sketches of some of the prominent literary figures from 1860 to 1896. This with the former volume will enable the young people to get some idea as to who's who in the field of American literature. Mr. Charles M. Skinner effectually disproves the oft-repeated assertion that America has not yet developed a "legendary era" by collocating, in *Myths and Legends of Our Own Land*, several hundred most interesting folk tales and legends, for which he modestly claims "some measure of completeness." The two volumes are most interesting, and the compiler has done his work with infinite care and much success.

The Court of King Arthur, by William Henry Frost, seems to be almost a work of supererogation; for it is doubtful if the children need their "King Arthur" thus diluted. While every one must be warmly in sympathy with each effort to turn the youthful minds to those ennobling old knightly legends, it can hardly be said that they are improved by being modernized in this way, and there be many who would consider as a desecration the introduction of these really unnecessary interludes of travel supposed to bind the various tales together and to place them more realistically in the mind.

Adolph, by Fannie J. Taylor, is a story of how a little girl, separated from her mother upon reaching New York in a cholera-stricken vessel, is adopted by a poor German immigrant, and of how the latter's son, Adolph, makes a long but finally successful search for the "beautiful lady" who had been mourning over her supposedly dead child. In *Santa Claus' New Castle* Miss Maude Florence Bellar makes a plea to the children favored by that generous saint to remember that there are others less fortunate, and next Christmas to put by some of their old toys for the poor youngsters who have never heard of Christmas gifts. *Children of To-day* contains children's sketches in verse and prose with many designs by Elizabeth S. Tucker, and a number of elaborate *facsimiles* of water-color drawings by Frances Brundage—children's heads with the pinkest of cheeks and reddest of lips and bluest of eyes and yellowest of hairs. Eleanor Whitney Willard has gathered together and illustrated a dozen of the *Children's Singing Games*, which so many youngsters know but which they might have hunted for in many tomes before the appearance of the prevent volume. "London Bridge," "Here We go Round the Mulberry Bush" and "Little Sallie Waters" are some of the old-time favorites given.

If any boy thinks he knows something about kites he should get hold of *Parakites*, by Gilbert Totten Woglom, and he will find out how utterly he was mistaken. To be sure, Mr. Woglom doesn't write for boys; his "treatise on the making and flying of tailless kites for scientific purposes and for recreation" contains a good deal more of scientific data than the average youth bargains for when his mind is bent on kite-flying; but for all that it is mightily interesting, this book; and the "Woglom parakite" which is so far beyond the polliwog stage that it will not act properly if loaded with a tail, is a companion whose habits and ways are well worth studying. Mr. Woglom gives some fine photographs made at various heights by a camera attached to his parakite.

THE NEW BOOKS: CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

HISTORY.

Scribner's Popular History of the United States, from the Earliest Discoveries of the Western Hemisphere by the Northmen to the present time. By William Cullen Bryant, Sidney Gay Howard and Noah Brooks. Five vols., octavo, pp. 2660. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States, 1870-1895. By E. Benjamin Andrews. Two vols., octavo, pp. 412-430. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

The American Revolution. By John Fiske. Two vols., octavo, pp. 389-344. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $8.

American Orations: Studies in American Political History. Edited, with introductions, by Alexander Johnston. Re-edited by James Albert Woodburn. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Historical Briefs. By James Schouler. With a biography. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Colonial Days in Old New York. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Story of the Mine, as Illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada. By Charles Howard Shinn. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 335. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The Contest Over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in the State of Massachusetts. By Samuel Bannister Harding, A.M. Octavo, pp. 194. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The Rise and Growth of the English Nation, with Special Reference to Epochs and Crises: A History of and for the People. By W. H. S. Aubrey, LL.D. Three vols., 12mo, pp. 480-532 507. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.

Europe in the Middle Ages. By Oliver J. Thatcher, Ph.D., and Ferdinand Schwill, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 681. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A Handbook of Greek Constitutional History. By A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A Short History of Italy, from 476 A.D. to 1878 A.D. By Elizabeth S. Kirkland. 12mo, pp. 486. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The Story of Bohemia from the Earliest Times to the Fall of National Independence in 1620, with a short summary of later events. By C. Edmund Maurice. 12mo, pp. 533. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A History of France. By Victor Dupuy. Abridged and Translated by Mrs. M. Carey. With an Introductory notice by J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 738. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

BIOGRAPHY, AUTOBIOGRAPHY, AND MEMOIRS.

My Long Life: An Autobiographical Sketch. By Mary Cowden-Clarke. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Chapters from a Life. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 12mo, pp. 278. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Authors and Friends. By Annie Fields. 12mo, pp. 355. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle. By Clement L. Shorter. 12mo, pp. 500. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton: An Autobiography, 1834-1858, and a Memoir by His Wife, 1858-1894. Octavo, pp. 591. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

The Letters of Victor Hugo to His Family, to Sainte-Beuve, and Others. Edited by Paul Meurice. Octavo, pp. 277. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

The Adventures of My Life. By Henri Rochefort. Arranged for English readers by the author and Ernest W. Smith. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 438-428. New York: Edward Arnold. $7.50.

My Reminiscences. By Luigi Arditi. Edited, with introduction and notes, by the Baroness von Zedlitz. Octavo, pp. 336. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourienne. Edited by R. W. Phipps. New edition. Four vols. in two, octavo, pp. 851-831. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $6.

Life of Michael Angelo. By Herman Grimm. Translated by Fanny Elizabeth Bunnètt. Octavo, pp. 558-536. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.

Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times: Mercy Warren. By Alice Brown. 16mo, pp. 317. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Life of Sir Walter Scott. By J. G. Lockhart. With prefatory letter by J. B. Hope Scott. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 664. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

Famous Givers and Their Gifts. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: T .Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Syria from the Saddle. By Albert Payson Terhune. 12mo, pp. 318. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.50.

In the South Seas. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.

The Edge of the Orient. By Robert Howard Russell. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

My Village. By E. Boyd Smith. With illustrations by the author. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Camps, Quarters and Casual Places. By Archibald Forbes, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Gray Days and Gold in England and Scotland. By William Winter. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

A Year in the Fields. Selections from the Writings of John Burroughs. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Cape Cod. By Henry David Thoreau. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 173-208. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

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THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

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American Amateur Photographer.—New York. October.

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Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. November.

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Art Amateur.—New York. November.

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The Biblical Critics on the War-Path. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Sir William Harcourt. H. D. Traill.
Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. November.

The Gunpowder Plot; an Anniversary Study. F. Urquhart.
Characteristics of Lord Beaconsfield. Frederick Greenwood.
Seaside Life in America. Francis H. Hardy.
Famous Trials; the Queen against Madeleine Smith. J. B. Atlay.
Freemasonry and the Roman Church. C. Kegan Paul.
Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—London. November.

Sentiment in Politics. Frederick Greenwood.
Contemporary Scandinavian Belles-Lettres. R. Nisbet Bain.
The Struggle in America; How Presidents are Made. A. H. Byles.
Madagascar as a French Colony. Concluded. Capt. Pasfield Oliver.
The Czar's Visit to Paris. (In French.) Vicomte E. M. de Vogüé.
Shakespeare in France under the Old Régime. (In French.) J. J. Jusserand.
Across Germany. (In French.) Gabriel Monod.
Unpublished Papers of Napoleon and Wellington. Continued. (In French.)
Caius Cornelius Gallus. (In German.) T. Mommsen.
Scandinavian Poets. (In German.) L. A. Salomé.
McKinley or Bryan? (In German.) Theodor Barth.

Education.—Boston. November.

The Doctor and the School. Henry Sabin.
Development of the Young Child. W. P. Manton.
Childhood and Education. C. F. Carroll.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

The Public Schools of Paris. L. Marillier.
Education and Vocation. Samuel T. Dutton.
Laboratory Work in Physics. A. E. Dolbear.
Ranke and the Seminary Method in History. E. G. Bourne.
Old and New Methods of Teaching Latin. B. L. D'Ooge.
Was Comenius Called to Harvard? W. S. Monroe.

The Dial.—Chicago.
October 16.

William Morris.
Originality in Literature. Richard Burton.
A World-Anthology of Lyric Poetry. F. L. Thompson
Proof in Literary Usage. Caskie Harrison.

November 1.

The World's Memory.
Is there an American Literature? Fred L. Pattee.
A World Anthology of Poetry. W. P. Trent.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Evolution and Dogma. Rev. Fr. David.
The Crisis in Rhodesia. Miss E. M. Clerke.
Mediæval Service Books of Aquitaine. Continued. R. Twigge.
Theories of the Beautiful and Sublime. J. L. Powell.
An Experiment in Education in Madras. G. T. Mackenzie.
J. A. Froude and the Council of Trent. Rev. W. Kent.
The Celtic Sources of Dante's "Divina Commedia." Mrs. Mulhall.
The Orange Conspiracy of 1688. Miss A. Shield.
The Extension of the Reformation. R. F. Conder.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Are Trade Unions Benefit Societies? Sidney and Beatrice Webb.
The Agricultural Rates Act from an Historical Aspect. R. M. Garnier.
The Ethics of Socialism. Canon E. L. Hicks.
Friendly Societies and Their Congeners. J. M. Ludlow.
The Co-operative Alliance at Work. H. W. Wolff.
Patriotism and Protection. Prof. G. Flamingo.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Napoleon III.
Catholic Mystics of the Middle Ages.
Woman under the English Law.
"Federalizing" the United Kingdom.
New Views About Mars.
The Dropmore Papers.
The Kingdom of Fife.
The Duke of Argyll on the Philosophy of Belief.
Lady Arabella Stuart and the Venetian Archives.
The Country and the Ministry.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. November.

Industrial Effects of Financial Isolation. L. G. McPherson.
Three Phases of American Railroad Development.—II. H. G. Prout.
The Cantilever in Architecture. J. B. Robinson.
Use of Electric Power in Small Units. William Elmer.
Importance of Pavement Maintenance. S. Whinery.
Conditions Governing the Choice of Fuel. H. M. Chance.
Gas *vs.* Electricity for Power Transmission. N. W. Perry.
Examples of Successful Shop Management.—II. H. Roland.
Relation of Invention and Design to Mechanical Progress.
Absence of Standard in Battle-Ship Design. R. Hunt.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Arrian as Legate of Cappadocia. Professor Pelham.
Canon Law in England. Continued. Professor Maitland.
New Lights on the Divorce of Henry VIII. James Gairdner.
The Works of George Savile, First Marquis of Halifax. Miss Foxcroft.
An Old English Charter of William the Conqueror in favor of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, A.D. 1068. W. H. Stevenson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

Admiral Lord Nelson; Our Great Naval Hero. Clark Russell.
Dr. Nansen at Home. Herbert Ward.
The Turkish Embassy in London. J. F. F.
Gunpowder Treason. O. Abbott.
Some Famous Fires. J. Stephen.
Hunting the Buck in Warwickshire.
The Engine-Drive Talks. H. Macfarlane.

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.

Lord Rosebery's Second Thoughts on the Armenian Question.
The Cyprus Convention. T. Gibson Bowles.
England, Russia and France. T. H. S. Escott.
Intelligible Signals Between Neighboring Stars. Francis Galton.
The Empress Catharine II. of Russia. W. Knox Johnson.
The Conquest of the Soudan. With Map. Major A. Griffiths.
William Morris. Mackenzie Bell.
Mrs. Ward's Book "Sir George Tressady" and the Political Novel.
Emile Verhaeren: the Belgian Poet. Mrs. V. M. Crawford.
The Strength of the Navy: the Struggle Before Us. H. W. Wilson.
Lord Rosebery's Resignation. Edward Dicey.

The Forum.—New York. November.

"As Maine Goes, so Goes the Union." T. B. Reed.
The "Solid South" Dissolving. E. P. Clark.
Conditions for a Sound Finanical System. E. W. Codington.
Woman from the Standpoint of a Naturalist. W. K. Brooks.
Instructive District Nursing. Mary K. Sedgwick.
The Immediate Future of Armenia. W. K. Stride.
Shall the Frontier of Christendom be Maintained? Julia W. Howe.
Recent Excavations of Greece. J. Gennadius.
Bond Sales and the Gold Standard. F. W. Taussig.
Emerson's Wit and Humor. Henry D. Lloyd.
Work and Morality. William Ferero.
The Future of Spelling Reform. Benjamin E. Smith.
Another Phase of the New Education. Gertrude Buck.

Free Review.—London. November.

Prof. Seth and Mr. Balfour. "Democritus."
Hebrew Parallels. "Chilperic."
Gladstone the Theologian. Concluded. "Macrobius."
Guy de Maupassant. Geoffrey Mortimer.
Shall We Deceive Our Children? George Macmillan.
Socialism Defined. A. Hamon.
English Critical Methods. John M. Robertson.
In Defense of Boarding Schools. "Sir Guyon."
Shelley's Idealism; A Reply to Rev. A. Lilley. Florence E. Hobson.
"Chrystal; the Newest of Women" A. H. Coleman.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.

The Three Abbeys of Leystone. H. M. Doughty.
Horace in English. Charles Cooper.
A Week in Ireland. J. Shaylor.
Diabolical Folk-Lore in Divers Places. R. Bruce Boswell.
St. Mary Hall, Oxford. W. K. Stride.
Killing a Maroma. "Weathergage."
The Origin of Fire. A. Macivor.
Town Life Three Centuries Ago. Rhys Jenkins.

Good Words.—London. November.

Stray Notes on Thomas Bewick. Margaret Howitt.
Impressions of the Canary Isles. Hannah Lynch.
John Ritchie Findlay and His Edinburgh House. Dr. D. Macleod.
The "Sweet Civilities of Life." Lady Magnus.
Character Building. Prof. W. P. Paterson.
Milk. Dr. C. M. Aikman.
Notable Dogs of the Chase. "St. Bernard."
The Vallée d'Aspe. Western Pyrinees.

Green Bag.—Boston. November.

Count Johannes. Irving Browne.
The Vehmic Courts of Westphalia. George H. Westley.
The Conquest of Maine. George J. Varney.
The New York Bar Association.
The English Law Courts.—X.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. November.

Popular Superstition on Money and Prices.
The Anti-Capital Crusade.
The Future of English Labor.
Wages and Currency Depreciation.
Problems of Railway Management. Henry Clews.
The New Banking Law of Mexico.
Early Slavery in New Jersey.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. November.

Freaks of Nature. Violet E. Mitchell.
The Romance of Pottery. W. P. Jervis.
The Marion Soldiers' Home. Harry Miller.

Homiletic Review.—New York. November.

The Apostle Paul as Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.
Homiletics Viewed as Rhetoric. Allan Pollock.
Present-Day Apologetics. F. F. Ellinwood.
Old Testament Emphasis on Secular History. F. F. McCurdy.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. October.

Irrigation of Rice in South Carolina. W. F. Hutson.
The Art of Irrigation.—XVI. T. S. Van Dyke.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

"Amen;" Notes on Its Significance and Use. Rev. H. W. Hogg.
Egyptian Fragments. Dr. A. Neubauer.
The Third Book of the Maccabees. I. Abrahams.
Christian Demonology. Continued. F. C. Conybeare.
The Lewis-Gibson Hebrew Collection. S. Schechter.
Massoretic Studies. Prof. L. Blau.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia.

September.

Water Supply and Sewerage as Affected by Vegetable Organisms.
The Testing of Coals. Arthur Winslow.
Methods and Results of Stadia Surveying. F. B. Maltby.

October.

Historical Development of Stone Bridges. G. F. Swain.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) September-October.

Drainage Modifications. M. C. Campbell.
Analcite Group of Igneous Rocks. L. V. Pirsson.
The Queen's River Moraine. J. B. Woodworth, C. F. Marbut.
Principle of Rock Weathering. G. P. Merrill.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November.

The Hunting Knife and Individual Rifle Pit. Maj. J. P. Sanger.
Methods of Instruction in First Aid. Capt. J. E. Pilcher.
Proximity of England to United States. Capt. G. P. Cotton.
Supply of Ammunition to the Firing Line. Lieut. G. B. Duncan.
The Present Congress and the National Guard. Col. J. M. Rice.
Marching Shoes for Troops. Lieut. E. H. Plummer.
The New Infantry Rifle. Capt. C. J. Crane.
Review of Military Technology.
Departmental Bimetallism. Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
German Ideas on Field Artillery.
The Fog of War. Col. L. Hale
Cavalry and Horse Artillery. Maj. E. S. May.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-monthly.)

On the Rifling of Cannon. Capt. J. M. Ingalls.
Notes on Europan Sea-Coast Fortifications. Lieut. A. Hero, Jr.
The Bicycle for Military Purposes.—II. Lieut. W. C. Davis.
The Ancient Defenses of Portland, Maine. Capt. P. Leary, Jr.
Resistance of Air to the Motion of Projectiles. F. Siacci.
Artillery Material.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. November.

The Chicago Normal Training School

Knowledge.—London. November.

Parasitic Leaf Fungi. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.
Day-Flying Moths. L. N. Badenoch.
Alkali-Making by Electricity. C. F. Townsend.
Bird Migration in Great Britain and Ireland. H. F. Witherby.
Waves. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.

Coventry and Its Industries—Cycles and Ribbons.
The "Sense of Direction" in Animals. Charles Dixon.
Dr. Nansen and the North Pole. E. Whymper.
The Poetry of William Morris. With Portrait. J. Dennis.
Family Life in France. E. Harrison Barker.

The Looker-On.—New York. November.

Manners and the Play House in Old Maryland. J. W. Palmer.
A Plea for the American Musician. J. D. Champlin.
Voice Production and Analysis.—III. W. Hallock, F. S. Muckey.

London Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Rossettis.
F. Locker Lampson; the Confidences of a Society Poet.
The Growth of British Policy.
Dr. Hort and the Cambridge School.
Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes.
English Chartered Companies.
Woman Under Monasticism.
Democracy and Liberty.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.

Under the Willows. Grant Allen.
In the Black Mountains; Another Arcady.
The *Peking Gazette* and Chinese Posting. E. H. Parker.

Lucifer.—London. October 15.

Psychology the Science of the Soul. Mdme. H. P. Blavatsky.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The Light and Dark Sides of Nature. Mrs. Besant.
The Steps of the Path. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Power of an Endless Life. A. Fullerton.
The Sânkhya Philosophy. Continued. B. Keightley.
Occultism in English Poetry. Continued. Mrs. Ivy Hooper.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.

French and English.
A College Progress.
The Surprise of Bovey Tracey by Oliver Cromwell.
British Honduras.
The Story of Selborne Priory, Hampshire.
Ben Hird; a South-Sea Trader.
With Burgoyne at Saratoga, United States.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. October.

In Praise of Thomas Hood. John Mortimer.
On Eulogy. J. D Andrew.
Syracuse and Sicilian Mythology. T. Kay.
The Poetry of Walter Savage Landor. C. E. Tryer.
On the Essays of Sir Arthur Helps. J. Wilcock.
John Addington Symonds. H. D. Bateson.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.

National Council of Jewish Women.
Jesus the Pharisee. G. A. Danziger.
So-Called American Jews in Jerusalem.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. November.

Unity of Man and Nature. C. S. Wake.
The Transmission of Qualities. W. T. James.
Karma and Salvation by Works.—VII. Charles Johnston.
Hygiene in Diet. Dorothy Gunn.
The Spiritual Principle.—II. A. C. Almy.
Metaphysics in Modern Literature. Eliza C. Hall.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. November

Gen. Grant's Life in the West.—III. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Joaquin Miller's Mountain Home. Mary Louise Pratt.
On Foot in Egypt and Palestine. IV. N. Tjernagel.
The Western Association of Writers. Elizabeth C. Haire.
The Birthplace of Blaine. H. S. Hollingsworth.
The University of Wisconsin. Amos Parker Wilder.
Lincoln and Douglas. Daniel Evans.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. November.

The Crisis in Turkey. Judson Smith.
No Backward Step. Charles H. Daniels.
The Japan Mission and Its Problems. James L. Barton.
Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board.

Missionary Review.—New York. November.

Six Years in Utah. D. L. Leonard.
Foreign Community Life in China. R. L. McNabb.
The Russian Stundists.—II. G. Goslet.
Place of the School in the Work of Evangelization.

Month.—London. November.

The Condemnation of Anglican Orders. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
"Ignorance and Arrogance." The Editor.
Cardinal Manning and Purcell's "Life." Rev. George Tyrrell.
Prayer for the Dead. Rev. Herbert Thurston.
The Gunpowder Plot and Thievery at the State Paper Office.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. November.

Recent French Sculpture. Rufus R. Wilson.
The Picturesque and Beautiful in Hawaii. J. R. Musick.
Whist and Its Masters.—IV. R. F. Foster.

Music.—Chicago. November.

The Relation of Music to Life. Mrs. J. V. Cheney.
Music in the Work of the Church. W. B. Chamberain.
The Permanent Element in Music. W. S. B. Mathews.
Music as an Educator. P. C. Hayden.
Subsidized Opera in America. Karleton Hackett.

National Magazine.—Boston. November.

Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Naval Ordnance Proving Ground. Philip Andrews.
The Secret of Hindoo Jugglery. A. E. Rood.
Railway Collisions to Order. Clarence Metters.

National Review.—London. November.

The Church and the Unionist Party. "A Layman."
Lord Rosebery's Resignation. "A Conservative M. P."
The Value of Constantinople. Spenser Wilkinson.
The Education Question; the Government's Opportunity. J. R. Diggle.
Homeric Warfare. Professor J. B. Bury.
The Economic Aspects of the Bicycle. A. Shadwell.
Trafalgar and To-day. H. W. Wilson.
Principles of Local Taxation. Edwin Cannan.
Untaxed Imports and Home Industries. W. Farrar Ecroyd.
The Functions of a Colonial Governor-General. Sir Charles H. Tupper.
The Working of the Old Age Relief Law in Copenhagen. Edith Sellers.
The American Elections of 1896. Moreton Frewen.
The Metropolitan Water Question. Hon. Lionel Holland.

New Review.—London. November.

England's Duty to Cyprus. Edward G. Browne.
The Case of the Pretoria Prisoners. Continued. G. G. Ramsay.
The Tzar in France; Pageantry and Politics. "A Spectator."
The Human Bacillus. Walter Raleigh.
Bicycling; Anti-Cyclone. Sir Herbert Stephen.
Sir Kenelm Digby and His Theagenes and Stelliana. Charles Whibley.
Border Fish Poachers P. Anderson Graham.
My Critics on "Made in Germany." E. E. Williams.
Public School Products; A Symposium.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

England and the Continental Alliances. Francis de Pressensé.
Laurquie et Son Souverain. (In French.) Diran Kélékian.
The Voluntary Schools. Sir John Gorst.
The Westralian Mining "Boom." S. F. Van Oss.
Commercial Morality in Japan. Robert Young.
Arbitration in Labor Disputes. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb.
Of Women in Assemblies; a Reply. Mrs. McIlquahn.
Languages; the Modern Babel. Professor Mahaffy.
English and Dutch Dairy Farming. H. H. Smith and E. C. Trepplin.
The Conditions of Life After Death. Mrs. Besant.
Land Purchase in Ireland. George Fottrell.
Turkish Misgovernment. Wilfrid S. Blunt.
General Gordon's Advice About Turkey. Sir Edmund Du Cane.

North American Review.—New York. November.

The Effect of the Republican Victory. T. C. Platt.
Influence of the College in American Life. C. F. Thwing.
What the Country is Doing for the Farmer. W. S. Harwood
Some Later Aspects of Woman Suffrage. William C. Doane.
The Justification of Martial Law G. N. Lieber.
Protection of Bank Depositors James H. Eckels.
Election Trials in Great Britain. C. W. Dilke.
High Buildings. A. L. A. Himmelwright.
Government by Party. George E. Waring, Jr.
English Epitaphs. I. A. Taylor
The Animal as a Machine. R. H. Thurston.
Plain Truth About Asiatic Labor. John Barrett.

Outing.—New York. November.

Prominent Horses of the Season. E. B. Abercrombie.
Over Decoys on the Mississippi. Frank E. Kellogg.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Over the Turkish Border.
A Gossip on Golf. H. G. Hutchinson.
American Amateur Athletes in 1896.
Racing Schooners. R. B. Burchard.
Football of '96: A Forecast of the Season. Walter Camp.
National Guard of the State of Maine. Capt. C. B. Hall.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. November.

Unexplored Regions of the High Sierras. T. S. Solomons.
England and Ireland. W. J. Corbet, M.P.
Racing and Racing Men. Charles F. Gates.
A Pioneer School: San Francisco College. A. Inkersley.
Unwise Taxation on Shipping. Charles E. Naylor.
Horse Breeding for Profit.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

The Passing of the *Organari*. H. A. Vachell.
Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, and Its Memories. Hon. Mary C. Leigh.
The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. J. Kelley.
Devil-Worship. James Mew.
Old Memories of the Indian Mutiny. Continued. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough.
Matches; Hatches, Matches and Dispatches. J. Holt Schooling.
Italian Prisons. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) November.

Philosophical Faith. A. Campbell Fraser.
The Term "Naturalism" in Recent Discussion. Andrew Seth.
The Relation of Logic to Psychology.—I. D. G. Ritchie.
Hegel's Conception of God. J. A. Leighton.

The Photo-American.—New York. November.

Photography the Modern Alchemy. C. W. Canfield.
Practical Hints on Platinotype Paper. A. Parker.
Orthochromatic Plates Without Screens. W. A. Cooper.
An Elementary Paper on X-Rays. E. B. Meyrowitz.
On the Permanency of Silver Prints. J. H. Janeway.
The Use of Very Small Stops.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. October.

Art and Technic.
Flash-Light Portraiture.—I.
Orthocrhomatic Photography. M. B. Punnett.
How to Make a Photographic Bas-Relief.
Imagination and Photography. F. C. Lambert.
Artistic Lighting.—VII. James Inglis.
Timing Development. Alfred Watkins.
Uranium Toning. E. J. Wall.

Photographic Times.—New York. November.

Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Maritime Photography. Lieut. Albert Gleaves.
Collodion Emulsion for Lantern Slides. J. H. Harvey.
The Hand-Camera. Robert Humphrey.
Intensification with Mercury. Chapman Jones.
The Use of Sulphite. Chapman Jones.
Encyclopedic Dictionary of Photography.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The International Silver Situation. F. W. Taussig.
Origin of Zamindari Estates in Bengal. B. H. Baden-Powell.
Currency Discussion in Massachusetts in the 18th Century.
Ethnic Stratification and Displacement. C. C. Closson.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Ideals of Anarchy—Friederich Nietzsche.
Sir Thomas More.
Mar, Scotland.
Cicero's Case Against Cæsar.
Elizabethan Fashions.
Speaker Richard Onslow.
The Papal Conclaves.
Boers and Uitlanders.
Money and the Masses in America.

Review of Reviews.—New York. November.

A Summing Up of the Vital Issues of 1896. Lyman Abbott.
Methods and Tactics of the Campaign. W. B. Shaw.
Would Free Coinage Benefit Wage Earners? C. B. Spahr, Richmond Mayo-Smith.
George Du Maurier. Ernest Knaufft.
"The Eastern Ogre; or, St. George to the Rescue." W. T. Stead.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. November.

The Catholic University of Fribourg.—III.
The Sisters of Mercy in New York.
Letters on the Dominican Order.—VIII. P. Duchaussoix.

The Sanitarian.—New York. November.

Change of Air—The Science of it. L. Robinson.
The Land of the Lily and the Rose. Roland Belfort.
Control of Public Water Supplies by Sanitary Authorities.
Browani, the Cholera Goddess E. H. Hankin.
Sand Filtration of Philadelphia Water Supply. A. Hazen.

School Review.—Chicago. November.

History in the School. S. S. Laurie.
Greek and Latin in the German High Schools.—II. J. E. Russell.
The Dangers of Examinations. W. B. Jacobs.
The Reaction in the Study of English. S. B. Knowlton.

Scot's Magazine.—Perth. November.

Eighteenth Century Scotland. J. Reid.
Jane, Dowager Countess of Dundonald. Continued. A. Smail.
Tortures; Thumbikins and Pilniewinks. A. Baxter.
Hindustani Doctors. W. W. Ireland.
The Memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson. H. B. Baildon.

Strand Magazine.—London. October 15.

Idols.
Big-Game Hunters. F. Steelcroft.
Leaders of the Bar. With Portraits.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia November.

Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching.—IV. John Watson.

Students' Journal.—New York. November.

The Gates of the Danube.
The Valley of Palms.
Facsimile of Reporting Notes.

Sunday at Home.—London. November.

The Story of Constantinople. Isabella F. Mayo.
A Sunday in Königsfeld, Black Forest. J. Monro Gibson.
Some Recollections of David Hill. With Portraits. T. Richard.
The Egyptian Book of the Dead. E. Maunde Thompson.
Ten Years in East London. F. W. Newland.

Sunday Magazine.—London. November.

Day Dreams in the Dales. R. F. Horton.
Lincoln Palace. A. R. Maddison.
The Fifth Gospel. James Wells.
Eton Chapel. E. M. Green.
The Old Religion of China. Alicia Bewicke Little.

Temple Bar.—London. November.

The English Occupation of Sicily.
Bideford, North Devon; In Kingsley-Land. P. H. W. Almy.
Louis Pasteur. C. M. Aikman.
Alexander Petöfi; Hungary's Patriot-Poet. Jessie Douglas Montgomery.
The Commons at Work. M. MacDonagh.

United Service Magazine.—London. November.

The Armenian Question: The Tripes of this Old World. "Politicus."
The Captain's Command in a Battalion of Infantry. Gen. Sir R. Harrison.
Artillery Organizations:
I.—For the Defense. A Field Officer.
II.—For Reform. Another Officer.
Manœuvres of the XIVth German Army Corps in 1896.
The Recruiting Problem; Some Suggestions. Col. W. T. Dooner.
The British Merchant Service. "Nauta."
Suakim in 1896. "One Who is There."
A Legacy of the Purchase System. Lieut.-Col. Morley.
France and War; Pensons y toujours. Captain A. Court.

Westminster Review.—London. November.

Church Endowments. Francis Minton.
Silver Politics Across Seas—in the United States. Edw. J. Shriver.
The National Federation of Sunday Societies. Dr. R. Spence Watson.
The Prospects of International Bimetallism. G. Keith Marischal.
Through Parliamentary Reform, both Internal and External. F. A. White.
The Surprise Rise in the Bank Rate. Robert Ewen.
Emile Zola's "Rome." E. C. Townshend.
The Present Socialist Position. R. D. Melville.
A Graduated Income Tax. James Burns.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. November.

How to Study Process Chromatics. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Toning Bromide Prints. A. Miethe.
Negative Manipulation for Amateurs. Thomas Aquinas.
Getting Life in Children's Pictures.
Photo-Micrography.
Orthochromatic in Photography. M. B. Punnett.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 3.

The Government Printing Office. H. von Zobeltitz.

October 10.

Emigration From Hamburg. H. Bohrdt.

October 17.

Armenia. Hermann Dalton.
August Count von Platen. With Portrait. R. Fuchs.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 18.

The Oddfellows.

Heft 1.

Autobiographical. Karl May.
Achievements in Surgery. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.
Gebhard Fugel. Pfarrer F. Festing.
The Alpine Föhn.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. October.

The Diary of Count Fred von Frankenberg. H. von Poschinger.
Count Tolstoy and the Russian Theatre. J. Lewinsky.
Reminiscences of Stosch. Vice.-Adm. Batsch.
A Community of Cretins. Prof. C. Lombroso.
The Typhoon. R. Werner.
A Visit to Madame Patti at Craig-y-nos. Baroness M. A. von Zedlitz.
Poison and the Black Art at the Court of Louis XIV.
Musicians on Tour 1843-50. W. J. von Wasielewski.
Count Frederick of Schleswig Holstein and Prince Bismarck.
Individuation. Edward Count Lamezan.
The Election of a Pope in the Eleventh Century. Dr. M. Manitius.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.

The German Emperor's Northern Travels. P. Gützfeldt.
Heinrich von Treitschke. P. Bailleu.
Flowers in the Hochgebirge. E. Strasburger.
The Diary of Theodor von Bernhardi.
Dr. Nansen. M. Ottesen.
The Presidential Election in the United States. M. von Brandt.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

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